



City of Las Vegas 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan & Action Plan



Prepared by the Office of Community Services
May 2015

Consolidated Plan

LAS VEGAS

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OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and serves as the planning tool for jurisdictions funded under the Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula to include grant programs. The formula grant programs guided by the Consolidated Plan consist of the following: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program.

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan provides an assessment of the housing and community development needs in the city of Las Vegas; a strategic plan for addressing these needs; and a specific one year Action Plan for the use of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development formula grants funds. The Five-Year Plan is a document submitted to HUD with the intention of serving as a forecast instrument utilized to identify the comprehensive housing affordability strategy and as a community development plan for jurisdictions funded under the Community Planning and Development formula.

Briefly stated, the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan is a detailed illustration of community development needs in the city of Las Vegas and includes an analysis and inventory of community services; proposed funding to respond to community issues; and goals with objectives to address community priorities. To summarize, the Consolidated Plan serves the following functions:

- A planning document for the jurisdiction
- An application for federal funds under HUD's formula grant programs
- A strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs
- An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance

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

Overview

The objectives of our Consolidated Plan funding are to target homeless, youth, seniors, special needs populations, low and moderate-income residents, and low and moderate-income residential areas. The HOPWA program plans to target eligible persons and activities in the Paradise EMSA (Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area) which encompasses all jurisdictions within Clark County. The City plans to coordinate its programs and projects with other local jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and State and Federal programs to provide the greatest impact. Funding and coordination efforts will provide much needed assistance to reach our planned outcomes, including:

- Preventing and ending homelessness, including providing wrap around services
- Higher youth educational attainment
- Increasing the availability of decent and affordable housing for residents (Rental & Owner)
- Providing community and supportive services to special needs and low/mod income residents
- Providing community facilities and infrastructure to areas in need, including Neighborhood Revitalization

3. Evaluation of past performance

The city of Las Vegas reports its progress in meeting the five-year and annual goals every year in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERS), which have revealed a steady record of excellent performance in the use of the Entitlement funds.

Over the past four years, the City and its partnering agencies, leveraged over \$61 million dollars in conjunction with our entitlement funds to provide services to our low and moderate-income citizens to serve approximately: 96,428 CDBG Public Service recipients, 43,456 homeless through ESG, 1,095 persons with HIV/AIDS and their family members with housing assistance, and 3,651 clients and 308 beneficiaries received supportive services. HOME provided tenant-based rental assistance to 418 families. We had 1,113 units of affordable housing for families (472) and seniors (641) open with HOME, LIHTF and local RDA funds.

The City uses ESG, HOME, HOPWA and CDBG funds, leveraged by Continuum of Care and other funds, to provide services and housing for homeless persons. A combination of CDBG, HOME, Redevelopment Set Aside and Low Income Housing Trust funds are used to further the City's goals of affordable rentals and decent, safe and sanitary housing for low income families.

The City continues to seek input from our community partners, the citizens we serve, our leadership and staff to provide the greatest assistance for our community with much needed programs to provide self-sufficiency and services.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The draft 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan was made available to the public through advertisement in the local newspaper on April 5, 2015 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 May 6, 2015.

Many components of the Consolidated Plan were built on prior plans and strategies generated through regional and jurisdictional processes (for instance, the Sustainable Communities Initiatives of Southern Nevada Strong and the Regional Analysis of Impediments). Each of these “feeder” plans contain their own public input and comment process. See PR-10 and PR-15 for details on the citizen participation and consultation process.

5. Summary of public comments

For a summary of public comments please refer to the Citizen Participation section of this plan.

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

For a summary of comments please refer to the Citizen Participation section of this plan.

7. Summary

The city of Las Vegas 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan aims to make a positive difference in the quality of life and opportunities for low income individuals and families. The objective of this plan is to improve the quality of life of low income residents by supporting efforts including, educational initiatives, neighborhood revitalization, and eliminating homelessness.

[See the PDF for the formatted document including maps, graphs, and other media.]

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

The city of Las Vegas, Office of Community Services (OCS), is the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan and the administration and management of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) and the remainder of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP1) funding.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions concerning the Consolidated Plan may be directed to:

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

1. Introduction

The city of Las Vegas consults with housing, social services and other agencies to better respond to the respective needs of low/moderate income residents. Because the City does not have the resources to completely revitalize neighborhoods on its own, it seeks creative ways to coordinate services and to bring groups together in order to make a difference within these areas. Leveraging of resources and partnerships with other City and County agencies, social service providers, foundations, other neighborhood based organizations, the faith based community, colleges and universities and private developers are critical components of this strategy.

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

The city of Las Vegas and the Office of Community Services work with public, private and regional efforts to meet the needs of the community. In order to enhance coordination between housing providers and other community development stakeholders, the City participates in numerous boards/meetings/committees including: the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) and its various committees; the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC), and the Southern Nevada Consortium Meetings. These collaborations with various organizations bring together local government jurisdictions, the Regional Transportation Commission, the Clark County School District, the Metropolitan Police Department, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, and Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, among others.

Throughout any given year, City and OCS staff participate in hundreds of meetings, attend dozens of informational conferences or workshops, and speak directly to representatives of multiple agencies and entities throughout Southern Nevada to consider collaborations, new projects, services, or simply to share and/or request information. This ongoing communication is essential to the collaborative nature of community development. Some of the entities we have coordinated with are listed below:

Homeless Services: Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care, Nevada Homeless Alliance

Social Services: United Way Emergency Food and Shelter Board, Ryan White Planning Council, Clark County Social Services

Housing: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, Nevada HAND, Community Development Program Center of Nevada,

Health Services: Southern Nevada Health District, Nevada Health Centers, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health

Veteran Needs: US Vets, Help USA, Veterans Administration

Education: Clark County School District, University of Nevada Las Vegas, My Brother's Keeper, Downtown Achieves

Local Jurisdictions: Cities of Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Clark County

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) and the city of Las Vegas are fully interwoven in the identification of homeless issues, gaps in services and coordination of the allocation of funds, and the development and biannual evaluation of HELP HOPE HOME, Southern Nevada's Regional Plan to End Homelessness. Activities of the SNH CoC Board include yearly strategic planning, the annual homeless census, regional coordination, inclement weather shelter, HMIS, system evaluation, HEARTH Act implementation and other activities. Its members include staff from Neighborhood Services for the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson; the directors of Clark County Social Service, the Veterans Administration; the Nevada Homeless Alliance, the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, the Clark County School District Title I HOPE, the Chief of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, MGM Resorts, and the City of Boulder City. In turn, the SNH CoC has a subgroup, whose members represent a great cross-section of stakeholders determined to end homelessness, bring a wealth of experience in public policy/administration, homeless services, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness.

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

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

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

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs 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.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders School District, VA, LVMPD

<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition's(SNRPC) mission is to bring together all public jurisdictions to coordinate regional planning in aseamless 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 forcontinuity with the regional plan to end homelessness.</p>

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.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	SNRPC	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 Southern Nevada. 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. LINK:helphopehome.org
Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	SNRPC	This document outlines the barriers (impediments) to affordable housing identified in Southern Nevada and recommendations to overcome these impediments.
Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan	SNRPC	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 to integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation options, and infrastructure to support and empower local communities. The plan was adopted in January 2015. LINK:southernnevadastrong.org
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance	The Southern Nevada Comprehensive Economic Strategy is the result of a collaborative effort between the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA) and over 300 stakeholders in Southern Nevada. This document will guide decisions made by the LVGEA as it sets about the task of diversifying Southern Nevada's economy and laying the foundations for long-term economic stability.
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority 5 Year	SNRHA	This plan spans FY2015-2019 and identifies the PHA's quantifiable goals and objectives that will enable the PHA to serve the needs of low-income and very low-income, and extremely low-income families for the next five years, while also including a report on the progress of the PHA has made in meeting the goals and objectives described in the previous 5-year Plan.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Downtown Achieves	City of Las Vegas	A new Collective Impact approach to enhancing educational attainment in 11 schools around the downtown core. This collaboration is with the Clark County School District, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Department of Education and Clinical Studies. The Downtown Achieves approach is intended to maximize and leverage the investment of the Department of Education \$1M grant for validating new and best practices.
City Capital Improvement Plan FY2015-2019	City of Las Vegas	The Plan is an official statement of public policy regarding long-range physical development in the city of Las Vegas. The Capital Plan is a proposed funding schedule for six years, updated annually to add new projects, reevaluate project priorities and revise recommendations. This plan helps us identify Non-Housing Community Development needs for public improvements and public facilities.
Las Vegas 2020-Housing Element	City of Las Vegas	The Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), which sets out planning law for the State of Nevada, mandates the preparation of comprehensive, long-term general plans, known as master plans. Included among those required subjects is a Housing Plan. To comply with State statute, the city of Las Vegas (the City Administration) has prepared a Housing Element as part of its Master Plan. Adopted 4/17/13
West Las Vegas Plan	City of Las Vegas	Updated in July 1, 2009, the plan depicts the challenges, strengths and weaknesses of the area. Mandated by the Las Vegas 2020 Master Plan, the plan is a product of collaboration among the residents of West Las Vegas and the Departments of Planning and Development, Office of Business Development, Public Works and Neighborhood Services.
Meadows Walkable Community Plan	City of Las Vegas	An area plan to cultivate the Meadows area into a walkable neighborhood that allows residents to interact with the community and create a sense of place.
Historic West Las Vegas Walkable Plan	City of Las Vegas	An area plan to cultivate the Historic West Las Vegas s area into a walkable neighborhood that allows residents to interact with the community and create a sense of place.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Las Vegas 2020 Master Plan	City of Las Vegas	This Plan is intended to provide a broad and comprehensive level of policy direction for future land use decisions and related aspects of corporate planning in the city of Las Vegas through the year 2020. The intent of the Plan is also to ensure that the city of Las Vegas is in compliance with the requirements of all applicable state laws. The plan incorporates to address specific plans such as Housing, Parks, and Transit.
Citywide Housing Strategic Plan 2013	City of Las Vegas	The goal of this Citywide Housing Strategy is to identify which households; by income do not have an ample supply of affordable living opportunities and to develop commensurate housing unit development and preservation goals.
Comprehensive HIV/Aids Care Plan for the Las Vegas	Las Vegas TGA Ryan White Part A HIV/Aids Program	A strategic three year plan that tells us 1) where we are now, 2) where we want to go, 3) how we are going to get there, and 4) how we will monitor our progress. Guidance is sent from HRSA as to what must be included, and a vast amount of data is utilized to construct this plan from needs assessments, consumer satisfaction projects, provider surveys, and quality management data.
My Brother's Keeper (MBK)	City of Las Vegas	Successful implementation of this plan will result in a broader array of resources in the community valuing and supporting boys and young men of color. Furthermore, MBK is about changing community conditions to ensure all young people reach their fullest potential. The ultimate result of empowering all our youth, including boys and young men of color, is an investment in our shared future, and our collective prosperity.
Regional 25 Cities Initiative	U.S Department of Veterans Affairs	Veterans Affairs (VA), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), the aim of this Effort is to assist 25 communities in accelerating and aligning their existing efforts toward the creation of coordinated assessment and entry systems, laying the foundation for ending all homelessness, including homelessness among Veterans, in these communities. www.25cities.com

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
US Conference of Mayors Challenge to End Homelessn	US Conference of Mayors	Through the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness, mayors and other state and local leaders across the country will marshal Federal, local, and nonprofit efforts to end Veteran homelessness in their communities. Ending Veteran homelessness means reaching the point where there are no Veterans sleeping on our streets and every Veteran has access to permanent housing.
Homeless Veteran Leadership Network	National League of Cities	The MOU calls for HUD and NLC to jointly develop and execute regional forums to raise the awareness and understanding of the benefits of joining the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness
Innovations in Education	City of Las Vegas	Vision: By 2020, Las Vegas schools in the impact zones will be a national model of school improvement and community engagement in Clark County. The City aspires to facilitate transformational change in a small group of schools (16) by coordinating efforts across multiple systems.
Homeless Advisory Committee	City of Las Vegas	The mission of this committee is to connect street homeless in the urban core to housing & services that improves safety, health, and wellness. Subgroups work on addressing critical needs, housing, accountability and performance measures, building funding strategies, and public safety through physical enhancements and programs.
Consortium Meeting	Clark County	The mission of this committee is to connect street homeless in the urban core to housing & services that improves safety, health, and wellness. Subgroups work on addressing critical needs, housing, accountability and performance measures, building funding strategies, and public safety through physical enhancements and programs.
Poverty Market Research: A Preliminary Review	City of Las Vegas	Provided documentation of the needs of Las Vegas schools and identified areas to concentrate efforts based on several risk indicators.
HELP HOPE HOME: Regional Plan to End Homelessness	SNRPC CoC	Comprehensive assessment of homelessness and plan to fill gaps and end homelessness. LINK: www.helphopehome.org

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
United Way of Southern Nevada Community Assessment	United Way of Southern Nevada	The United Way Community Assessment 2012 provided an in depth look at community needs and priorities. CRM staff participates on their Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) Board, which allocates food and shelter funds to homeless and non-homeless services agencies. Discussions at those meetings provide important input into the identification of gaps in the service system and priority needs in the community.

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 also has open lines of communication with Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) which serves as the regional Public Housing Agency (PHA). The Office of Community Services stays up-to-date on any renovations under way at Public Housing sites (operated by SNRHA) within city limits and any changes to their public housing goals. The City also participates 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 (who were invited in the spring of 2015). 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.

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

Narrative (optional):

Intentionally blank.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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. Efforts have included the unprecedented regional planning process of the Southern Nevada Strong plan, community surveys, public meetings and hearings. The SNH CoC Board contracted with HomeBase, a consulting firm, to conduct focus groups with homeless services clients to identify gaps in the system.

The City participated as a partner in the creation of the Southern Nevada Strong plan, a regional planning initiative. The SNRPC received a Sustainable Community Initiative grant in 2011 that allowed for unprecedented outreach and coordination throughout Southern Nevada. Through these efforts over 70,000 individual inputs were received during the plans outreach over three years. Outreach efforts included: open houses; online, visual, and phone surveys; outreach to marginalized groups; public hearings; attendance at community events, conferences and meetings; target outreach to lower income neighborhoods, kids (boys and girls clubs) and the Spanish speaking community. Social media broadcasts and traditional flyers were also part of the outreach process. A full explanation of these efforts can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.org. Public and private partnerships were coordinated throughout the process from committee members to outreach partnerships. The vision 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. Consortium partners included:

- SNRPC;
- City of Henderson;
- City of Las Vegas;
- City of North Las Vegas;
- City of Boulder City;
- Clark County;
- Regional Transportation Commission (RTC);
- University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV);
- Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA);

- Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA);
- Clark County School District (CCSD);
- Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD); and
- Conservation District of Southern Nevada (CDSN).

The City has held surveys for community input, provided Spanish translations to connect with our Spanish-speaking residents and held community meetings regarding updates to planning documents. The City also holds an annual public meeting for CDBG applicants before the Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB). The CDRB then provides recommendations to City Council which are then approved by City Council at a public hearing.

Information gathered has been incorporated into the goal-setting of the Consolidated Plan. This includes the priorities of homelessness, educational enrichment, special needs and low/mod income public services, affordable housing, and community facilities, infrastructure and improvements (neighborhood revitalization).

The Consolidated Plan was put out for a 30-day public comment starting on April 5, 2015 prior to City Council adopting it at the May 6, 2015 City Council Hearing.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Multiple Outreach Modes	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Stakeholders	Southern Nevada Strong Phase I: Stakeholder interviews-19, Kick-Off Event-150+, Telephone Survey-943, Community Events-10, iPad Survey-326, Online survey-32 Stakeholder interviews-19; Kick-Off Event-150+; Telephone Survey-943; Community Events-10; iPad Survey-326; Online survey-32	Positive Attributes: Great weather; outdoor recreation; urban amenities & entertainment; Relatively affordable cost of living; Central location; Diverse community; Strong sense of community and pioneer spirit Concerns/Issues: diversify the economy and create more, better jobs in the region; Education at all levels needs improvement; transportation improvements including transit options, traffic congestion and traffic/pedestrian safety; water supply, improved sustainability and use of sustainable energy, and pollution; lack of	None noted.	www.southernnevadastrong.org

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Multiple Outreach Modes	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Stakeholders, local leaders	Southern Nevada Strong Phase II: Public Outreach Events-2,500; Open Houses-15; iPad Events-20 (5 in English and 15 in Spanish); community events, meetings, speaking engagements, briefings-50+; Online Community Survey-2,500+; Visual Preference Surveys-550	Diversify the economy ensure a wide variety of jobs; Variety of housing types and neighborhoods available that appeal to a talented workforce; Improve educational attainment in the region and better collaboration with educational institutions; General support for the development types needed to better integrate housing, transportation and jobs; Support for streetscape improvements, bike lanes and pedestrian improvements; Support for open spaces and community gathering areas; Support for light rail	None noted	www.southernevadastrong.org

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Multiple Outreach Modes	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Stakeholders	Southern Nevada Strong Phase III: Review of draft plan-80; Public Outreach-850; iPad/Metroquest-850; Targeted Outreach-753; Telephone Town Hall (English & Spanish) 20,000 called with over 4,800 people participating; Focus Groups-150; Email Blasts-2,600 subscribers. Overall over 70,000 individual inputs were received during SNS outreach over three years.	Support for a variety of housing types and job centers that are not too dense or resource intensive; Desire for more options for traveling within the region, including walkable neighborhoods and improved public transit; Support for streetscape improvements including bike lanes and pedestrian improvements; Support for open spaces and community gathering areas, particularly those that provide shade for visitors; Support for light rail, bus rapid transit and the modern streetcar; Desire for improved safety, including reduced crime and fewer vehicle conflicts	None noted	www.southernnevadastrong.org

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Multiple Outreach Modes	Non-targeted/broad community Evenly distributed by Ward	City of Las Vegas 2013 Community Survey. Surveys completed - 961	Very positive perception of the City; Overall satisfaction with services; Compared to other larger cities, Las Vegas is setting the standard for service delivery in most areas; Trends in the results are mixed: some areas are better/ others are worse; To enhance overall satisfaction with City government , the City should emphasize the following issues over the next 1-2 years: Economic Development, Police Services, Maintenance of StreetsFor Parks, Recreation, Cultural, and Community Services: 1. Homeless services, 2. Youth programs, 3. Senior citizens	None noted	

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LAS VEGAS

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)
6	Multiple Outreach Modes	Non-targeted/broad community Neighborhood Associations	Public Meeting- No members of the public attended Planning Commission- One person from the public commented City Council Hearings(2) - No comments	One individual stated that he felt the element should require that houses be built in such a way as to accommodate solar power.	None	
7	Multiple Outreach Modes	Non-targeted/broad community	Public meetings for the selection of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funds (4)- 111City Council Hearing - 3 Board members and 1 public citizen.	Comments received during the review process were overwhelming supportive of the grants requesting funding. At the hearing, one citizen spoke. He wanted to know why his project was not funded.		

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)
8	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Public hearing for the selection of HOME funds. No public comments made.	None.	None	
9	Multiple Outreach Modes	Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Online Survey for the Consolidated Plan. 259 Respondents (1 Spanish Survey Completed)	See survey links for data.	None.	https://www.surveymonkey.com/results/SM-QJSBG757/ and https://www.surveymonkey.com/results/SM-CN9QH757

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)
10	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders, City Council	City Council Strategic Planning Retreat (2 sessions). 100+ in attendance at both sessions.	Identified the following four strategic priorities: Economic Opportunities, Public Safety (Homelessness), Transportation and Education	None.	
11	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The OCS took its draft of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan before the City Council at their hearing held on 5/6/2015 for any comments from the public and/or elected officials. 3 Board members and 1 citizen commented.	The board members presented their recommendations and thanked City Council and staff. One citizen spoke. He wanted to know why his project was not funded.	None.	

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)
12	Multiple Outreach Modes	Non-targeted/broad community Southern Nevada Residents (General Population)	400	See link for data.	All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/CommunityAssessment/
13	Multiple Outreach Modes	People living at poverty level (At Risk respondents)	411	See link for data	All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/CommunityAssessment/
14	Multiple Outreach Modes	Community Stakeholders	20	See link for data	All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/CommunityAssessment/
15	Multiple Outreach Modes	At-Risk Youth, Non-Profit leadership; community leaders	40	See link for data	All considered and integrated into publication	uwsn.org/community-assessment-2012

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)
16	Multiple Outreach Modes	Consumers of HIV/AIDS services, Providers of HIV/AIDS services	Consumer In Care Survey-273, Focus Groups-6, Consumer Out of Care Survey-51, Providers-18	See Assessment	See Assessment	Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment 2014 http://www.lasvegaema.org/images/ComprehensiveNeedsAssessmentPresentation082114.pdf
17	Multiple Outreach Modes	Homeless people, People threatened with homelessness	948 survey respondents: 1,000 general population households	See Homeless Census	See Homeless Census	Southern Nevada Homeless Census 2014 http://www.helphopehome.org/2014-FINAL-HOMELESS-CENSUS.pdf

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The city of Las Vegas is the most populous city in Nevada. Steadily recovering from the recession, the City still has one of the highest foreclosure rates and although recovering, Nevada still has the worst performance in terms of negative equity mortgages. The city of Las Vegas's population grew dramatically along with the rest of Southern Nevada until the recession starting in 2007. When the national housing market fell, Clark County's housing market fell more severely than the rest of the nation. By 2013, median sales prices had decreased below those in 2003. At this time, while new construction and sales of homes are still occurring, the housing market in Southern Nevada remains in a state of relative distortion. Foreclosure and investment activity pricing have caused a disconnect from direct consumer demand for different housing types, and uncertainty regarding timing for market stabilization and growth affects development and consumer decision-making.

The City is home to one-fifth of the state's population at 21.6% (US Census 2013: Las Vegas= 603488 and State of Nevada=2790136). However, the City's median income is lower than the state. When analyzing the median income of households in Las Vegas, according to HUD's published Income Limit areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise area has dropped almost 12% from 2010 to 2014. Whether or not this trend will continue is unknown, however even as the nation is recovering Las Vegas is still showing signs of the recession. If looking at the Economic Policy Institute's calculator, a family of 2 adults and 2 children would require \$66,522 in 2013 and the median income was \$63,100 dropping \$5,100 to a low of \$58,000 in 2014. It has been almost a decade (2006-\$58,200) since HUD published an AMI below the 2015 median income of \$59,200.

According to data supplied by HUD, 81,930 households (38.7% of all households) in the city of Las Vegas have incomes below 80% area median income (AMI). Of these, 63,785 (77.85%) households experience a housing problem, including substandard housing, overcrowding, cost burden or severe cost burden. Almost 61,243 households at 80% AMI and below are estimated to be paying over 30% of their income for housing. Over 28,045 of these households are low-income households with "worst case" housing needs. Households with worst-case needs are families who are low income (have incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median) and pay more than half of their income for housing and utilities.

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

- There are 211,690 households in the city of Las Vegas
- There are 81,930 (38.7%) households with income at or below 80 percent of median area income, or almost 39 percent of all households

- Cost burdened households making 0-80% AMI (>30% of income for housing costs) = 61,243
- Cost burdened households making 0-80% AMI(>50% of income for housing costs) = 35,218
- Of the 81,930 low- and moderate-income households, 35,128 or 43.1% percent pay over fifty percent of their income for housing
- Severely Cost burdened renters households = 21,054(9.94 percent of all households)
- Severely Cost burdened owner households = 14,164 (6.69 percent of all households)

The housing needs for these households range from housing rehabilitation assistance, homebuyer assistance, affordable rental and owner housing, additional Housing Choice Vouchers and tenant-based rental assistance funding, a wide variety of public services, additional job skills and education.

The following map from the Regional Analysis of Impediments illustrates a significant area of central Las Vegas (West, Downtown, and East) with residents living 150% below the poverty level.

MONTHLY COSTS

for a family with

2 parents and 2 children

in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada

 HOUSING	\$1,064
 FOOD	\$754
 CHILD CARE	\$1,079
 TRANSPORTATION	\$607
 HEALTH CARE	\$1,244
 OTHER NECESSITIES	\$465
 TAXES	\$330
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,544
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$66,522</u>

Monthly Costs 2p2c

MONTHLY COSTS

for a family with
1 parent and 2 children
in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada

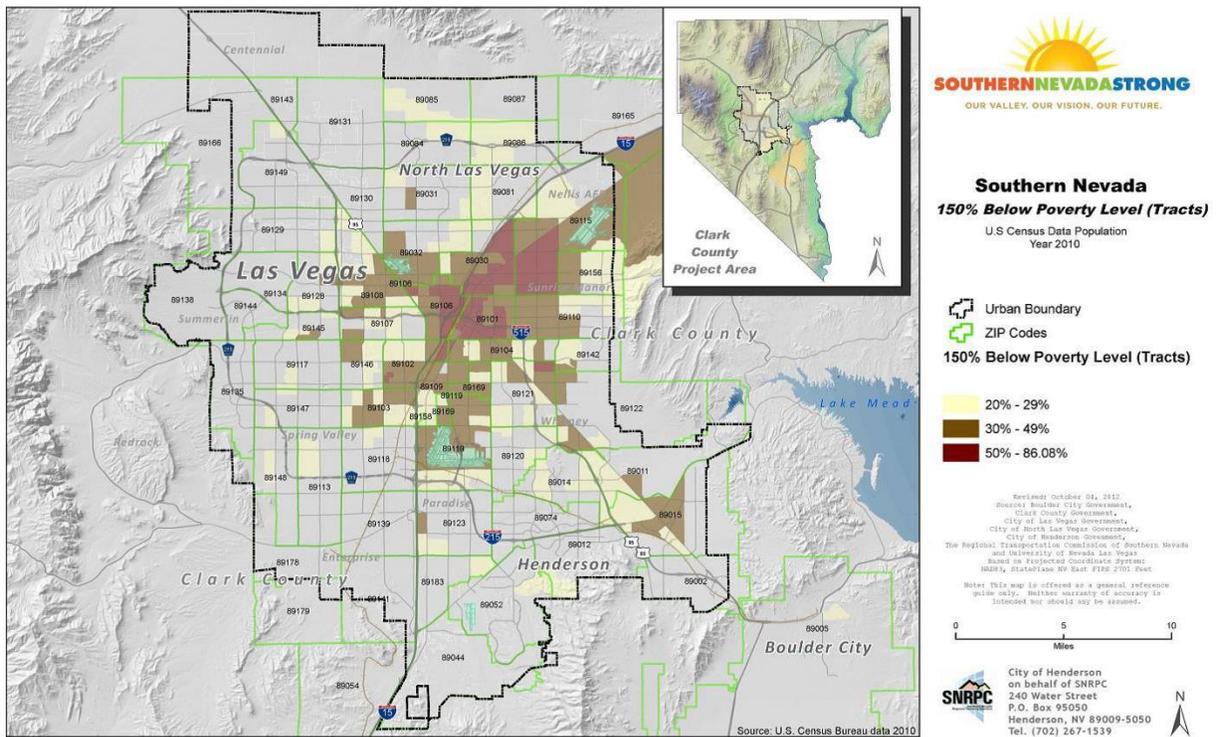
 HOUSING	\$1,064
 FOOD	\$546
 CHILD CARE	\$1,079
 TRANSPORTATION	\$480
 HEALTH CARE	\$1,185
 OTHER NECESSITIES	\$412
 TAXES	\$403
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,169
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$62,025</u>

Monthly Costs 1p2c

FY 2014 Income Limits Documentation System								
FY 2014 Income Limits Summary								
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV								
FY 2014 Income Limit Area Median Income:								
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV		\$58,000						
FY 2014 Income Limit Category	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Extremely Low (30%) Income Limits	12950	14800	16650	18450	19950	21450	22900	24400
Very Low (50%) Income Limits	21550	24600	27700	30750	33250	35700	38150	40500
Low (80%) Income Limits	34450	39400	44300	49200	53150	57100	61050	64950

FY 2015 Income Limits Documentation System								
FY 2015 Income Limits Summary								
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV								
(Effective 3/6/2015)								
FY 2015 Income Limit Area Median Income:								
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV		\$59,200						
FY 2015 Income Limit Category	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Extremely Low (30%) Income Limits	12900	14930	20090	24250	28410	32570	36730	40890
Very Low (50%) Income Limits	21500	24600	27650	30700	33200	36650	38100	40550
Low (80%) Income Limits	34400	39300	44200	49100	53050	57000	60900	64850

Income Levels 2014 and 2015



150% Below Poverty Level RAI

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.

There is a need for affordable housing in the city of Las Vegas. Housing problems in the City similarly impact renter and owner-households, with 44 percent (Table 2 25,435/60,325) of all renter-households at 100% AMI and below experiencing at least one housing problem (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent), compared to 42.8 (40,580/17,375) percent of owner-households. Of the housing problems described above, the most common in the city of Las Vegas is housing cost burden.

Overcrowding is another problem mostly affecting Single Family Households, whether owner and renter. Overall however, renters are around four times as likely to have crowding as owner-households.

To further dissect the housing problems, the following tables provide additional details:

- Table 7 presents the number of households with one or more housing problems (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 8 summarizes the number of households with more than one or more severe housing problems by income and tenure. Severe housing problems are: inadequate housing; severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.
- Table 9 isolates those households with housing cost burden of over 30 percent (inclusive of those with cost burden of over 50 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 10 further isolates those households with cost burden of over 50 percent.
- Table 11 presents overcrowding by household type.
- Table 12 is intended to show overcrowding for households with children. However, the American Community Survey provides no data for the City.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	478,555	584,413	22%
Households	177,257	211,684	19%
Median Income	\$44,069.00	\$54,174.00	23%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	22,955	23,780	35,195	21,655	108,105
Small Family Households *	7,450	7,380	14,435	8,765	53,995
Large Family Households *	2,055	3,410	3,710	2,845	10,190
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	4,015	4,870	6,350	4,165	20,965
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,850	3,800	4,380	2,195	6,870
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	4,825	5,935	7,515	4,435	15,550
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	530	365	520	110	1,525	25	100	100	45	270
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	820	545	515	90	1,970	0	50	100	90	240
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	990	1,225	1,280	685	4,180	85	250	495	365	1,195
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	10,060	6,805	1,605	290	18,760	4,385	4,100	5,210	1,980	15,675
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	875	5,220	11,050	3,320	20,465	740	1,740	3,750	4,165	10,395

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,775	0	0	0	1,775	910	0	0	0	910

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	12,400	8,945	3,915	1,175	26,435	4,495	4,500	5,900	2,480	17,375
Having none of four housing problems	2,315	6,740	16,005	8,830	33,890	1,070	3,600	9,375	9,160	23,205
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,775	0	0	0	1,775	910	0	0	0	910

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,775	4,850	6,120	15,745	1,560	1,725	4,045	7,330

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	1,495	2,330	1,375	5,200	370	810	1,200	2,380
Elderly	2,850	3,040	2,089	7,979	2,160	2,720	2,439	7,319
Other	3,930	3,600	3,960	11,490	1,120	905	1,775	3,800
Total need by income	13,050	13,820	13,544	40,414	5,210	6,160	9,459	20,829

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,500	2,520	500	7,520	1,440	1,415	2,545	5,400
Large Related	1,365	1,250	45	2,660	325	630	505	1,460
Elderly	2,365	1,510	524	4,399	1,620	1,515	1,199	4,334
Other	3,710	2,090	675	6,475	1,075	715	1,180	2,970
Total need by income	11,940	7,370	1,744	21,054	4,460	4,275	5,429	14,164

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,510	1,360	1,360	505	4,735	85	250	485	335	1,155
Multiple, unrelated family households	140	330	365	260	1,095	0	65	110	120	295
Other, non-family households	165	110	70	20	365	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,815	1,800	1,795	785	6,195	85	315	595	455	1,450

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 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: No data was provided in the above table.

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

According to the 2010 Demographic Profile Data, 55,119 or 26% of the population is a householder living alone. The numbers are fairly similar at around 13% comparing men and women (27,849 & 27, 279) single person households. There are slightly greater numbers of women (11,195=5.3%) 65 and over living alone over men (6,785=3%).

Although single person households are not reported on the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority waitlists, 4854 or 37.89% of households are on the waiting list for 1 bedroom public housing units. While the waitlist closures vary from program to program, on average waitlists for public housing units currently they have been closed for 9.5 months (HVC’s have been closed for seven (7) years).

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.

Persons with Disabilities: The 2013 ACS one-year estimates show that 13.3% of the City’s population five and over have disability status. Using 2010 and 2013 ACS 1 year estimates, there has been a 22% increase in the number of people with disabilities in the city of Las Vegas. According to www.disabilitystatistics.org, run by Cornell University (using Current Population Survey), Nevada’s population between 2010-2012 had the highest percentages on record (starting in 1980) averaging 14.4% of men and women, aged 18-64 with or without a work limitation in Nevada who lived with families with incomes below the poverty line. People with disabilities are over twice as likely to be living in poverty as those without a disability in Nevada.

According to the SNRHA waiting lists, 3057 (22.4%) families with disabilities are listed awaiting homes. Of these families, 82 are listed on the Section 8 tenant-based assistance list that hasn’t been opened in seven years. The specific income and race of these families are not specified, however the majority of waiting list applicants where income is specified are listed as extremely low income with incomes <=30% AMI. As of this publication, this would be equal to a family of four living off less than \$24,250.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking: In 2012, Nevada was ranked 6th for females murdered by males in single victim/single offender homicides according the Violence Policy Center's report *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2012 Homicide Data*. In that year 25 of the 84 homicides within Las Vegas police's jurisdiction were related to domestic disputes. That same year Las Vegas police handled more than 22,000 domestic violence-related cases reported where a crime was committed and responded to more than 60,000 calls throughout the year.

Domestic Violence in all forms is greatly under reported throughout the nation and there is no national database tracking numbers, so estimating its scope in Las Vegas as it compares to other cities is difficult. Women, men, children and families leaving domestic violence often flee with little to nothing. The fear of not knowing where or how to seek help and what will happen paralyzes many victims. However, there are agencies that assist with housing victims, providing emergency needs, counseling, and assistance. According to a table from Nevada KIDS COUNT, 301 children were removed from their homes and placed in foster care due to domestic violence, 475 for physical abuse, and 136 for sexual abuse in 2012. Many programs have contingencies for providing services to men and men with children.

What are the most common housing problems?

Using the data provided by HUD (2007-2011 ACS), housing cost burden is the most outstanding issue facing both renters and owners of households having at least one listed need in Las Vegas. Of Renters, 20,465 households spend more than 30% of their income on housing and 18,760 households spend more than 50% of their income on housing. Homeowners are not much better off with 10,395 households spending more than 30% and another 15,675 spending more than 50% of their income on housing. Of renters, the largest numbers are in households making less than 80% AMI with over 10,000 households alone, making between 0-30% AMI spending more than 50% of their income on housing. As for homeowners, the numbers are more spread out across income levels, but still show large numbers of housing cost burdened families. The elderly, whether owner or renter has almost equal numbers showing a housing cost burden greater than 50%.

Of renters, Small Related households and *Other* households have the greatest cost burdens. Twice as many renters are cost burdened by more than 30% compared to owners. However, together it still shows that 61,243 households have a cost burden of more than 30% of their incomes. Elderly households have similar cost burden comparisons, whether they are renters or owners.

For those with a cost burden greater than 50%, again Small Related households making under 50% AMI is the most affected. Of renters the majority is households making less than 30% AMI and owners making between 50-80% AMI.

Of both renters and owners, Single Family Households have the highest level of crowding with renters in Multiple, unrelated family households coming in second. Overall however, renters are around four times as likely to have crowding as owners.

According to State of the States: The Poverty and Inequality Report 2015, “California, Georgia, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Florida had the largest poverty increases, with the 2013 poverty rates in these states more than 4 percentage points higher than in 2007. The poverty rise in just two of these states, California and Florida, translates into 3 million more poor people than there were in 2007. There was, worse yet, a concomitant increase in the depth of poverty: In 36 states, the gap between a poor family’s total income and the poverty threshold increased between 2007 and 2013, yet another indication of a growing economic vulnerability among the poor population. And, finally, the number of states with very high poverty (above 18 percent) grew from 3 to 12 between 2007 and 2013.”

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

While cost burden is a significant problem for households at 80% AMI and below, it is particularly difficult for those at 50% AMI and below, especially those on fixed incomes, which would include most elderly people and people with disabilities. Renter households overall have more housing problems. Generally, single family households earning 80% AMI and below are disproportionately affected by overcrowding. Overcrowding is also over 4 times more prevalent among renters than owners.

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

According to data provided by National KIDS COUNT in 2013 for Las Vegas, 40,000 children under the age of 18 live in families below the federal poverty level. This number was up 6,000 from 2012 and 9,000 from 2009. Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. Poverty and financial stress can impede children’s cognitive development and their ability to learn. It can contribute to behavioral, social and emotional problems and poor health. Unforeseen financial difficulties, such as illness or job loss, could have dire outcomes putting families out on the streets or in search for shelters. These households as well as formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance need access to permanent affordable housing, affordable child care, educational opportunities, job training and transportation.

Sadly, according to data in Nevada KIDS COUNT, 485 alone children were removed from their homes and placed into foster care due to inadequate housing in 2012.

[As illustrated in the graph *Children in Poverty Las Vegas and Nevada* (above), the amount of children in poverty has grown since the Great Recession and has yet to stabilize.]

Due to limitations in ESG funding, the households eligible for Rapid Re-Housing were limited to persons at or below 30% AMI. The length of time of assistance was also limited due to the decrease in funding. While a majority of households served have been able to become stable and self-sufficient within a 6 month assistance period, there is a subset of households that need longer assistance due to continued unemployment or lack of sufficient affordable housing in the area, in particular for persons who are disabled. Households with disabilities (on SSI income), for the most part, need longer term assistance such as an ongoing rental and utility subsidy. Attempts are made to use ESG funds as a gap while they wait for additional assistance, but it is not always available.

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:

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

Growth in Households with Characteristics Posing a Risk of Homelessness* (Table)

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

Southern Nevada does not track or estimate “at-risk” populations other than the youth that are in foster care. Youth that “age-out” of the foster care system are at a higher risk to experience homelessness in their adult lives.

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

Instability and increased risk of homelessness are associated with a lack of financial, mental, emotional and physical resources. These missing resources lead to frequent moving, living in the home of another, living in a hotel or motel, living in severely overcrowded housing. Many individuals who are exiting an institution (jail; mental health facility) or a system of care (as foster care) are at increased risk of homelessness. Other areas that could impact stability are prolonged unemployment, deteriorated housing, domestic violence, mental illness, drug or alcohol addictions, death of a family member,

abandonment by spouse, non-receipt of child support, medical expenses and/or other unanticipated emergency expenditures. All of these factors may contribute to household instability and increase the risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The following map, chart and summaries are from the Regional Analysis of Impediments. [See Map: Locations of residents with disability status above.]

“Figure 6 shows that people with disability status live throughout Southern Nevada. As our population ages, Southern Nevada can only expect for the number of disabled residents to increase. As these numbers increase, it will be increasingly important to examine the housing opportunities, transportation options, and improvement plans for physical access for those with disabilities and to ensure that efforts are made to address fair housing.

The locations in Figure 6 show several different scenarios for location choice for disabled residents in Southern Nevada. Some of the darker red areas (areas with over 15% disability status rates) are in areas popular with large concentrations of senior residents, including the Anthem area of Henderson (with several age restricted communities) and the Summerlin area of Las Vegas (also with an age restricted community). A second area of red surrounds the Las Vegas medical district, a large medical community of West Las Vegas, bounded by Charleston Blvd and Alta Drive, west of I-15. This area serves a large medical community of hospitals, medical clinics, and ancillary services, and would naturally welcome a large community in need of medical services. The third area of dark red mirrors the low-income urban core area of Southern Nevada. This area has the lowest income rental units and housing accommodations as well as the most accessible transit and for that reason may be a reason more disabled residents, especially those with a fixed income, locate in this area.”

“Disability Status

Table 13 shows the number of residents with disability status for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and Boulder City, compared with the state of Nevada in 2012. For all jurisdictions other than North Las Vegas, the percentage has increased since 2000.

Table 13 Disability status for the civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over, 2000 and 2012, Nevada, Clark County, and selected cities

[See table above]

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF4 Table QT-P21, U.S. Census 2012 Table S1810, and U.S. Census 2008-2012 Table S1810.

*2012 data for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson is from the ACS 1-year estimates while data for Boulder City reflects ACS 5 year estimates (2008

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

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	18,375	1,845	1,740
White	8,940	855	815
Black / African American	3,665	540	250
Asian	655	120	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	155	15	60
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	4,570	260	435

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,820	3,720	0
White	8,080	2,360	0

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
Black / African American	3,285	435	0
Asian	815	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	160	80	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	7,040	640	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,380	11,300	0
White	11,780	6,280	0
Black / African American	3,605	1,110	0
Asian	1,085	500	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	80	0
Pacific Islander	35	20	0
Hispanic	7,155	3,095	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,540	11,305	0
White	5,765	6,140	0
Black / African American	1,040	1,165	0
Asian	445	690	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	70	0
Pacific Islander	45	40	0
Hispanic	2,890	2,985	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

All households, regardless of race, at 80% AMI and below, have more housing problems than homes without housing problems.

According to HUD’s eCon Planning Suite desk guide, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percent or more) than the income level as a whole.) Using this definition, Pacific Islander households (24 in total) have a disproportionately greater need for incomes at 50% AMI and under.

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

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	16,400	3,825	1,740
White	7,860	1,935	815
Black / African American	3,260	945	250
Asian	570	205	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	140	25	60
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	4,175	655	435

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,395	11,150	0
White	5,275	5,160	0
Black / African American	2,055	1,670	0
Asian	500	490	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	160	80	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	4,090	3,590	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	9,300	26,370	0
White	4,420	13,635	0
Black / African American	945	3,770	0
Asian	480	1,110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	120	0
Pacific Islander	10	45	0
Hispanic	3,170	7,080	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,370	18,475	0
White	1,460	10,450	0
Black / African American	400	1,800	0
Asian	190	950	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	105	0
Pacific Islander	0	80	0
Hispanic	1,195	4,680	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

All households, regardless of race, at 50% AMI and below, have more severe housing problems than homes without severe housing problems.

According to HUD’s eCon Planning Suite desk guide, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percent or more) than the income level as a whole.) Using this definition, Pacific Islander households (24 in total) have a disproportionately greater need for incomes at 50% AMI and below and Native American/Alaskan Native households (160 in total) at 30-50% AMI.

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:

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

Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	114,245	49,480	38,685	1,850
White	74,485	26,445	19,540	860
Black / African American	9,395	6,635	6,335	275
Asian	6,080	2,385	1,820	165
American Indian, Alaska Native	795	210	325	60
Pacific Islander	185	125	100	0
Hispanic	21,010	12,620	9,690	445

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on the data, 43 percent of all households have a housing burden greater than 30 percent including 19 percent of households with a burden greater than 50 percent. The attached table indicates that there are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole.

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

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

Housing Problem:

Pacific Islander households (24 in total) have a disproportionately greater need for incomes at 50% AMI and under.

Severe Housing Problem:

Pacific Islander households (24 in total) have a disproportionately greater need for incomes at 50% AMI and below and Native American/Alaskan Native households (160 in total) at 30-50% AMI

Housing Cost Burden:

There are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole.

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

In addition to housing problems, it is likely that households living at or below 50% AMI and even those at <80% AMI have limited access to good schools, fewer opportunities to secure better housing, lower education attainment, lower paying jobs, and little to no savings. According to a Brookings Institution study based on the ACS 2012, it is estimated that approximately 16% of the City's population also has limited English proficiency causing another hurdle to better paying jobs and opportunities for family members.

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

The figures and text below are from the Regional Analysis of Impediments. They illustrate the concentration of minority racial/ethnic groups and locations of residents living below the poverty level using 2010 data. These maps overlap in the more mature neighborhoods around downtown Las Vegas.

Figure 3 indicates the areas of heavier minority population for all of Clark County. It is similar in concentration to Figure 8, which pinpoints the areas of population which live under the poverty level. Figure 3 indicates the proportion of the population that all minorities constitute for all of Clark County. While Clark County's urban core, which is centered around Downtown Las Vegas, is quite racially and ethnically diverse, Figure 3 shows that some severe concentrations exist and that racial and ethnic diversity is not uniform throughout the county's urban core. As of 2010, minorities as a whole lived in the vast majority of the county's urban core.

Figure 3 also shows some substantial concentrations of minorities in the southern and eastern neighborhoods of North Las Vegas as well as in the eastern part of Las Vegas and in unincorporated Clark County east of North Las Vegas and south of Las Vegas. Many of these concentrations have become more intense and more widespread since 2000.

[See Maps in PDF format or Appendix: Figure 3 Minority Population per Acre; RAI Figure 8 Residents Living under the Poverty Level in Southern Nevada]

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) operates and manages the Public Housing (PH) in our area. The organization formally began operations on January 1, 2010 and combines the Housing Authority of the city of Las Vegas, Clark County Housing Authority, and North Las Vegas Housing Authority into one agency. SNRHA indicated that it has 2,667 public housing units, 9,938 vouchers and 2560 special purpose vouchers in the entire County. As seen in the map below, the majority of the public housing (19 out of 29 & 4 senior non-aided sites) are located within City limits.

The following information in this section provided by the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority along with updated tables:

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,731	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)

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,667	9,938	103	9835	804	289	1467

Data Source: SNRHA 2.2015

Totals In Use SNRHA

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,350	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
# 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)

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,508	13,120	9,913	13,677	9,409	10,183	13,243
Average length of stay	0	0	6.6	9.0	3.0	9.6	2.4	5.5	11.2
Average Household size	0	0	2.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	1.3	3.9	2.0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	266	952	11	119	761	40	21
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	988	1876	25	1378	165	14	294
# of Disabled Families	0	0	566	2546	13	1136	319	46	1032
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	24	0	0	0	0		0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Characteristics of Residents SNRHA

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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
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)

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1151	3092	41	1893	472	154	532
Black/African American	0	0	1399	6657	57	5224	327	138	911
Asian	0	0	93	115	5	82	10	1	17
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	35	73	1	45	12	3	12
Pacific Islander	0	0	33	102	1	76	9	4	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: SNRHA 2.201115

Race of Residents SNRHA

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	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**

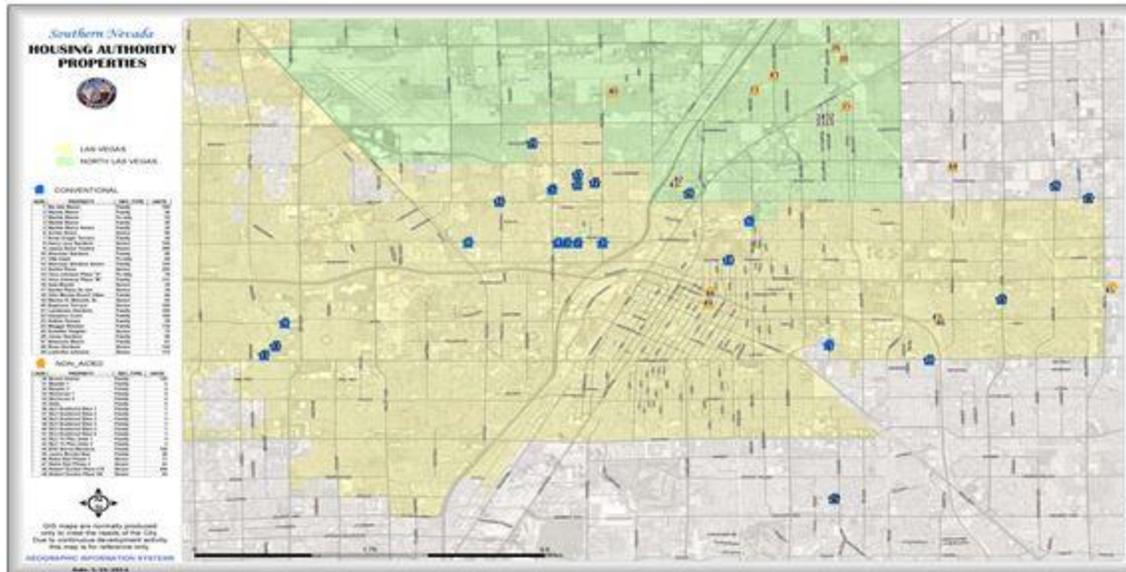
Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	538	1028	25	746	56	40	161
Not Hispanic	0	0	2127	8956	78	6539	762	257	1320

Data Source: SNRHA 2.201

Ethnicity of Residents SNRHA



Southern Nevada Housing Authority Properties Map

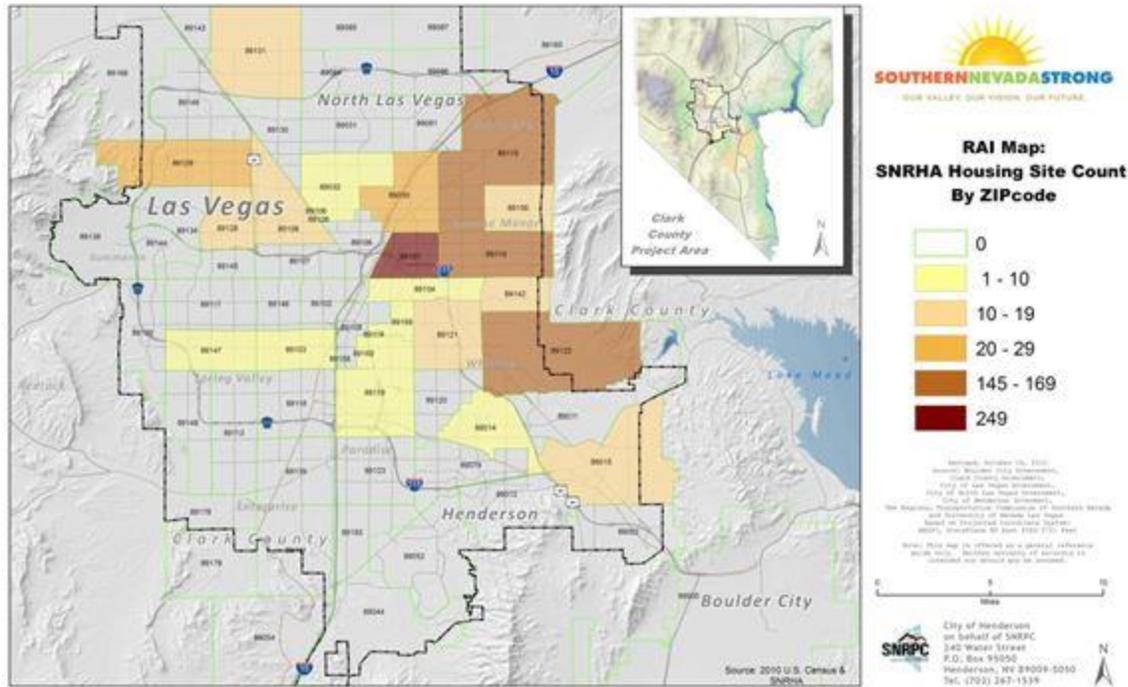
Voucher holders by jurisdiction and race

Voucher Holders by Jurisdiction	Total Voucher Households	Caucasian	Non-Hispanic Caucasian	African American	Asian	Hispanic of Any Race
Unincorporated Clark County	2977	1071	718	1808	34	395
Las Vegas	2423	718	512	1628	31	220
North Las Vegas	1441	192	108	1232	5	94
Henderson	537	289	231	224	12	66
Boulder City	13	12	12	1	0	0
Total	7391	2282	1581	4893	82	775
Total as a percentage		30.9%	21.4%	66.2%	1.1%	10.5%

Source: SNRHA, April 2014, Table 46 from the RAI

Voucher holders by jurisdiction and race

Figure 38 Location of SNRHA Affordable Housing Units



RAI Map: SNRHA Housing Site County by ZIPcode

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

There are 82 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, which is 10% of the households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since 2008 (over 7 years). There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list, which is 27.1% of households on the list. The waiting list has been closed since July 2014 (over 6 months). These households need access to transportation, supportive services for their disabled household member, food assistance, education 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 Regional Housing Authority provides housing and supportive services to the very low-income, especially those at 30% AMI and below. Their most immediate needs include transportation, access to other mainstream programs, job training, additional education, food assistance, health care, and childcare assistance. The most immediate need for the Housing Choice Voucher participants would be security deposits.

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

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

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

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Discussion

[See map above for location of housing authority properties near downtown Las Vegas]

Regional Analysis of Impediments:

[See table above for Voucher holders by jurisdiction and race (RAI)]

“Table 46 shows the total number of Housing Choice Voucher holders for each jurisdiction and is also broken down by race. Clark County and Las Vegas have the most total voucher holders, which would not be unexpected by their larger land areas than the other jurisdictions. Henderson seems to be low in the numbers, which was also shown in the maps on previous pages. As a jurisdiction with more high opportunity areas, it would be ideal to find higher participation rates in this area. As noted in the

previous paragraph, this could be related to the amount of rental assistance being provided is simply not enough for participants to be able to afford to live in the higher priced areas.

Table 46 also breaks down the residents by race, and similar to the public housing sites, a disproportionate number of Housing Choice Voucher residents are African American (66.2% compared to 10.7% of total population). As noted above in the public housing section, there are most likely many contributing factors to this. The Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan provides land use recommendations that would affect many of the social issues that may influence this trend, such as better school siting, improved economic opportunity, and increased transportation choices. However, as noted before this is a larger social trend that needs to be addressed on many fronts. For the purposes of this report, *a recommendation would be made to the SNRHA to continue to promote their self-sufficiency programs, especially within the African American community.*”

[See above for RAI Map: SNRHA Housing Site County By ZIP code]

According to the Regional Analysis of Impediments (RAI), the majority of the affordable housing units owned by the SNRHA are in the zip codes 89101, 89110, 89115, and 89122. These zip codes are located in the eastern section of the valley and are concentrated in areas designated as low and very low opportunity index sites. It is a positive program for the SNRHA to be able to utilize these sites in order to provide more affordable housing options for southern Nevada residents, however, SNRHA should attempt to provide more sites in higher opportunity areas. It is obviously a balancing act for SNRHA to weigh the costs of properties versus the amount of families they can help, which very likely contributes to more residences being purchased in these lower priced communities. However, the SNRHA should look for any opportunity to find some lower priced properties in the higher opportunity areas.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The SNH CoC Board is responsible for implementation and evaluation of the Help Hope Home Plan to End Homelessness. An updated gaps analysis was conducted in 2013 to help identify the needs of homeless households and develop a regional response. Homeless needs are identified through regular meetings of the SNH CoC Board, the Point in Time (PIT) Count, and regular communication between outreach workers, the emergency shelters and supportive housing programs.

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)	0	1,901	4,256	1,875	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	742	25	2,089	1,279	3,521	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	4,726	2,833	29,473	4,882	6,897	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	724	36	2,963	253	841	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	1	4	4	1	0
Veterans	797	440	4,823	1,447	1,368	0
Unaccompanied Child	742	25	2,989	1,279	849	0
Persons with HIV	57	5	242	0	69	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Source:5.3014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census Survey

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):

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

*Includes all of Clark County.

Source: 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,887	3,088
Black or African American	1,894	2,059
Asian	99	85
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	158
Pacific Islander	56	65
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	542	2,029
Not Hispanic	3,839	4,237

Data Source
Comments:

Race: Other Sheltered: 425; Other Unsheltered: 810
Data Source: 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey

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

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

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

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

It should be noted that prior to 2014, HUD required CoCs to report race, ethnicity, and gender data separately for all persons surveyed. However, per HUD, race and ethnicity data were collected using separate survey questions. However, in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, the majority of survey respondents were not aware of the difference between 'race' and 'ethnicity', and the survey results reflect this. While 885 respondents provided a response to the race question (Which racial group do you identify with the most?), only 351 provided a response to the ethnicity question (Which ethnic

group do you identify with the most?) This must be taken into account when reviewing data for race and ethnicity for the year 2014.

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

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

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

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

- 58% of homeless persons in Southern Nevada were unsheltered.
- 36.1% of the unsheltered population was considered “hidden” homeless, and the remaining 63.9% were classified as street homeless.
- 41.9% of the persons enumerated in the PIT Count were in sheltered facilities.
- 27.8% of survey respondents were between the ages of 51 and 60.
- 9.6% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 21, which more than doubles the amount of homeless persons in this category in 2013 (4.7%).
- 73.9% reported living in Southern Nevada when they most recently became homeless.
- 50.1% survey respondents cited job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary cause of homelessness for the majority of this population.
- 45.8% of survey respondents reported that they were homeless for the first time.
- 38.3% of survey respondents reported that they had been homeless four or more times in the last three years.

- 41.1% of the 2014 survey respondents reported that they had been homeless for a year or more since their last housing situation; this is one criterion included in the HUD definition of chronic homelessness.
- 43.9% reported that they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless.
- No Transportation was the leading barrier to obtaining employment (27.4%), closely followed by No Permanent Address (23.4%).
- The most commonly used service/assistance was Free Meals (41.2%).
- 916 persons of the unsheltered (street) population was found to be living in cars/vans/RVs, abandoned buildings, encampments, and parks.
- 28.5% of homeless respondents indicated that since they most recently became homeless, they had needed medical care but had been unable to receive it.
- 6.6% of survey respondents reported they were incarcerated immediately before becoming homeless this time
- The majority (74.8%) of survey respondents had spent no nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Discussion:

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

The City is also an active member of the US Conference of Mayors and convenes monthly with stakeholders to implement strategies for reaching “functional zero” for our homeless veterans. Functional zero means no homeless Vets on the streets.

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

Introduction:

The Office of Community Services funds and operates programs and services that meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable people in our community - families and individuals with low incomes, children, domestic violence and sexual assault victims, homeless people, seniors, and persons with disabilities. We invest in programs that help people gain independence and success.

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

This section will discuss the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations of Las Vegas who are not homeless but may require supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental) persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, and victims of domestic violence and their families. Services to these populations are critical to preventing homelessness.

The City will conduct a survey with the local Aids Service Organizations (ASO), to ascertain what the housing needs are for the approximate 1,562 persons with HIV/AIDS who may be underserved or lack sufficient housing.

This section will discuss the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations of Las Vegas who are not homeless but may require supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental) persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, and victims of domestic violence and their families. Services to these populations are critical to preventing homelessness. The sub-populations are listed below:

- Elderly, 62 and older
- Frail elderly, defined as an elderly person who requires assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework
- Persons with mental, physical, and /or developmental disabilities
- Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	6,030
Area incidence of AIDS	215
Rate per population	11
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	641
Rate per population (3 years of data)	11
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	6,170
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	308
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

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	66
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:

Elderly and Frail Elderly- HUD Defines Elderly as anyone 62 years of age or older and Frail Elderly are elderly persons who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living (i.e. bathing, walking, light housework). In Las Vegas, the number of households with residents aged 55 and older increased in the past decade. Between 2000 and 2010 (Census), Las Vegas saw population growths those 85 and older rose 74 percent and those 60 to 64 rose (42 percent). Nevada's 65+ populations grew 48.2% between 2000 and 2010. According to the 2010 Demographic Profile, 46,656 of the population is 60 and older. In 2010, almost two-thirds of the state's nearly 150,000 veterans 55 or older lived in the Las Vegas-Henderson area. (Elders Count Nevada) By the year 2020, 1 in 5 citizens of Nevada will be over the age of 65. All other age groups are projected to decrease in population during this same amount of time. (SNS Existing Conditions Report)

Severely Mentally Ill (SMI)- As of 2012 the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health estimate the population of Severely Mentally Ill people in Clark County to be 12,379, the highest in the state. Of that group, they estimate that roughly 25% are receiving the services that they need. Clark County has the

most noticeable insufficient service reach in Nevada which is a direct impact on the City. People in their middle stages of life are more likely to receive the resources they need. There are few resources for early intervention/prevention and the, elderly SMI are less likely to receive the services they need.

Behavioral Gaps analysis 2012 Severely mentally ill encompasses a range of people with variable service and support needs. Severely mentally ill population includes people under the age of 60 suffering from dementia as well as violent and sex offenders.

Developmentally Disabled- According to the Developmental Disabilities Resource Center, Developmental disabilities are disabilities manifested before the person reaches twenty-two (22) years of age. These constitute a substantial disability to the affected individual, and attribute to mental retardation or related conditions which include cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism or other neurological conditions, when such conditions result in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of a person with mental retardation. Between 1997 and 2008 the prevalence of parent reported developmental disabilities grew 17.1% country-wide. There were about 1.8 million more children diagnosed with developmental disabilities between 2006-2008 compared to the previous decade. (CDC). Children of families living below the poverty line are more likely to have developmental disabilities. This growth in self-reporting means we will continue to see a growing need for housing and supportive services for this group.

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

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

Physically Disabled (Continued)- The removal of architectural barriers from the homes of the elderly and the physically disabled is a cost effective way to maintain safe and secure housing for persons with special needs, ensuring, to the extent possible, their independent living. Overall, the rehabilitation of aging housing, especially those homes owned by the elderly, is a priority to address health and safety needs and to prevent deterioration and blight in neighborhoods. Additionally, supportive services are also a necessary component to housing in order to maintain safe, stable and independent living. Providing more tenant based rental assistance coupled with convenient access to supportive services would provide dignified living situations for the elderly and the disabled. Based on individual situations, both persons with mental illness and persons impaired by chronic substance abuse need a broad range of services such as case management, treatment, housing, financial assistance, and employment in order to improve their participation in society. Some individuals may be able to live independently, with

or without supportive services, while others cannot. Each person's abilities must be carefully evaluated in order for the individual to be provided with the most appropriate services. Since low income mentally ill persons and individuals who chronically abuse drugs and alcohol may be particularly vulnerable to homelessness as discussed on section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment, special attention is necessary to these housing needs in order to prevent homelessness.

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS: This population needs a variety of supportive services to maintain their physical health and self-sufficiency. Among the most sought after services by persons with HIV/AIDS are physician services, case management, clinic services, nutrition centers, and rental assistance

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

The Las Vegas Transitional Grant Area (TGA) is comprised of three counties—Clark and Nye Counties in Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona. The city of Las Vegas serves as the administrator of the formula grant-funded HOPWA program which is part of the Ryan White TGA. The numbers in this plan are attributed only to the Paradise EMSA (Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area), which is all jurisdictions within Clark County.

According to the Las Vegas TGA Ryan White 2014 Comprehensive Care Plan, as of December 31, 2013 there were a total of 7,808 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) in Clark County as reported by the Nevada State Health Division-HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. They also reported that there were 4,041 persons living with AIDS (PLWA) and 3,767 people living with HIV (PLWH) in Clark County as of December 31, 2013.

In 2013 there were 379 new HIV infections reported in Clark and Nye County with 328 of those being male and 51 female. New diagnosis were predominately in the White, non-Hispanic population with 140, followed by the Hispanic population with 117, Black, non-Hispanic with 93, and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 17. Male to male sexual contact (MSM) continues to be the primary mode of transmission in Clark County representing 251 of all new infections which is an astounding 77% of all new infections for 2013. This is followed by MSM+IDU (injection drug user) at 26 and 8%, Heterosexual contact with 46 and 12%, and IDU with 13 or 3% respectively. New diagnosis were predominately in the 25-34 age range at 132 and 35%, followed by 13-24 at 86 and 23%, 35-44 at 69 and 18%, and 45-54 at 60 and 16% respectively.

New AIDS diagnosis in 2013 for Clark County followed somewhat of a similar trend. Total new AIDS diagnosis in the area was 220 for 2013. Males represented 85% of all new AIDS diagnosis and females just 15%. With regard to race/ethnicity the White, non-Hispanic population represented 35% of new cases, Black non-Hispanic 30%, Hispanic 28% and Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 5%. MSM also dominated new AIDS diagnosis with 76% in 2013 followed by Heterosexual contact at 11%, IDU at 6% and MSM at 5%. With regard to age the majority, 27% are 25-34, 24% are 35-44, 23% are 45-54, and finally 14% are 55-64 respectively.

From 2012 to 2014 there was a 12.06% increase in HIV/AIDS diagnosis in the Las Vegas TGA. We know that approximately 29.35% of the current HIV/AIDS population of 7,808 is receiving Ryan White services. Of the clients being served, 20% are unstable and need assistance. If we apply that to the entire population, then 1,562 households need assistance. We will conduct more extensive surveys to determine if clients need TBRA, STRMU or permanent affordable housing.

Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women's Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing to this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Discussion:

Physically Disabled (Continued)- The removal of architectural barriers from the homes of the elderly and the physically disabled is a cost effective way to maintain safe and secure housing for persons with special needs, ensuring, to the extent possible, their independent living. Overall, the rehabilitation of aging housing, especially those homes owned by the elderly, is a priority to address health and safety needs and to prevent deterioration and blight in neighborhoods. Additionally, supportive services are also a necessary component to housing in order to maintain safe, stable and independent living. Providing more tenant based rental assistance coupled with convenient access to supportive services would provide dignified living situations for the elderly and the disabled. Based on individual situations, both persons with mental illness and persons impaired by chronic substance abuse need a broad range of services such as case management, treatment, housing, financial assistance, and employment in order to improve their participation in society. Some individuals may be able to live independently, with or without supportive services, while others cannot. Each person's abilities must be carefully evaluated in order for the individual to be provided with the most appropriate services. Since low income mentally ill persons and individuals who chronically abuse drugs and alcohol may be particularly vulnerable to homelessness as discussed on section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment, special attention is necessary to these housing needs in order to prevent homelessness.

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS: This population needs a variety of supportive services to maintain their physical health and self-sufficiency. Among the most sought after services by persons with HIV/AIDS are physician services, case management, clinic services, nutrition centers, and rental assistance.

Discussion: [See Appendix for information gathered from the Citywide Housing Market Study and the Regional Analysis of Impediments.]

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The city of Las Vegas provides a number of public facilities available for citizens, including parks, community centers, and swimming pools. There is a need for public facilities that serve populations with special needs and for facilities that bring public services as described below into the communities where they are most needed.

The city of Las Vegas has identified the following needs for public facilities:

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

How were these needs determined?

Public improvement needs were determined through an annual CIP budgeting process through department requests, research/consultations, CDRB recommendations, citizen input, Council priorities, and Mayoral priorities.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Las Vegas has a number of public improvement needs, including sidewalk, streetscape/landscaping, ADA ramps and other street improvements that would make streets safe and accessible for all residents.

How were these needs determined?

Public improvement needs were determined through an annual CIP budgeting process through department requests, citizen input, Council priorities, and Mayoral priorities.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

In the past four Consolidated Plans, 96,428 low income households received public services that ranged from case management, to rental assistance, child care scholarships, literacy programs, homeless prevention, employment training, transportation, and other services. By partnering with local non-profits, the city helped to create suitable living environments, provide decent affordable housing, and create economic opportunities to assist low income people to attain self-sufficiency.

The existing cost burden on LMI households and renters especially, is an overarching concern for which public services are needed. There is a great need for a streamlined public service approach that combines a series of social needs: workforce development, regional transportation, primary and secondary education, and increased job opportunities.

The city of Las Vegas also has several initiatives tasked to address strategic priorities adopted by City Council in 2014 known as *City by Design*. *City by Design* highlights education and homelessness as two of the City's four strategic priorities. According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation analyzing children's well-being, Nevada's public school system remains dead last in the nation for a third year running. Schools in downtown Las Vegas are some of the lowest performing in the State. The City is taking initiative through various programs to make a collaborative effort and make a difference in the underperforming areas.

1. Downtown Achieves - Enhancing educational attainment in seven elementary, two middle, and two high schools in and around the downtown core.
2. Innovations in Education - Vision: By 2020, Las Vegas schools in the "impact zones" will be a national model of school improvement and community engagement in Clark County. The City aspires to facilitate transformational change in a small group of schools (16) by coordinating efforts across multiple systems.
3. Las Vegas My Brother's Keeper - The city of Las Vegas is co-sponsoring the initiative, with Nevada Partners. The program focuses on young males and in 2014, community stakeholders were challenged to meet the following three goals: 1) entering school ready to learn & reading at grade level by third grade; 2) keeping students on track to graduate 3) addressing the school to prison pipeline by reducing the racial and ethnic disparities related to disciplinary policy and practices; and contact with the Juvenile Justice System.

[www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Government]

1. Homeless Advisory Committee - The mission of this committee is to connect street homeless in the urban core to housing & services that improves safety, health, and wellness. Subgroups work on addressing critical needs, housing, accountability and performance measures, building funding strategies, and public safety through physical enhancements and programs..

The City is utilizing Redevelopment Set Aside funds to enhance the use of CDBG and ESG funds for eligible homeless projects. This allows the city to stretch its allocation of CDBG Public Service funds.

How were these needs determined?

Public service needs were identified through public input sessions and focus groups with organizations representing local government, housing, finance, and Special Needs interests.

The City also conducted research on risk indicators, compiling information on areas surrounding the most underperforming schools to come up with three revitalization areas which the City plans to invest in to make a positive change for the neighborhoods, schools, and children.

For more information on the City's priorities regarding education and homelessness please review the HUD Application Manual for FY 15/16 at:

<http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Apply/20724.htm>

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The city of Las Vegas and Southern Nevada had seen unprecedented growth prior to the Great Recession of 2007-2009. Since 1980 the City saw a 276 percent growth in its population with the largest percentage increase occurring in the 1990's when the City grew 85 percent alone. Following this pace were the number of housing units in the City with a 263 percent increase since 1980 and the largest percentage again occurring in the 1990's when the City's housing stock grew by 74 percent. Growth has slowed drastically since the Great Recession, the housing market and jobs have been on the decline for years with unemployment peaking in 2010 at 14.4 percent. The housing bubble, foreclosures, loss of jobs and uncertainty of the future greatly effected Southern Nevada's economy. The population however is starting to grow again, 6 percent since 2010 and although construction of new housing has only increased 1 percent since 2010 there are signs that the industry is on the rise.

Overall, the city of Las Vegas's housing stock is comprised of about 65 percent single family units (detached and attached), 33 percent multi-family units, and one percent mobile homes. According to 2014 data from City staff approximately, 54 percent of the housing units are owner-occupied and 46 percent renter-occupied. Homeownership is down four percent since 2000, following national and statewide trends. The majority of the City's housing was built less than 35 years ago and units built prior to 1980 represent 25 percent of the total housing stock. Given their age units built prior to 1995 may require rehabilitation, including lead-based paint remediation on homes built prior to 1979.

Las Vegas is still feeling the effects of the recent economic downturn, but starting to see some signs of recovery. In Southern Nevada, according to myresearcher.com, the unemployment rate is down 1.4 percent from a year ago, currently at 7.5 percent and almost half of what it was at the peak in 2010. Notices of defaults are stabilizing and approximately a 94 percent decrease from the peak in August of 2009. Median sales prices for existing homes have been rising since 2012 currently at around \$175,000. New homes median sales peaked again in 2014 and have since stayed relatively the same at around \$300,000. Rental housing rates, however, according to City staff, did not see a substantial change and has remained stable at approximately \$1000 since 2010.

[Continued in Market Analysis Overview (Continued)]

Market Analysis Overview (Continued)

According to the Southern Nevada Strong Clark County Housing Market Analysis of April 2013 by ECONorthwest, "while new construction and sales of homes are still occurring, the housing market in Southern Nevada remains in a state of relative distortion. Foreclosure and investment activity pricing

have caused a disconnect from direct consumer demand for different housing types, and uncertainty regarding timing for market stabilization and growth affects development and consumer decision-making.” Their data showed that, approximately half of Clark County’s renter households are cost-burdened and that rents would have to drop significantly to be affordable for most renter households. The study found that the following trends related to these factors might affect future housing demand in Clark County by 2035 and cause shifts in baseline trends:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The entire SNS Clark County Housing Market Analysis is available at

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

Housing Units by Type

Year	Single Family	Multiplex	Mobile Home	Apartment	Townhome	Condominium	Total Dwelling Units
2010	144,622	7,307	3,179	53,511	10,350	21,805	240,774
2014	147,787	7,161	2,565	55,275	11,481	19,596	243,865
Change	3,165	(146)	(614)	1,764	1,131	(2,209)	3,091

Source: City of Las Vegas

Housing Tenure

Owner Occupied	114,094	53.6%
Renter Occupied	98,641	46.4%

Source: City of Las Vegas

Housing Units by Type ÿ Housing Tenure

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

Introduction

According to the updated chart from the City’s data the city of Las Vegas has 248,308 housing units. The majority of the units, 60 percent, are single family detached structures with the next highest percentage being multiplexes from 5-19 units at 17 percent of the housing stock. Approximately 46 percent of the housing units are rentals, according to tenure, with the majority of the units having two or more bedrooms (75%). The most recent numbers provided by the City show an increase of only 1 percent (2,541) in the number housing units from the 2011 HUD data. This is a drastic decline from the City’s housing market peak less than a decade ago.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	147,499	60%
1-unit, attached structure	11,238	5%
2-4 units	22,370	9%
5-19 units	42,854	17%
20 or more units	18,310	7%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,496	1%
Total	245,767	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	149,445	60%
1-unit, attached structure	11,062	5%
2-4 units	22,595	9%
5-19 units	41,309	17%
20 or more units	20,526	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,371	1%
Total	248,308	100%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Property type - City of Las Vegas

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	264	0%	4,776	5%
1 bedroom	1,106	1%	20,565	22%
2 bedrooms	20,942	18%	35,075	38%
3 or more bedrooms	95,985	81%	32,971	35%
Total	118,297	100%	93,387	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	382	0%	4,376	4%
1 bedroom	1,107	1%	20,501	21%
2 bedrooms	20,254	18%	37,021	38%
3 or more bedrooms	92,351	81%	36,743	37%
Total	114,094	100%	98,641	100%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Unit Size by Tenure - City of Las Vegas

Single Family Residence (SFR) Listing Types 2009-2014

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

Single Family Residence Listing Types 2009-2014

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

According to the Clark County Affordable Housing Database, there are approximately 21,000 affordable housing units in Clark County, not including Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority properties and of those, 7,760 are in the City of Las Vegas.

Of the 7,760 units identified in the City as having either direct HUD funding or a combination of CLV federal funds in a project, 7,356 of those units are set aside for families and seniors at less than 60% of AMI.

- 4,712 are family units
- 2,903 are seniors
- 25 are disabled
- 120 are homeless

This leaves most families with who reside in the City, little choice but to reside in Public Housing, use Housing Choice Vouchers (when available) or pay more than 50% of their limited income for housing.

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

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

The availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population. Based on the data, 42 percent of all households have a housing burden greater than 30 percent and 18 percent of households have a burden greater than 50 percent.

Another indicator that the availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population is the SNRHA waiting lists which total 13,631 households. The worst case being that of the Housing Choice Voucher program which has been closed for seven years and still has a waiting list of 823 households. This list was created before the crash of the housing market and onset of the Great Recession, it is unknown what the need would be if this was opened for applications today.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

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

Discussion

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

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

Single Family Residence (SFR) Listing Types 2009-2014 [See chart above]

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

Introduction

One of the most important factors in evaluating a community's housing market is the cost of housing and, even more significantly, whether the housing is affordable to households who live there or would like to live there. Housing problems directly relate to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high rate of housing cost burden and overcrowding could result.

Using the 2000 Census, 2007-2011 ACS, and statistical data from the City for 2013 it can be shown that the city of Las Vegas housing market has had drastic changes. In 2010, after the housing bubble, the City's Median Home Value rose 89 percent since 2000. Even though the Great Recession (2007-2009), is officially over, home values in the City are still 35 percent below their values in 2010.

Using the same data sets, rental housing has not seen a decrease in cost over the same time period. In 2010 the City's Median Contract for Rent rose 58 percent from rents in 2000. Even though rents, according to ACS 2007-2011 show a slight decrease, data shows that rents are almost unchanged in 2013 according to City data.

During this same time however, the City's median income is lower than then the state. When analyzing the median income of households in Las Vegas, according to HUD's published Income Limit areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise area has dropped almost 10% (9.79%) from 2012-2014 and 11.7% from 2010 to 2014. Whether or not this trend will continue is unknown, however even as the nation is recovering Las Vegas is still showing signs of the recession. If looking at the Economic Policy Institute's calculator, a family of 2 adults and 2 children would require \$66,522 in 2013 and the median income was \$63,100 dropping \$5,100 to a low of \$58,000 in 2014. The last time HUD published a MFI below the 2014 median income of \$58,000 was in 2005 (\$56,550). HUD just published the 2015 median income for Las Vegas-Paradise and it rose to \$59,200, however it is still below the 2007 levels of \$60,100.

[See *Monthly cost receipts for families*]

The tables on actual rent show another troubling trend, using ACS 2007-2011 and current City data, there are almost 50 percent fewer units costing less than \$500 and over a 10 percent loss in units that cost between \$500-900. Units costing more than \$1500 rose over 149%. This change in available affordable homes in the last few years could be a contributing factor to the number of cost burdened households in the City.

[See city of Las Vegas 2013 updated tables for Median Home Value/Median Contract Rent and Rent Paid 2013]

[See Table 37 from the RAI *Median contract rent; 2014 3rd Quarter Nevada Real Estate Report; Apartment Rental Rates in Las Vegas map*]

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	133,100	222,000	67%
Median Contract Rent	632	860	36%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	10,907	11.7%
\$500-999	52,241	55.9%
\$1,000-1,499	24,939	26.7%
\$1,500-1,999	3,966	4.3%
\$2,000 or more	1,334	1.4%
Total	93,387	100.0%

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	251,300	163,500	35%
Median Contract Rent	999	993	0%

Source: City of Las Vegas

Cost of Housing - City of Las Vegas

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	5,366	5.6
\$500-999	43,486	45.2
\$1,000-1,499	34,192	35.5
\$1,500-or more	13,214	13.7
Total	93,387	100.0%

Source: City of Las Vegas

Rent Paid - City of Las Vegas

Table 37 is from RAI.

Table 37. Median contract rent, Nevada, Clark County, and select cities, 2000 through 2011

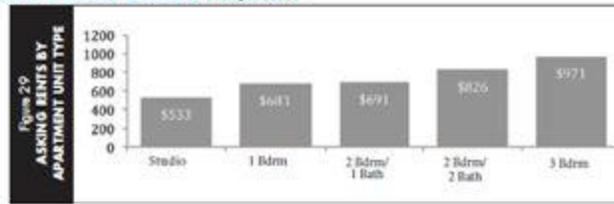
Year	Clark County		North Las Vegas		Henderson
	Nevada	Clark County	Las Vegas	Vegas	
2000	\$630	\$648	\$632	\$556	\$779
2005	\$747	\$772	\$765	\$769	\$876
2006	\$786	\$822	\$784	\$825	\$952
2007	\$842	\$874	\$821	\$935	\$1,012
2008	\$866	\$899	\$861	\$933	\$1,071
2009	\$849	\$883	\$858	\$959	\$1,034
2010	\$811	\$842	\$819	\$867	\$916
2011	\$800	\$818	\$803	\$864	\$943
Change 2000 to 2011					
Amount	\$170	\$170	\$171	\$308	\$164
Percent	27%	26%	27%	55%	21%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF3 H56 and American Community Survey 2011 B25058.

Table 37 from the RAI (Median Contract Rent)

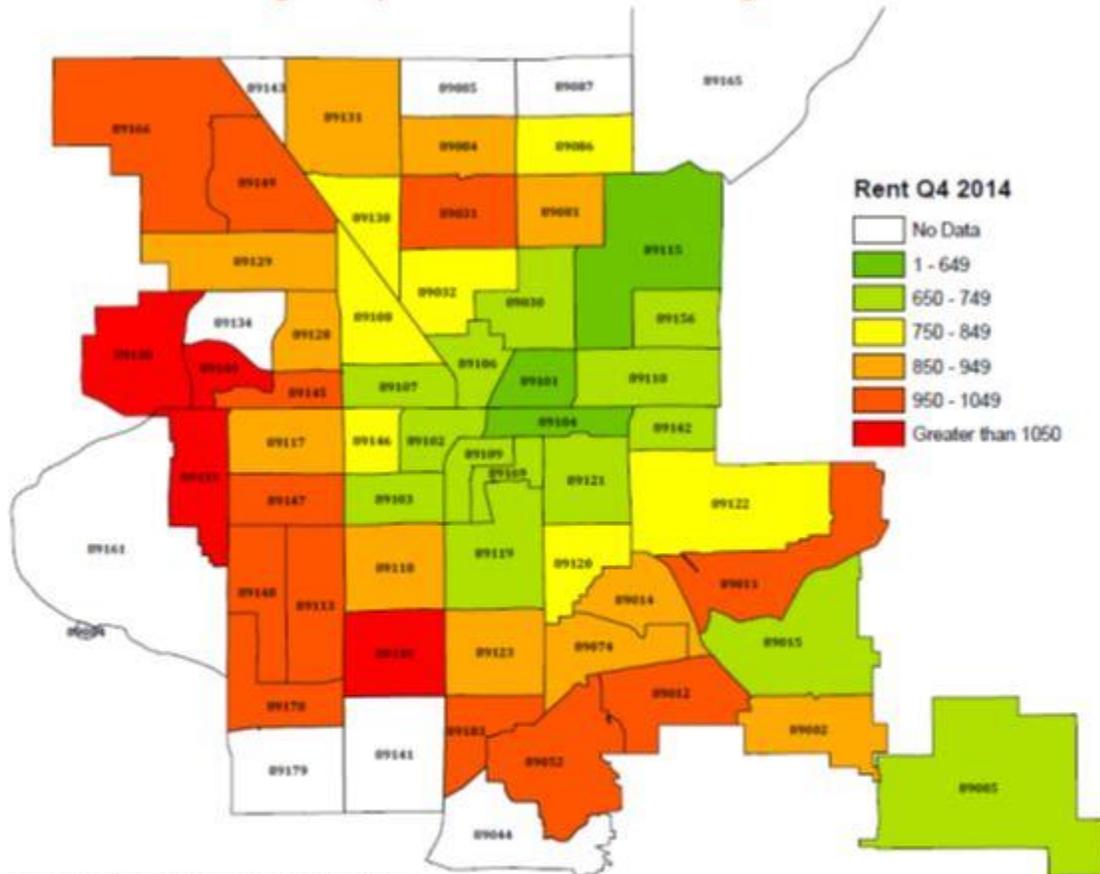
Below from 2014 3rd Quarter Nevada Real Estate Report.

Asking rents by apartment type provides a better perspective of typical rates for units with different numbers of bedrooms and bathrooms.



2014 3rd Quarter Nevada Real Estate Report

Figure 1: Apartment Rental Rates in Las Vegas*



*Figure based on CBER Apartment Survey

Source: UNLV Lied Institute Report on Apartment Market Trends in 4th Quarter of 2014

All inclusive City of Las Vegas Zip Codes: 89101, 89106, 89107, 89128, 89130 (has a few County pockets off Ann and Tropical Pkwy), 89134, 89138, 89144, 89145

Zip Codes with County Islands: 89108, 89143, 89131, 89149, 89130, 89166

Zip Codes shared with the County: 89102, 89104, 89110 (Owens to Pecos to Charleston to Nellis is CLV), 89146, 89117

Apartment Rental Rates in Las Vegas

MONTHLY COSTS
for a family with
2 parents and 2 children
in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada

HOUSING	\$1,064
FOOD	\$754
CHILD CARE	\$1,079
TRANSPORTATION	\$607
HEALTH CARE	\$1,244
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$465
TAXES	\$330
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,544
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$66,522</u>

MONTHLY COSTS
for a family with
2 parents and 2 children
in Las Vegas-Paradise, Nevada

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TRANSPORTATION	\$607
HEALTH CARE	\$1,244
OTHER NECESSITIES	\$465
TAXES	\$330
MONTHLY TOTAL	\$5,544
ANNUAL TOTAL	<u>\$66,522</u>

Monthly cost receipts for families

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,880	No Data
50% HAMFI	11,980	4,430
80% HAMFI	49,545	16,678
100% HAMFI	No Data	27,638
Total	64,405	48,746

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	691	864	1,064	1,568	1,861
High HOME Rent	675	785	944	1,082	1,188
Low HOME Rent	577	618	742	858	957

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a clear mismatch between need and availability of affordable housing in the city of Las Vegas. According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, approximately 22,955 households earn less than 30% AMI, yet there are only 2,880 rental units available that are affordable to these households. While there are 113,151 units affordable for low/moderate income households earning 80% or less AMI and 81,930

households within this income bracket in need of housing, many of the affordable units are rented by households that could afford more but choose to pay a lower rent. The need is also reflected in the long waiting lists for Section 8 and public housing.

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

When analyzing the median income of households in Las Vegas, according to HUD's published Income Limit areas, the Las Vegas-Paradise area has dropped almost 12% from 2010 to 2014. Whether or not this trend will continue is unknown, however even as the nation is recovering Las Vegas is still showing signs of the recession. If looking at the Economic Policy Institute's calculator, a family of 2 adults and 2 children would require \$66,522 in 2013 and the median income was \$63,100 dropping \$5,100 to a low of \$58,000 in 2014. The last time HUD published a MFI below the 2014 median income of \$58,000 was in 2005 (\$56,550).

Home values dropped 35%, according to City data, from 2010 to 2013 with the median home value around \$163,500. However, median rent contracts barely changed in those same three years (\$999-993). Further data from the City shows that the number of housing units at the lowest rents of less than \$500 a month dropped by half from 2011 to 2013 (10,907 to 5,366). Rentals for \$500-999 also dropped over 10 percent in the market in the same time period (52,241 – 43,486).

Income has not kept pace with the housing market. Housing prices dropped drastically from the peak of the Housing Bubble but, investors and loss of income have kept many people out of the market. Those that lost their homes to foreclosure or walked away from homes underwater may be able to purchase again as their credit clears up over the new few years. However, rents and available affordable housing have not kept up with demand. If this continues, as it is likely to do, households will continue to have high housing costs and have to make difficult decisions on where and how to spend their limited income.

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

As the economy recovers, the distance between HOME rents and FMR rents increases. The cost of housing is increasing faster than household income. The strategy is to produce additional affordable housing in areas with limited affordable housing units and households are paying more than 30% of their income to pay for housing. In areas already saturated with affordable housing, the strategy is to rehabilitate and allow refinancing that will preserve the affordability of the units.

Discussion

See discussion above.

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

Introduction

HUD defines housing “conditions” as described in the Need Assessment where they are identified as housing problems. These conditions are: overcrowding, cost burden, or a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. Based on this definition, almost one-half of renters (44%) have at least one of the selected conditions, with a lower percentage of owners (43%) experiencing one or more conditions. More specifically, substandard housing includes buildings or units that lack complete kitchens or plumbing facilities. It is estimated that 1.7% of LMMI households (1,795 units) in the city of Las Vegas are lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Definitions

Definition

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 reference in this section to an extent that endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety or welfare of the public or the occupants there of 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	45,168	38%	45,239	48%
With two selected Conditions	1,418	1%	5,077	5%
With three selected Conditions	145	0%	443	0%
With four selected Conditions	17	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	71,549	60%	42,628	46%
Total	118,297	99%	93,387	99%

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	29,261	25%	18,494	20%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
1980-1999	62,451	53%	48,364	52%
1950-1979	25,108	21%	24,913	27%
Before 1950	1,477	1%	1,616	2%
Total	118,297	100%	93,387	101%

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Year Structure Built

	Number	Percent
2010 or later	1,614	0.6%
2000 - 2009	60,237	24.3%
1990 - 1999	80,328	32.4%
1980 - 1989	44,916	18.1%
1970 - 1979	27,794	11.2%
1960 - 1969	18,290	7.4%
1950 - 1959	11,609	4.7%
1940 - 1949	2,570	1.0%
1939 and earlier	950	0.4%
Total	248,308	

Source: City of Las Vegas

Year Structure Built

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	26,585	22%	26,529	28%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	13,770	12%	16,010	17%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

No data provided.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The City's housing stock is aging. The majority of the City's housing was built after 1989 and units built prior to 1980 represent 25 percent of the total housing stock. The life cycle of a home is usually 50 years however the materials in the home will most likely need to be replaced within 20 years depending on maintenance. Given their age, units built prior to 1995 may require rehabilitation including lead-based paint remediation on homes built prior to 1979. According to ACS 2007-2011 data, 43 percent of the total number (211,684) of housing units for both renters and owners have at least one selected condition. The numbers break down to 38 percent of owner-occupied units and almost half (48%) of renter-occupied units have a least one selected condition.

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

See discussion above.

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

Introduction

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) operates and manages the Public Housing (PH) in our area. The organization formally began operations on January 1, 2010 and combines the Housing Authority of the city of Las Vegas, Clark County Housing Authority, and North Las Vegas Housing Authority into one agency. SNRHA indicated that it has 2,667 public housing units, 9,938 vouchers and 2560 special purpose vouchers in the entire County. As seen in the map below, the majority of the public housing (19 out of 29 & 4 senior non-aided sites) are located within City limits.

The following information and updated tables in this section are provided by the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority along with updated tables.

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)

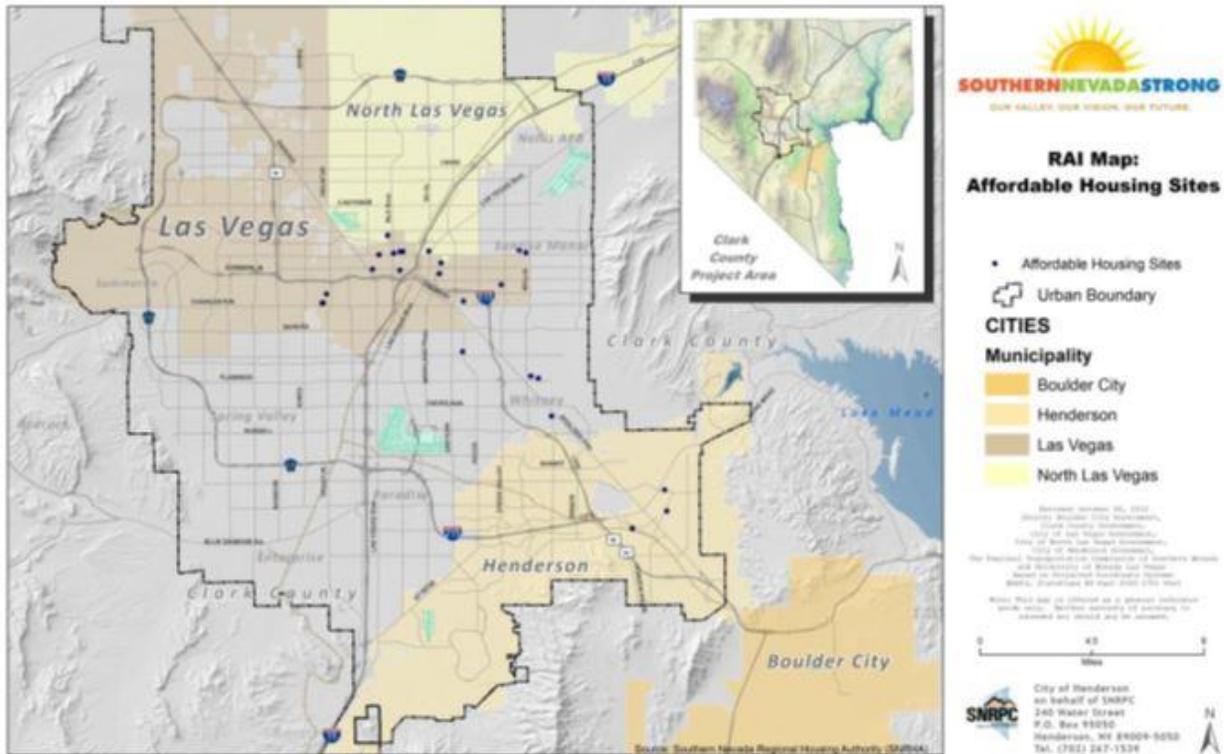
Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled
# of units vouchers available	0	0	2882	10,752	182	7416	1,118	365	1671
# of accessible units									

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

Data Source: SNRHA 2.2015

Total Number of Units - SNRHA



RAI Map: Affordable Housing Sites

Additional Maps on Housing Vouchers

For more maps depicting the location of Housing Choice Vouchers, see Appendix.

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:

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

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

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
NV018002301, Aida Brents (City of LV)	98b: 03/05/2014
NV018002302, Archie Grant (City of LV)	79c: 09/23/2013
NV018002303, Sartini Plaza (City of LV)	87c: 03/04/2014
NV018002304, Ernie Cragin (City of Vs)	84c: 10/18/2012
NV018002306, Levy Gardens (City of LV)	91b: 10/2012
NV018002307, James Down (City of LV)	99a: 03/07/2014
NV018002308, Marble Manor (City of LV)	83c: 11/10/2014
NV018002309, Sherman/Marble Annex (City of LV)	67: 10/03/2012
NV018002310, Scattered Sites (City of LV)	85b: 8/19/2014
NV018002311, Scattered Sites (City of LV)	89b: 09/26/2013
NV018002312, Sherman Gardens (City of LV)	80b: 11/06/2014
NV018002313, Vera Johnson A, (City of LV)	91c: 12/6/2011
NV018002314, Vera Johnson B (City of LV)	75: 10/16/2012
NV018002315, Otto Merida (City of LV)	99b: 03/03/2014
NV018002316, Bennett Plaza (City of LV)	98c: 12/6/2011
NV018013002, Espinoza Terrace (Henderson)	97b: 11/13/14
NV018013005, Hampton Court (Henderson)	95c: 12/7/2011
NV018013007, Hullum Homes (Clark County)	75c: 03/06/2014
NV018013008, Biegger Estates (Clark County)	89b: 11/07/2014
NV018013009, Schaffer Heights (Clark County)	94b: 10/2012
MV018013010, Jones Gardens (Clark County)	85b: 11/12/2014
NV018013016, Scattered Sites (Clark County)	73b: 12/10/2014
NV018013020, Simmons Manor (Clark County)	83b: 10/17/2012
NV018013021, Lubertha Johnson (Clark County)	97b: 10/2012
NV018007001, Rose Gardens (North Las Vegas)	85b: 10/2012

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

Public Housing Condition Chart

Development Name	Jurisdiction	Immediate Need	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16-20	Total	Per Unit
Affordable Housing	Various	\$7,265,282.66	\$ 5,015,084.82	\$ 10,246,684.85	\$ 8,239,124.36	\$ 11,563,903.45	\$ 42,380,079.85	\$ 56,386.49
Public Housing:								
Aldo Brents Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 181,133.55	\$ 322,304.05	\$ 248,344.30	\$ 316,561.70	\$ 1,068,343.60	\$ 44,536.98
Archie Grant Park	Las Vegas	\$ 241,580.27	\$ 692,216.63	\$ 1,037,112.38	\$ 829,896.82	\$ 1,902,787.78	\$ 4,703,593.86	\$ 37,628.75
Arthur D. Sarrini Plaza	Las Vegas	\$ 13,344.09	\$ 1,806,735.91	\$ 1,570,518.87	\$ 1,629,368.96	\$ 2,473,243.72	\$ 7,493,211.54	\$ 28,931.32
Ernie Cragin Terrace	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 27,602.22	\$ 202,630.14	\$ 999,798.55	\$ 326,399.92	\$ 1,556,430.91	\$ 38,910.77
Henry Levy Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 43,487.09	\$ 636,148.07	\$ 1,181,210.80	\$ 1,630,432.70	\$ 3,491,278.66	\$ 23,275.19
James Down Towers	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 3,348,065.23	\$ 339,947.40	\$ 1,313,972.04	\$ 927,127.40	\$ 5,928,112.07	\$ 29,630.56
Marble Manor	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 5,587,559.45	\$ 4,620,714.78	\$ 2,498,093.63	\$ 2,261,287.01	\$ 14,967,654.87	\$ 63,692.15
Sherman Gardens Annex	Las Vegas	\$ 1,625,099.06	\$ 2,340,503.87	\$ 4,986,864.23	\$ 3,053,219.84	\$ 1,610,198.01	\$ 13,597,885.02	\$ 78,147.62
Scattered Sites / MRCP	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 2,209,858.56	\$ 3,435,313.93	\$ 2,278,794.05	\$ 2,244,779.06	\$ 10,168,745.60	\$ 62,770.03
Sherman Gardens	Las Vegas	\$ -	\$ 1,815,946.51	\$ 1,589,133.15	\$ 3,654,417.15	\$ 1,761,775.91	\$ 8,801,272.72	\$ 62,886.23
Vera Johnson Manor A	Las Vegas	\$ 217,300.00	\$ 3,966,396.30	\$ 154,533.10	\$ 652,543.29	\$ 2,688,448.56	\$ 7,679,211.25	\$ 109,703.02
Vera Johnson Manor B	Las Vegas	\$ 686,816.05	\$ 2,502,055.34	\$ 1,403,349.29	\$ 2,753,996.40	\$ 4,392,496.84	\$ 11,932,713.92	\$ 106,595.66
Rose Garden Br Citizen	North Las Vegas	\$ 3,108,000.00	\$ 5,801,516.37	\$ 776,067.95	\$ 847,466.84	\$ 1,109,020.65	\$ 11,642,071.81	\$ 97,017.27
Art Bapozza Terrace	Henderson	\$ 67,221.49	\$ 1,436,103.85	\$ 692,658.09	\$ 1,419,417.18	\$ 2,233,176.62	\$ 5,848,637.20	\$ 58,486.37
Hampton Court Apts	Henderson	\$ 108,355.91	\$ 918,309.46	\$ 373,892.42	\$ 1,832,940.49	\$ 1,618,093.93	\$ 5,997,092.21	\$ 53,970.92
Hulum Homes	Clark County	\$ 213,103.71	\$ 1,197,979.50	\$ 937,132.60	\$ 284,111.17	\$ 1,372,481.67	\$ 4,004,808.66	\$ 67,876.11
Begger Brines	Clark County	\$ 230,142.90	\$ 2,980,597.00	\$ 1,483,289.85	\$ 2,659,487.99	\$ 1,846,119.85	\$ 9,199,647.60	\$ 76,971.83
Schaffer Heights	Clark County	\$ 10,122.94	\$ 972,771.18	\$ 732,825.71	\$ 645,142.43	\$ 1,706,351.60	\$ 4,057,514.05	\$ 54,233.52
Jones Gardens	Clark County	\$ 195,792.10	\$ 2,205,774.10	\$ 1,741,013.01	\$ 1,418,231.20	\$ 1,476,119.41	\$ 7,038,929.82	\$ 78,210.33
Scattered Sites	Various	\$ 291,650.02	\$ 3,543,212.55	\$ 2,495,180.78	\$ 2,576,965.95	\$ 1,946,150.13	\$ 10,853,259.48	\$ 83,486.51
John W. Simmons Manor	Clark County	\$ 1,119.89	\$ 1,176,988.89	\$ 951,385.01	\$ 815,130.85	\$ 1,072,961.26	\$ 4,017,565.90	\$ 65,882.06
Total Needs Affordable Housing		\$7,265,282.66	\$ 5,015,084.82	\$ 10,246,684.85	\$ 8,239,124.36	\$ 11,563,903.45	\$ 42,380,079.86	\$ 56,386.49
Total Needs Public Housing		\$7,206,908.42	\$44,730,303.72	\$ 30,922,114.78	\$33,842,459.91	\$36,920,533.94	\$163,422,220.77	\$ 59,382.05

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

SNRHA Funding Needs for Affordable and Public Housing

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

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

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

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

Property	Jurisdiction	Capital Need Per Unit
Vera Johnson Manor “A”	City of Las Vegas	\$101,042
Rose Gardens	City of North Las Vegas	\$97,017
Jones Gardens	Clark County	\$78,210

Sherman Gardens Annex	City of Las Vegas	\$78,148
Marble Manor Annex	City of Las Vegas	\$78,148
Biegger Estates	Clark County	\$76,972

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Rental Assistance Demonstration the SNRHA converted in 2014 Landsman Gardens a 100-unit family public housing development in the Valley View neighborhood of Henderson, Nevada to Project Based Section 8. Landsman Gardens is the first FHA-financed project in the nation to close under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. RAD is an innovative new HUD initiative that allows housing authorities to convert public housing into subsidized housing with project-based rental assistance in order to finance the rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing. Financing for Landsman Gardens includes tax-exempt bonds issued by the Nevada Housing Division and insured under the FHA 221(d)(4) mortgage guarantee program, equity from the sale of 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits to PNC Real Estate, short-term tax-exempt bonds for construction from Citi Community Capital, public housing capital funds and operating reserves from the SNRHA, HUD HOME funds from the City of Henderson, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco Affordable Housing Program (AHP) funds, sponsored by City National Bank and grant funds from Wells Fargo Housing Foundation. The property renovations included comprehensive modernization of all the units, site upgrades and included upgrading the site and the on-site Administrative Building and Learning Center where the SNRHA and local service organizations will provide a variety of programs to residents such as after-school activities for youth, financial literacy, and resource referrals to nutrition and wellness programs. Landsman Gardens is an important housing asset for the Las Vegas Valley that includes a complement of scarce three-, four-, and five-bedroom units, serving large families. Through the RAD program, the development will be preserved in the long term for a new generation of families in need of decent, safe and affordable housing. [See Discussion for additional narrative.]

Discussion:

Continued from question above:The SNRHA submitted on 2013 a RAD application for Vera Johnson Manor B. The SNRHA submitted in 2014 a 9% Tax Credit Application for the Rehabilitation of all 112 family units at this site. The SNRHA is partnering with a NV HAND for this project. The SNRHA is planning to submit a RAD application or Mixed Finance Application for Biegger Estates (AMP 406). The SNRHA is also planning to submit in FY 2015 a 9% Tax Credit Application for the Rehabilitation of all 119 units at this site. The SNRHA may self-develop or partner with a developer for this project.

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

Discussion:

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

The AHP properties are somewhat older than the public housing properties. The median age of this stock is 40 years (or built in 1974). It includes Brown Homes, 124 duplex bungalow units on 10.43 acres built in 1963 to serve military families at Nellis Air Force Base; Eva Garcia-Mendoza Plaza, a 128--unit apartment building built in 1987 and sold to the former Clark County Housing Authority under the federal Resolution Trust Corporation program; as well as two mobile home parks developed in 1979 (with a recent addition) and 1984. About half of the AHP housing stock serves family households and half elderly households.

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

[Source: Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority]

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)	888	96	281	559	40
Households with Only Adults	1,954	505	824	1,608	61
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	734	48
Veterans	1	0	349	976	48
Unaccompanied Youth	67	0	123	62	50

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Unaccompanied youth number are all 18-24 year old beds as reflected in the HIC

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)	888	96	281	559	40
Households with Only Adults	1954	505	824	1608	61
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	734	48
Veterans	1	0	349	976	0
Unaccompanied Youth	67	0	123	62	50

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

- Unaccompanied youth number are all 18-24 year old beds as reflected in the HIC

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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)	888	96	281	559	40
Households with Only Adults	1954	505	824	1608	61
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	734	48
Veterans	1	0	349	976	0
Unaccompanied Youth	67	0	123	62	50

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

- Unaccompanied youth number are all 18-24 year old beds as reflected in the HIC

CoC Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory y Save Haven Inventory

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Transitional Housing Inventory

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

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

CoC Transitional Housing Inventory

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care
Emergency Shelter Inventory

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

Source: SNRPC Regional Initiatives Office

CoC Emergency Shelter Inventory

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

The CoC providers have increased the income for 15% of the clients thru non-employment financial benefits. Out of the 1,176 CoC funded beds reported the CoC wide APR July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013, 455 of those are Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) adults of which 325 had benefits upon entry to the PSH program, thus their income is unlikely to increase. The CoC providers will expand their use of SOAR to connect clients to SSI/SSDI benefits. A SOAR Coordinator will be hired with SAMHSA grant monies. This person will continue trainings, case management support, liaison with SSA and DDS and provide monitoring on outcomes.

Mainstream Programs Basic Training will continue to have a session focused on connection to income sources other than employment. The providers will continue to pursue financial benefits from all eligible resources for their clients. The 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.

The CoC providers have met HUD's established goal of 20% of clients securing employment at exit. This achievement is significant given that Las Vegas has been saddled with an unprecedented high unemployment rates for the last several years. Despite the lack of jobs in the county, providers have assisted clients leaving their supportive housing projects to obtain jobs. In the next 12 months, 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 CoC continues to expand relationships with Workforce Connections, the Workforce Investment Act service provider, and encourage their participation as an active member in the CoC.

The CoC providers, according to the Annual Progress Report from HMIS, have a 63% success rate of connecting clients to non-cash mainstream benefits upon exit. Mainstream Programs Basic Training (MPBT) is held 9 times a year for 3 hours to address barriers and identify training needs, ensuring that all providers have access to information on enrolling clients in mainstream programs as well as what constitutes an appropriate referral. Each session focuses on a sub-population of clients and their needs. The 2014 schedule is as follows; Medical and Affordable Care Act (2/26); Behavioral Health (3/26); Families (4/23); Income Supports (5/28); Veterans (6/25); Housing (7/23); LGBT/Domestic Violence (8/27); Seniors (9/24); and Youth and young adults (10/22). A SOAR Coordinator will be hired with SAMHSA grant monies. This person will continue trainings, case management support, liaison with SSA and DDS and provide monitoring on outcomes.

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.

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

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

Introduction

In the past two years the Las Vegas Transitional Grant Area (TGA) has experienced a 12 % increase in HIV/AIDS diagnosis. We know that approximately 29% of the current HIV/AIDS population is receiving Ryan White services. Of the clients being served, 20% are unstable and need assistance. If we apply that to the entire population, then 1,562 households need assistance. The City will conduct more extensive surveys to determine if clients need TBRA, STRMU or permanent affordable housing. This leads to a need of 383 households with some type of rental assistance. We will be actively surveying those infected and affected to learn more about their needs.

Currently there are 40 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors, 20 (12 Section 8 811 and 8 HOPWA) are owned and operated by Aid For Aids of Nevada (AFAN), 12 are scattered site units owned and operated by Golden Rainbow, and Women’s Development Center (WDC) provides between 12 and 15 set-aside scattered site units as funding permits. These numbers point to a serious lack of dedicated housing for this population. Less than 1% of the very low income clients are receiving this type housing assistance. AFAN provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 36 households and STRMU to 160 households. These also equal to less than 1% of the population.

Las Vegas is closely monitoring anticipated changes with the implementation of the Affordable HealthCare Act, and will explore potential to leverage services for homeless and special populations in conjunction with supportive services that may come with HCA funding.

Information on special needs facilities and services targeted to specific population groups identified in this section include: the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (including mental, physical, and developmental), persons with alcohol or other chemical dependency, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents, and youth and young adults.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	30
PH in facilities	34
STRMU	135
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	24

Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	36
PH in facilities	28
STRMU	135
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	93

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

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

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) provides all public housing in the Clark County area. Currently they have 1708 units set aside for seniors, 2474 units for families and 60 units that are handicapped accessible. The SNRHA has an extensive waiting list for most of their properties. There are 998 families with disabilities on the Public Housing waiting list. According to the SNRHA Public housing residents require integrated services to assist them in removing barriers and achieving self-sufficiency or aging in place. Some of those services are as follows:

- Case management
- Educational, vocational services
- Medication management and counseling for seniors
- Assistance in gaining access to government benefits
- Referrals to medical, mental health care and treatment for alcohol and substance abuse treatment
- Domestic violence awareness and prevention
- Resources for legal support
- Nutritional education and access to health food
- Child care services and positive youth activities
- Homemaker services for seniors
- Social engagement
- Neighborhood safety services e.g. Neighborhood Watch
- Local and convenient access to all services

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

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

In 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.

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)

The City proposes to provide disabled families with rental assistance and elderly households with accessibility improvements to allow them to remain in their homes, and will continue to support Tenant Based Rental Assistance for Persons with HIV/AIDS through the HOPWA program.

The City will fund other types of public services to special needs populations, such as transportation, Alzheimer's information/outreach, case management, rehabilitation and minor repairs for home owners, and home delivered food boxes for the elderly.

Counseling will be offered to victims of sexual assault or violence, visually impaired adults will receive job training and life skills. Disabled families will receive rental assistance and supportive services.

Case management, homeless prevention services and emergency rental assistance for persons at risk of homelessness, will also be provided.

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, Alzheimer's information outreach, case management, rehabilitation and minor repairs for home owners, and home delivered food boxes for the elderly.

Counseling will be offered to victims of sexual assault or violence, visually impaired adults will receive job training and life skills. Disabled families will receive rental assistance and supportive services.

Case management, homeless prevention services and emergency rental assistance for persons at risk of homelessness, will also be provided.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Barriers to affordable housing can include land use control, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affect the return on residential investment. Potential regularity barriers for Las Vegas, Nevada are identified in HUD's Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse database. These are listed below:

Topics: Zoning, Land Development, Construction and Subdivision Regulations

1. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America (10 cities and 25 states were also listed)

Barrier: There is implicit recognition that low-density development can negatively impact access to public transportation, jobs, and housing affordability.

Solution: The authors of this report recommend that municipalities integrate access to jobs in transit-related policy decisions.

1. Zoning Ordinance

Barrier: Restrictive zoning ordinances sometimes contain no provisions for home occupations or accessory dwelling units.

Solution: Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units, home occupations, and the conversion of nonconforming uses within the City.

The city of Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units (19.12.070 Accessory Structure) and home occupations (19.16.180).

Topics: Sustainable Communities

1. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America

Barrier: The authors of this report recognize that there are growing challenges and concerns related to sustainable economic development, specifically access to employment opportunities.

Solution: The authors analyze 100 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas for emerging trends based on transit, income, and employment data of these areas, discussing implications, as well as offering solutions, such as public transit projects.

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

Introduction

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

This section outlines the city of Las Vegas’ economic sectors where job opportunities exist and future opportunities are expected. Several recent studies were conducted in an effort to better understand the economic situation in Clark County and plan for future growth. Southern Nevada Strong conducted an economic analysis of Southern Nevada in 2012, the Brookings Institution published Unify, Regionalize, Diversify in 2012, and LVGEA developed the Community Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) in 2013. Opportunities for future economic development have been identified in non-hospitality sectors that include business and IT ecosystems, logistics, research and development, defense and unmanned aerial systems, medical tourism, and clean energy.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	543	24	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	66,344	35,076	37	25	-12
Construction	10,154	4,791	6	3	-3
Education and Health Care Services	22,389	28,406	12	20	8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12,178	14,014	7	10	3
Information	2,867	3,520	2	2	0
Manufacturing	5,118	1,727	3	1	-2
Other Services	5,830	6,135	3	4	1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	15,413	15,037	9	11	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	25,507	26,878	14	19	5
Transportation and Warehousing	7,762	4,045	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	6,161	3,494	3	2	-1
Total	180,266	143,147	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	296,626
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	263,442
Unemployment Rate	11.19
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	25.12
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.77

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Employment Status, civilian population 16+ years of age

	2010	2013
Civilian Labor Force	283,566	299,318
Employed	255,382	257,793
Unemployment rate	9.9%	13.9%
Unemployment Rate Age 16 to 24	17.8%	24.4%
Unemployment Rate Age 25 to 64	8.6%	12.2%

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Employment Status, civilian population 16+ years of age

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	48,773
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,994
Service	35,197
Sales and office	66,568
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	26,503
Production, transportation and material moving	12,421

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupation, civilian population 16+ years of age

	2010	2013
Management, Business, Science, Arts	73,653	71,005
Services	72,367	76,259
Sales and Office	67,689	65,017
Natural Resources, Construction, Maintenance	30,439	22,645
Production, Transportation, Material Moving	23,074	22,867
Civilian employed population 16+ years of age	267,222	267,793

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Occupation, civilian population 16+ years of age

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	158,940	63%
30-59 Minutes	81,036	32%
60 or More Minutes	12,327	5%
Total	252,303	100%

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time	Number	Percent
< 30 minutes	209,010	67.6%
30 - 59 minutes	87,310	28.2%
60 minutes or more	12,925	4.2%
Total	309,245	100.0%

Travel Time
Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Travel Time

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	33,090	5,814	16,971
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	59,659	7,852	20,826
Some college or Associate's degree	70,916	7,668	19,771
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,985	2,876	9,530

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	30,666	6,307	17,051
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68,311	9,898	21,799
Some college or Associate's degree	81,350	9,971	20,963
Bachelor's degree or higher	56,641	3,582	10,080

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	2,232	7,099	7,167	10,850	5,844
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11,773	11,599	8,739	10,421	7,908
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	19,638	23,235	25,008	40,222	22,471
Some college, no degree	14,149	20,099	20,108	36,468	16,543
Associate's degree	1,796	5,498	6,165	10,915	3,229
Bachelor's degree	2,214	11,475	12,603	20,682	8,084
Graduate or professional degree	140	3,890	6,533	12,825	5,746

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	18 - 24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35 - 44 yrs	45 - 64 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,290	5,784	6,918	10,687	6,353
9th to 12th grade no diploma	12,033	10,870	8,581	11,184	7,940
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19,730	23,993	24,226	42,017	22,644
Some college, no degree	16,894	20,998	19,870	37,158	18,440
Associate's degree	1,888	6,373	6,206	12,642	3,835
Bachelor's degree	2,057	11,930	12,286	20,707	9,578
Graduate or professional degree	235	3,754	6,288	12,483	6,411

Educational Attainment by Age - Source:City of Las Vegas

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,630
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,558
Some college or Associate's degree	36,444
Bachelor's degree	48,104
Graduate or professional degree	66,068

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$23,946
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$27,770
Some college or Associate's degree	\$34,001
Bachelor's degree	\$47,847
Graduate or professional degree	\$64,080

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment

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

The city of Las Vegas is an iconic city with world-wide recognition. It is no wonder that a city based on entertainment reflects that in the employment sectors. According to HUD's records, Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations is the City's major employment sector (37% of workers) followed by Retail Trade (14%) and Education and Health Care Services (12%). According to the UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER), tourism and hospitality support one in every 11 jobs in the region and generates more than \$9 billion in gaming revenue to the economies of the cities in Clark County. More than 22,000 conventions and meetings brought in more than 5 million convention delegates to Las Vegas in 2013 and generated more than \$6 billion to the economy. With more than 150,000 hotel rooms, Las Vegas is one of the largest convention and resort destinations in the United States and attracts 40 million visitors annually. Southern Nevada is also headquarters for the world's two largest Fortune 500 gaming companies, Harrah's Entertainment and MGM Resorts International. The county is home to the world's largest concentration of firms in the gaming machinery and technology sectors.

According to City-Data.com, in 2012 the most common industries in Las Vegas, NV by men and women are illustrated in the following graphs. [See under Discussion]

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

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

The City's Economic and Urban Development Department identified the following infrastructure needs:

1. Fiber optic in Medical District
2. Water supply and cost
3. Need for physical, programmatic and institutional link between the Medical District and other downtown assets and developments

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

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

The CEDS identified five key target sectors for economic development:

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

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

The City's Economic and Urban Development Department identified the following potential projects that would occur during the planning period.

- Project Neon
- Symphony Park
- Centennial Plan update / Downtown Master Plan
- Maryland Parkway improvement (Southern Nevada Strong)
- Downtown Project
- Interstate 11
- UNLV Medical School
- Cashman Field
- Unmanned Aircraft Systems
- Lack of capital to fund projects

- New Market Tax Credits
- Tourism Improvement District
- Zappos 10 acres
- Historic Westside School
- Fremont East

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

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

Data Source: City of Las Vegas

In implementing the goals outlined in the CEDS, Southern Nevada needs to look into the job requirements for the jobs of the future. A decade ago, only 15 percent of existing jobs in Clark County required a four-year degree as a minimum prequalification. This number inched up over the course of the decade to 17 percent of the existing job base. According to RCG Economics, focused skills training is currently in more demand than a college degree (e.g., Microsoft certification). Looking ahead, the new jobs projected to be added over the coming 10 years will require increasingly more preparation. A full 29 percent of the projected new jobs will require at least a four-year degree as an entry-level condition. These changes will require tremendous focus from both the government and business community based on existing conditions.

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

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

Workforce Connections is Southern Nevada’s Local Workforce Investment Board (LWIB). They are responsible for the operation of the One-Stop Delivery System in the Southern Nevada Local Workforce Investment Area. The One-Stop Career Center is located at 6330 W. Charleston in the city of Las Vegas. The One-Stop Career Center and One-Stop Delivery System partners provide access to computers for job

searching, career counseling, assistance with writing a resume or learning how to interview for a job, intensive case management, supportive services for employment or training related activities, and funding to complete employer-recognized training and certification programs.

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

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.

Yes, in the fall of 2012, Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA), the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) and more than 300 community stakeholders from all over the region began work on a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). The CEDS document includes demographic information, economic analyses, and information on the strategies and tactics that the LVGEA and its regional partners will use to develop new industry and diversify the economy in Southern Nevada. In writing this document, the community came together like never before to support economic development.

The CEDS was accepted by the U.S. Economic Development Administration in September of 2013.
<http://www.lvgea.org/about/comprehensive-strategy/>

Las Vegas is coordinating with the Consolidated Plan on the following economic development initiatives:

Arena/Event Center –Tourism & Conventions

Business Park Northwest – Logistics & Manufacturing

Business Start-Up / Business Development Program – Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

Cashman Center – Tourism& Conventions

Cleveland Clinic Expansion – Health Care

Conference Center / Civic Center – Tourism & Conventions

Cybersecurity (Regional) Center for Excellence – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

Digital Media Strategy – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

DowntownProject.com Support - Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

E-commerce strategy – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

Incubator / Business Accelerator – Business IT Ecosystems, Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

International Trade marts – Tourism & Conventions, Logistics & Manufacturing

Jump Start Las Vegas – Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

Latin Corridor – Entrepreneurship Infrastructure

Medical District – Health Care

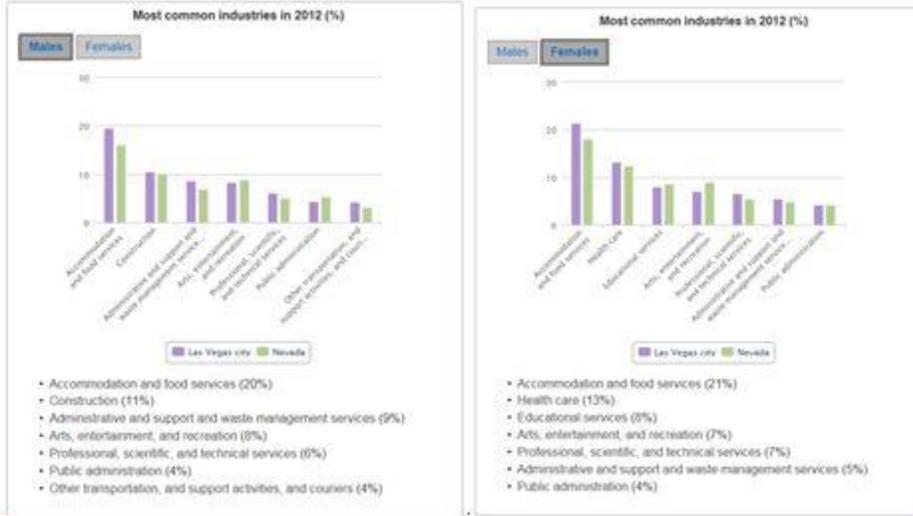
Symphony Park – Tourism & Conventions, Health Care

Discussion

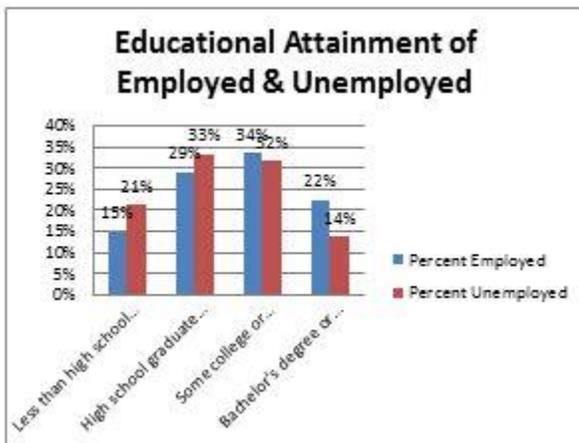
The heavy reliance on gaming and construction prior to the Great Recession, made the region vulnerable to greater impacts from the national downturn. The CEDS has identified the need to broaden opportunities for high-paying jobs by making substantial gains in educational attainment and fostering new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

The city of Las Vegas does not plan to use CDBG funds directly for economic development. Housing, education, senior, youth, and homeless programs are the City's main focus for the next five years, of which economic development will likely be a secondary outcome.

According to City-Data.com, in 2012 the most common industries in Las Vegas, NV by men and women are illustrated in the following graphs.



Most common industries in 2012 (Male/Female)



Educational Attainment of Employed & Unemployed -Brookings

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Much of the City's older and mature areas in the Downtown area seem to have the highest concentrations of households with multiple housing problems. Each map legend indicates the percentage depicting concentrations by census tract.

[See maps *Areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated*]

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

The majority of areas in the City where racial, ethnic, and low-income families are concentrated are located in the urban core and mature neighborhoods.

In this map you see the ratio of households living above the poverty line to households living below the poverty line. For the U.S. overall, there are 6.2 households living **above** the poverty line for every household living below. This map is shaded to clearly show which areas have about the same ratio as the U.S. overall, and which areas have **far more families living above poverty or far more families living below poverty than "normal."**

[See map *Ratios of Households Above Poverty to Below*]

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

The characteristics in the majority of these areas are low performing schools, mature neighborhood, high rentals, low homeowner occupancy, high unemployment, and high poverty.

[See maps *Characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods*]

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

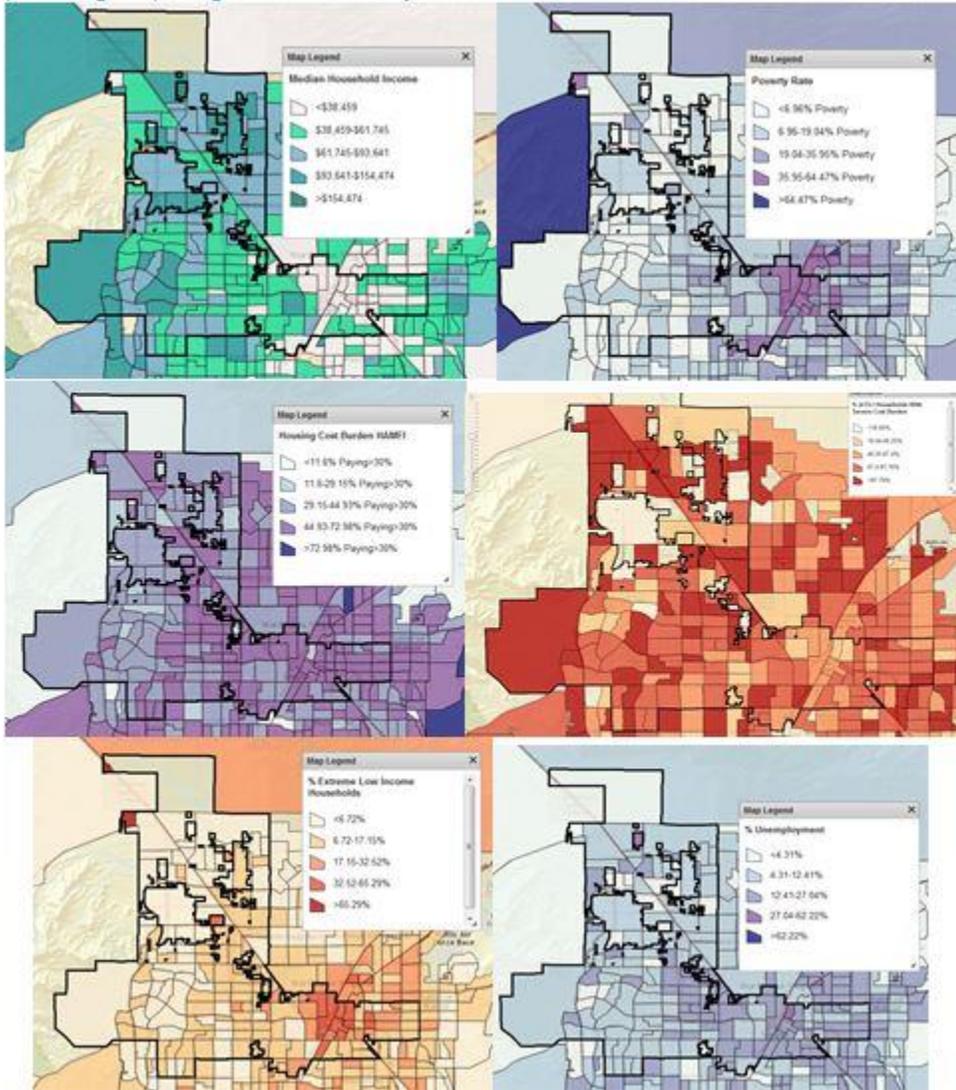
Many of these areas do have community assets, including community centers, churches, and parks.

[See maps *Community Assets - Meadow*, *Community Assets - Hollingsworth/Five Points*, and *Community Assets - Westside School*]

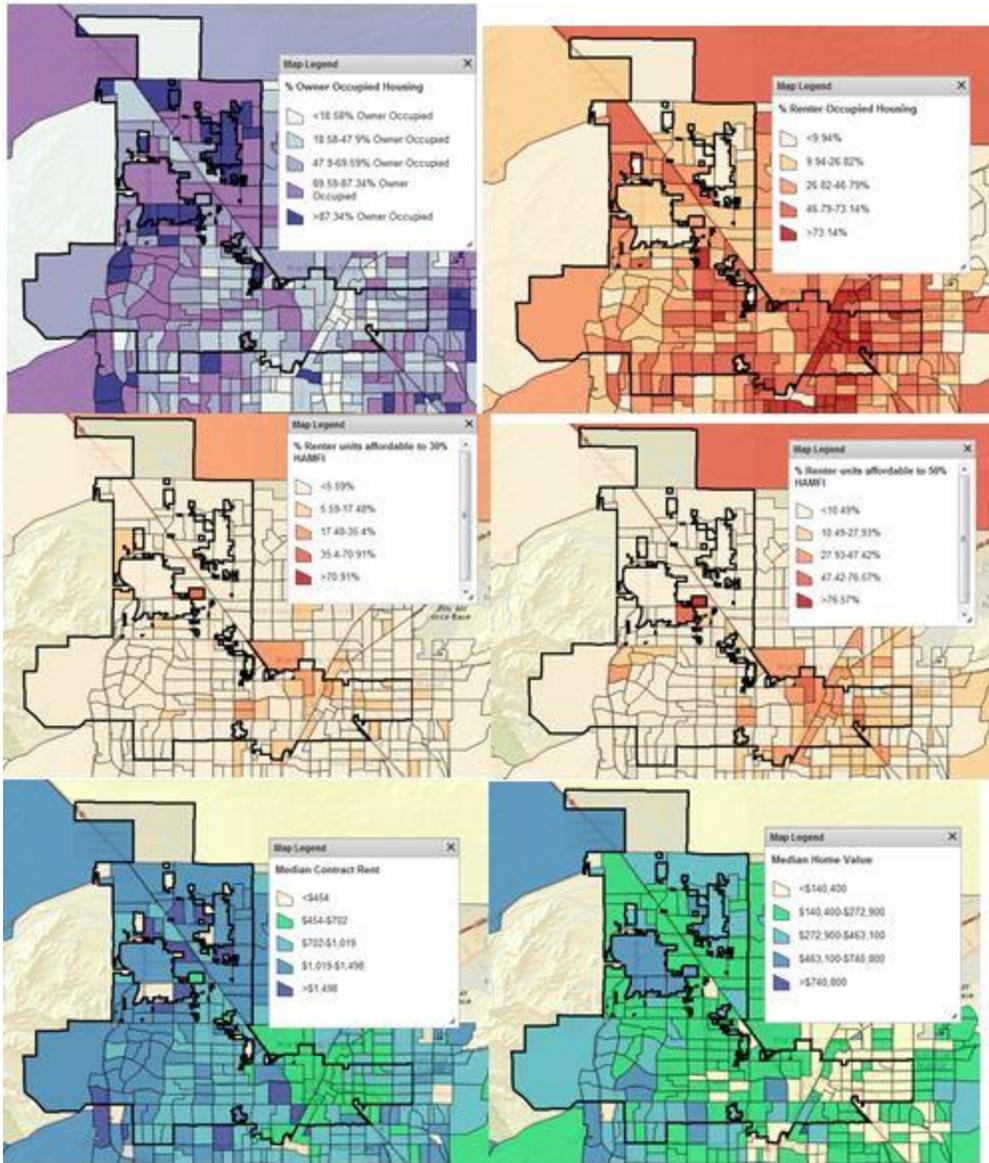
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are several strategic opportunities occurring in these same areas including: Downtown Achieves, City Neighborhood Revitalization Areas, and City walkable community plans. These initiatives are part of the Target Areas in the map below.

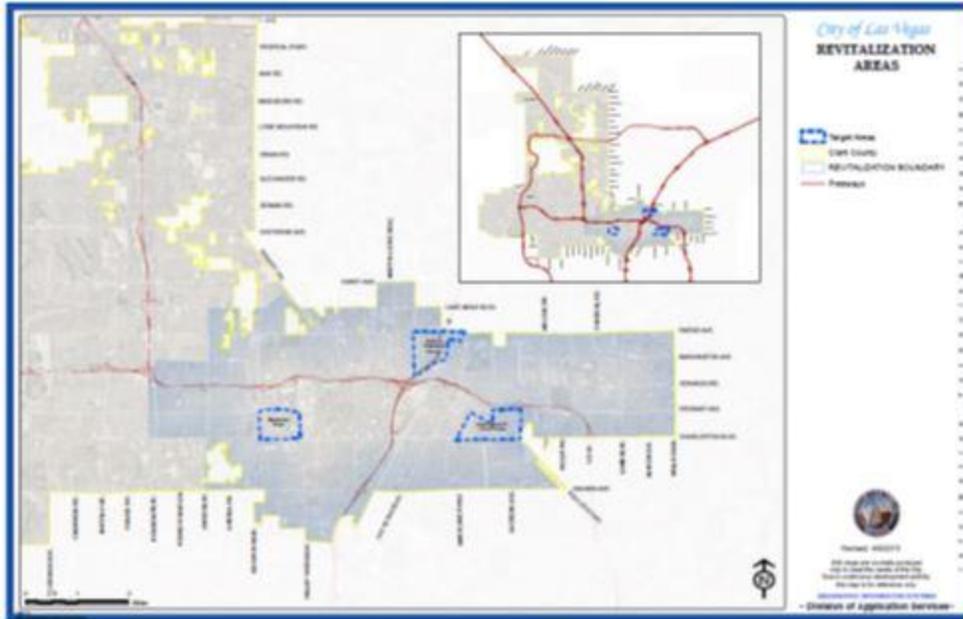
[See map *Other strategic opportunities in the areas*]



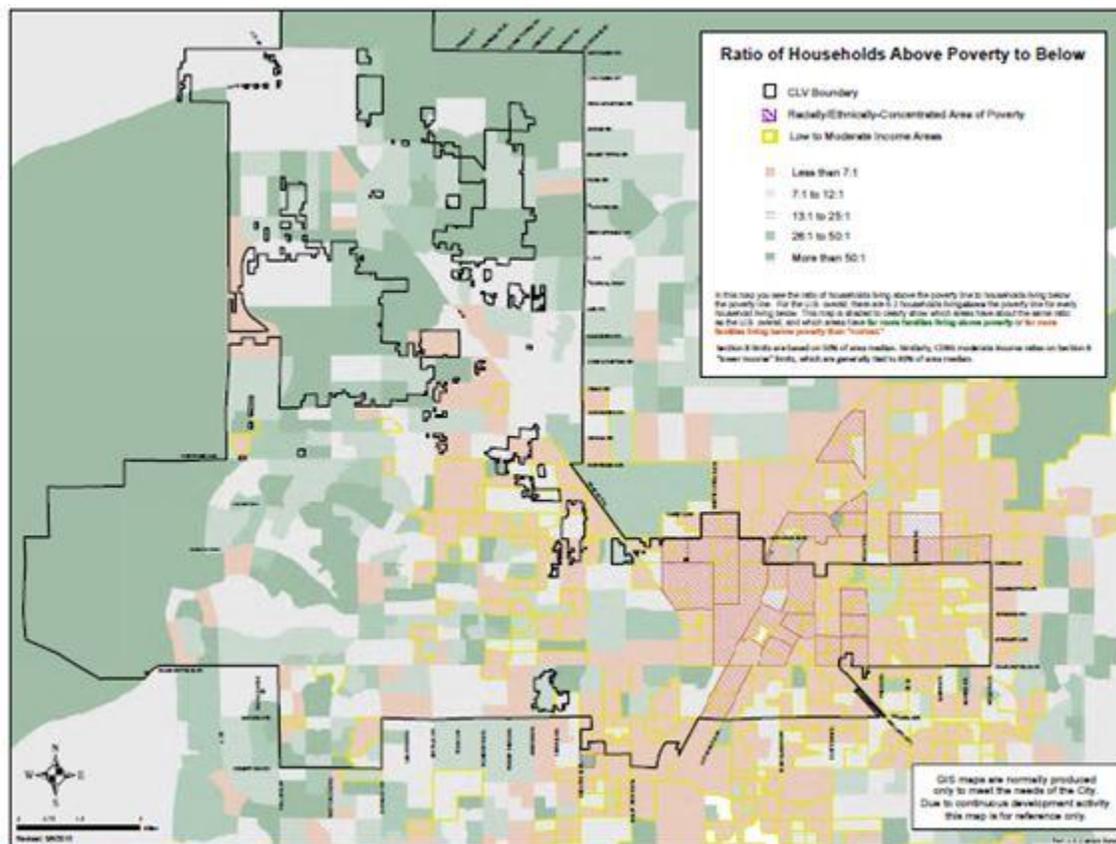
Areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated.



Characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods.



Other strategic opportunities in the areas.



Source: <http://egis.hud.gov/ArcGIS/rest/services/affht/RcapEcap/MapServer>

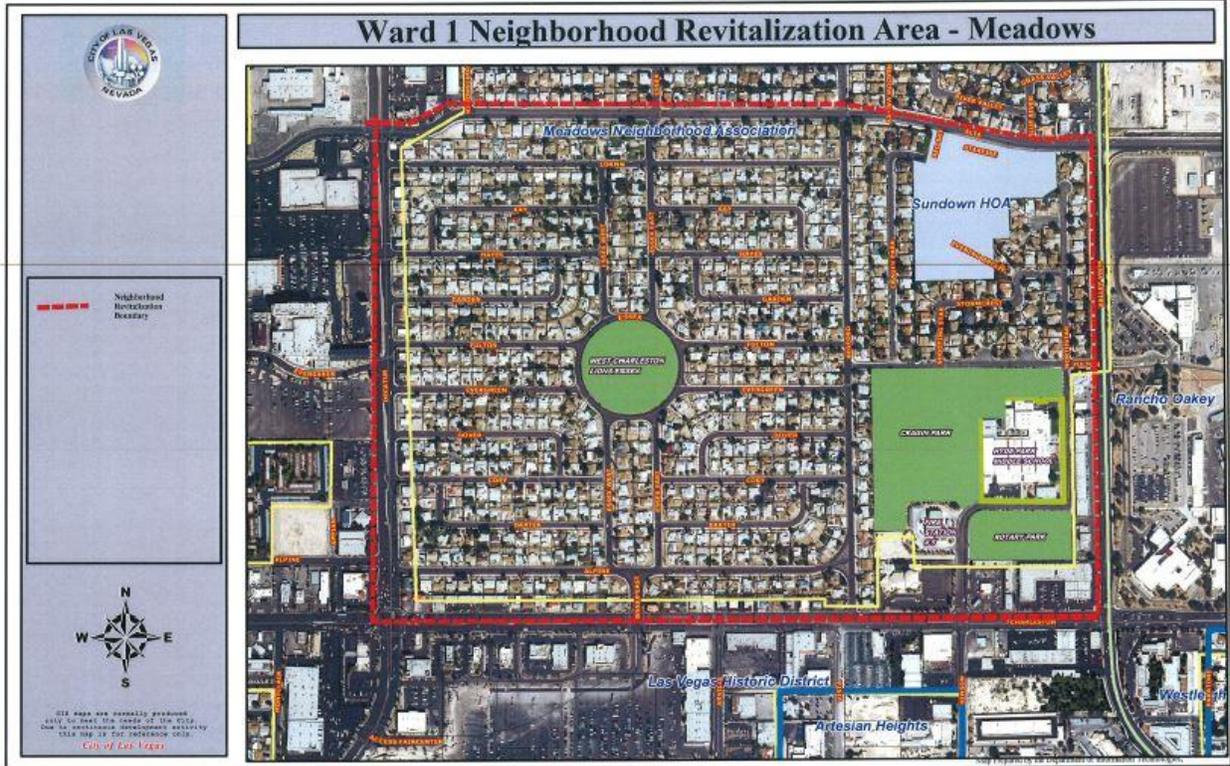
Ratio of Households Above Poverty to Below



Community Assets - Hollingsworth/Five Points



Community Assets - Westside School



Community Assets - Meadows

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 LITHF funding during the 2015-2020 planning period. The city of Las Vegas's priority needs, goals and deliverables (production goals) were developed directly through priority needs identified through extensive research and outreach, including: HUD 2010 CHAS Data, the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, updated reports and surveys regarding housing sales and development, comments from citizen participation meetings, 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 LITHF 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 funds to assist projects/programs that provide housing and shelter.

Our Vision: A world-class, vibrant, affordable, economically and ethnically diverse, progressive city where citizens feel safe, enjoy their neighborhoods and access their city government.

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

Geographic Area

Table 50 - 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.	The boundaries are the city of Las Vegas jurisdictional line.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	See Needs and Market Assessment.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Entitlement Area, no consultation required.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	See Needs and Market Assessment.

<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Over the next five years, the city of Las Vegas will focus on the following opportunities for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing and ending homelessness, including providing wrap around services • Higher youth educational attainment • Increasing the availability of decent and affordable housing for residents (Rental & Owner) • Providing community and supportive services to special needs and low/mod income residents • Providing community facilities and infrastructure to areas in need, including Neighborhood Revitalization
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>See Barriers to Affordable Housing.</p>

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City is not currently using formal HUD Geographic Priority Areas.

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 to concentrate services. Currently, funds are allocated citywide providing low income residents across the Las Vegas Valley the opportunity to apply for much needed services. The City has six Wards and targets Wards 1, 3 and 5 due to their concentration of low income residents.

The HOPWA program targets the Paradise EMSA as the city is the Entitlement agency for those funds which encompasses all of Clark County.

The City is in development stages for applying for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA). We hope to have them on-line by year 3 of the Consolidated Plan. The city utilizes three geographic areas for its education initiatives in order to track the impact of the programs. It is hoped that these pilot areas will become examples of how to replicate their success across the valley.

Innovations in Education includes the following three geographic areas which are mapped in this document: Hollingsworth/Five Points, Historic Westside School Neighborhood, and Meadows Mall Area.

The City is currently concentrating its homeless programs and funding sources 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.

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	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	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention

	Description	Extensive information on the nature and extent of homelessness is available in detail in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, available on the http://www.HELPHOPEHOME.ORG website. The 2014 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2013 and 2014, the total number of homeless persons increased from 7,355 to 9,417, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons (including the hidden homeless population) increased from 4,435 to 5,468 respectively during this time period. It is estimated that 36,718 members of the Southern Nevada population experience homelessness annually. The annual estimate of homelessness in Southern Nevada represents approximately 1.9% of the total population of Southern Nevada. This priority need covers both facilities and public services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that assisting the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.
2	Priority Need Name	Educational Enrichment
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children 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 HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY LIMITS

	Associated Goals	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms
	Description	<p>Data supports that Nevada ranks consistently low in Education. A child growing up in Nevada has the lowest chance for academic success in the country, according to a national study. The 2014 Quality Counts report graded Nevada a “D” on its “chance for success index,” the lowest possible rating. The national average on the index was “C+.” The Silver State scored at the bottom of the nation in terms of students’ “chance for success,” according to the report. When the “chance for success” index was introduced in 2007, Nevada ranked 43rd; its ranking the past five years has been 51st.</p> <p>If our children are growing up to become adults with poor educational foundations, then the cycle of poverty and low income continues for generations. By strategically focusing our public service resources on enhancing the education the children receive by supplementing it with touring, literacy and educational enrichment programs, we will break the cycle of poverty and increase these children’s chances of becoming adults who are better prepared for the changing workforce and better prepared to provide for their own families.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Extensive City research and input has placed a high priority on making a difference in the City’s lowest performing areas that will serve as a pilot program in seeing a positive change and ending the cycle of poverty.
3	Priority Need Name	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>CITY LIMITS</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The City has extensive needs for public services that are far beyond the ability of any one agency to meet. There are substantial waiting lists for many programs. Special needs supportive services to help people remain or become self-sufficient and independent are in short supply. There is an ongoing need to provide families with a variety of services to help them improve their ability to be self-sufficient and provide education on fair housing rights.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that assisting people with special needs and/or low/moderate income people is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.
4	Priority Need Name	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 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
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY LIMITS
	Associated Goals	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention

	Description	There is a great need for affordable housing available to people earning at or below 50% AMI. Overcrowding is also an issue. While there are larger units in the market; they are simply not affordable to low-income large families. It is important to note that while there appear to be adequate units for households at 80% AMI and below, not all of these units are occupied by people at this income level. Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the developmentally, physically and mentally disabled have a small number of homes to choose from. The need for supportive housing units for this population remains very high.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to the data in the Needs and Market Analysis, a large number of the City of Las Vegas households are cost burdened along with other housing needs. The SNRHA has a waiting list of over 13,000 applicants and the HCV program hasn't been opened in 7 years. Data throughout the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis support that there is a lack of affordable housing available. According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, approximately 22,955 households earn less than 30% AMI, yet there are only 2,880 rental units available that are affordable to these households. According to other studies, the numbers of elderly and disabled households are increasing, yet current housing will not meet the needs without addressing affordability, universal design, and supportive services where applicable. Rehab and energy efficiency programs will make homes more affordable and universal design features will allow homes assisted with HUD funds to be more livable and functional for a greater percentage of the population.
5	Priority Need Name	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Priority Level	High

	<p>Population</p> <p>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 Other</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	<p>CITY LIMITS</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The City of Las Vegas Capital Improvement Plan 2014-2017 along with the CDRB and community stakeholders identify projects annually that will enhance areas across the City and add to the quality of life for low and moderate income citizens. Projects will be prioritized annually and may include: code enforcement, sidewalks, crosswalks, and connectivity projects; ADA compliance projects; and, funding acquisition, expansion, and renovation of mental health facilities, as well as, and facilities serving homeless populations.</p>

<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>After broad community and stakeholder outreach, it was clear that providing a wide range of public facilities and infrastructure improvements is a community priority which is also substantiated by quantitative data in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis. There is also a need for Code Enforcement to help maintain neighborhoods.</p>
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Narrative (Optional)

The priority needs identified as low or medium, do not suggest that these are not as important as high priority needs. The City has decided to focus its efforts on the high priority due to limited funds and that with the understanding that other entities may address these as well.

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)	High cost of housing for homeless, extremely low-income and low-income households.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	High cost of housing for people with special needs and lack of availability
New Unit Production	As seen throughout this document there is a great need for affordable housing, particularly for those households at 50% AMI and below.
Rehabilitation	There are many homeowners who are low-income and have severe housing problems. Multifamily units are also in need of rehab to keep them decent, safe and sanitary.
Acquisition, including preservation	As multifamily rental housing and the housing stock ages, preservation activities such as rehabilitation of both homeowner and renter housing is critical.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

In order to receive the CPD 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 for FY 2015. 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 sold the property that it previously received the majority of its program income for CDBG during Program Year FY14-15. At this time, it is unclear as to what the future program income will be for this funding source.

Further, the City has utilized all of its old HOME funds, therefore, no carry over is noted. The City also intends to use a portion of its FY16-17 HOME funds on the projects slated for FY15-16 funds as well.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,702,136	0	1,442,102	6,144,238	18,808,544	Grants awarded on a formula basis for housing and community development activities. Primarily, recipients must be low to moderate-income (up to 80% MFI), or reside in a low/moderate-income area.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,450,267	0	510,369	1,960,636	5,801,068	HOME funds are leveraged by State of Nevada HOME and Low Income Housing Trust Funds.Used portion of 16/17 for 15/16 projects in additionto carryover.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,145,739	0	71,035	1,216,774	4,582,956	HOPWA funds must be used in the Paradise EMSA to prevent homelessness and provide services for clients with HIV/AIDS.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	412,209	0	0	412,209	1,648,836	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.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Redevelopment Fund	public - state	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership Overnight shelter Permanent housing in Consolidated Plan Permanent housing placement						RDA funds are received from the State of NV and used for housing and shelter programs.
				LAS VEGAS				147

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Permanent housing in facilities Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities TBRA Transitional housing	408,497	0	0	408,497	1,633,988	Funds are anticipated from State of NV Housing Division to utilize for CLV HOME Housing projects. This allows the state to participate in our housing projects.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Permanent housing in facilities Rental Assistance TBRA Transitional housing	922,150	0	0	922,150	3,688,600	LIHTF will be used to partner with HOME funds on much needed housing projects.

Table 53 - 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 of Las Vegas leveraged over \$61 million over the past Con Plan (2010-2015). All jurisdictions covered under the Consolidated Plan use their federal resources to leverage public and private sector resources to carry out housing and community development activities. The City will work to use their private activity bonds for affordable multifamily housing production or affordable single family mortgages. HOME funds also leverage the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program administered by the State of Nevada. Many of these projects also receive City HOME/LIHTF funding as leveraged grants.

The City expects to continue to receive State LIHTF which is used to provide the matching funds required by the HOME Program. HOME funds also leverage monies from the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco through its Affordable Housing Program.

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

The City sold the property that was the main source of program income in the previous Con Plan (2010-2015). Any program income earned will be reported in the next CAPER.

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

At this time the city of Las Vegas has no plans to use publically owned land or property to address needs identified in the plan. The City will discuss the possibility of using public assets to meet our goals on an annual basis.

Discussion

A new funding source, the National Housing Trust Fund, is expected to be available through the State of Nevada Housing Division beginning in 2016. The NHTF is a federal program for collecting and distributing “dedicated” funds, money that is not at risk of cuts each year during the Congressional appropriations process. The NHTF was created, and an initial dedicated source of money for it was established, on July 30, 2008 when the president signed into law the housing and economic recovery act of 2008. The purpose of NHTF is to increase and preserve the supply

of housing, principally rental housing for extremely low-income households, but also to a lesser extent homeowner housing, including for very low-income households. It is estimated that the state of Nevada will receive approximately \$3 million annually from this source.

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
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 neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
NEVADA HOUSING DIVISION	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	State

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
Ryan White Planning Council	Regional organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Rental	Region

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Activities in the consolidated plan will be carried out by the City and many local non-profit organizations and service providers. These partners are chosen through an annual RFP process to conduct activities that meet goals identified in the plan. One gap identified is capacity building for our local non-profit partners. The City is developing programs and seminars, workshops and other ways to assist them with professional growth.

Strengths

Work together with SNRHA

Non-profit agencies provide direct services to low and very low income residents

Non-profit and for profit developers work to build affordable housing

Regional homeless initiative through the SNH CoC

City initiatives to focus efforts on serving needy populations

Gaps:

Lack of affordable housing developers

Difficulty in projects penciling to meet the largest need of less than 30%

Funding available to serve all needs

Unpredictable housing market

Lack of housing for people with disabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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		
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		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 55 - 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)

[Source: Southern Nevada/Clark County Homeless Housing and Services: Gaps Analysis (July 2013)]

“Case management and advocacy services offered by providers include individualized goal setting and achievement planning (40 programs), benefits advocacy (31 programs), intensive / wraparound case management (36 programs), housing search assistance (40 programs), civil legal advocacy (18 programs), and help in obtaining ID cards and other documents (10 programs). Other case management and advocacy services include transportation assistance, financial literacy, education advocacy, entrepreneurship education, networking education, life skills classes, bus passes, food assistance, wellness checks (weekly or daily), referrals to Veterans Administration services, housing counseling, and safety planning for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking.

Eighteen providers conduct mobile outreach to clients as a part of their outreach, engagement, and referral process. 100% of programs surveyed offer information and referral to community resources, including housing and services. Staff on outreach teams include intensive case managers, program managers, licensed clinical social workers, RN nurses, substance abuse counselors and coordinators, mental health counselors, outreach coordinators, AmeriCorps VISTA volunteers, trained outreach volunteers, entrepreneur re-educators, charity coordinators, Veteran volunteers, consumers, client advocates, bilingual caseworkers, and housing counselors.

O.U.T.R.E.A.C.H. (Organizations United To Reach, Educate, & Assist Chronic Homeless) includes the following participating agencies: HELP of Southern Nevada, Straight From The Street, Community Counseling Center, Clark County Social Services, Nevada Health Centers, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Bridge Team, METRO HELP Team, Regional Office of the Homeless Coordinator, Westcare of Nevada, and Mobile Crisis Intervention Teams (MCIT).

MCIT conducts interventions and abatements and Health and Safety checks from all jurisdictions, and offers supportive services and access to housing. Straight from the Streets Homeless Outreach provides intensive case management through a team of case managers, substance abuse counselors, licensed clinical social workers, and mental health counselors. Through the United States Veterans Initiative, U.S. VETS – Las Vegas has a team of staff and interns that conduct outreach for its Veterans in Progress Program.

Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth (NPHY) conducts preventative and education outreach in schools and at community events, street outreach, and operates Safe Place, an outreach program and mobile crisis intervention program available to youth in crisis at virtually every street corner in Clark County. NPHY's outreach teams regularly include an Outreach Coordinator, AmeriCorps VISTA, and trained outreach volunteers. Eligible clients are then referred to their staff of four licensed social workers for assessment and intake."

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

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

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

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

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

1. Establish centralized/coordinated intake and assessment
2. Provide low threshold access to the system
3. Expand case management capacity
4. Establish system-wide case management standards and tools and provide best practices training
5. Enhance staffing for the Committees on Homelessness
6. Enhance the effectiveness of the Committee on Homelessness membership
7. Initiate a regional campaign to build public awareness and support for efforts to address homelessness
8. Commit resources to provider training and capacity
9. Conduct a system-wide evaluation of emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and transitional housing to inform resource allocation and policy and program development
10. Expand prevention and rapid re-housing services
11. Facilitate access to services through improved outreach and collaboration with other agencies, particularly mainstream agencies
12. Improve linkage of clients with additional support to foster ongoing stability
13. Expand Availability of Transportation Assistance
14. Health and Behavioral Health Services
15. Provide Dental and Vision Services for People with Low or No Income

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

The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care along with all interested stakeholders underwent an intense community process of identifying and designing a Coordinated Entry Pilot for Southern Nevada. The

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

The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition is looking at addressing some of the gaps in services targeted to our homeless population by:

- Expanding case management capacity and quality
- Using peer mentoring to supplement case management support
- Providing more outreach and engagement and establishing system-wide standards
- Establishing a homeless court to focus on the legal needs of our homeless population
- Suggestions provided by the Regional Analysis of Impediments to address gaps in service delivery suggests we look at
- Expanding more affordable housing for families
- Providing a larger variety of housing choices
- Providing more options for public transportation
- Providing more mixed-use neighborhoods that are close to transportation and job opportunities.

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
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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Prevent and End Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2,443,800 HOME: \$3,625,663 ESG: \$2,061,045	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2252 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 128 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 240 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 25020 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 80 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 60 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 161200 Household Housing Unit
	Consolidated Plan				LAS VEGAS			

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: \$1,483,690	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 22788 Persons Assisted
3	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,950,180	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6300 Households Assisted
4	Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,458,690 HOME: \$4,136,041 LIHTF: \$4,610,750 State of NV HOME Funds: \$2,042,485	Rental units constructed: 300 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 300 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 80 Households Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 100 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG: \$16,832,732	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5 Persons Assisted Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 6000 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$783,690 HOPWA: \$5,799,730	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1516 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1128 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 140 Households Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 20 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 37 Household Housing Unit

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homeless
	Goal Description	Along with working with the City's own homeless initiatives, the city of Las Vegas will continue to 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.
2	Goal Name	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms
	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 & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Goal Description	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New construction of rental housing • Special Needs housing • Supportive housing • Rehabilitation of rental housing • Homeowner rehabilitation • Homeownership assistance • Acquisition, rehab, resale or rental • New Construction of owner housing • Tenant Based Rental Assistance
5	Goal Name	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will annually identify capital and infrastructure improvements to fund along with code enforcement.
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 city of Las Vegas has set goals to provide affordable housing for 500 units to serve extremely low-income households, low-income households, and moderate income households.

(The intended populations to be served are families, seniors, youth, disabled, special needs, and chronically homeless.)

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

Barriers to affordable housing can include land use control, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affect the return on residential investment. Potential regularity barriers for Las Vegas, Nevada are identified in HUD’s Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse database. These are listed below:

Topics: Zoning, Land Development, Construction and Subdivision Regulations

1. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America (10 cities and 25 states were also listed)

Barrier: There is implicit recognition that low-density development can negatively impact access to public transportation, jobs, and housing affordability.

Solution: The authors of this report recommend that municipalities integrate access to jobs in transit-related policy decisions.

1. Zoning Ordinance

Barrier: Restrictive zoning ordinances sometimes contain no provisions for home occupations or accessory dwelling units.

Solution: Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units, home occupations, and the conversion of nonconforming uses within the City.

The city of Las Vegas allows accessory dwelling units (19.12.070 Accessory Structure) and home occupations (19.16.180).

Topics: Sustainable Communities

1. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America

Barrier: The authors of this report recognize that there are growing challenges and concerns related to sustainable economic development, specifically access to employment opportunities.

Solution: The authors analyze 100 of the nation’s largest metropolitan areas for emerging trends based on transit, income, and employment data of these areas, discussing implications, as well as offering solutions, such as public transit projects.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Office of Community Services is working with City Departments to address the barriers listed in the Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse and the suggestions provided in the *Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015 (RAI)*. The City is expected to adopt the RAI in 2015. The City plans to commission a study within the next five years.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

A homeless outreach team conducts mobile crisis intervention and outreach to homeless clients, including those with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency, who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas and in the tunnels. This team actively engages homeless individuals and families and assesses them for referral to an agency appropriate for their needs including; transportation, referral to other services and housing placement. Interventions are conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement and homeless service providers, with providers prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

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

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

The CoC’s HMIS system generates reports that track returns to homelessness and the last agency the client received services from. This report is currently being used to establish baseline data for the CoC as a whole and CoC funded programs specifically. As the reports are tracked for a period of time, the SNH CoC working subgroup and Performance Measurement Working Group (PMWG) will be able to establish

a plan of action to reduce recidivism within the CoC. This recidivism report will be used going forward to identify those agencies that have a high rate of client recidivism, thus allowing the CoC EWG and PMWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies individually and develop a corrective action plan to improve successful, long term exits from homeless programs.

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

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

Annual Transition Plans at age 15 begin for all youth who are in foster care regardless of their permanency goal i.e. adoption, guardianship, or reunification, in order to support early planning to achieve a high standard of wellbeing including having a permanent home. If youth end up “aging out of foster care” they are provided with a 90 day transition plan and have 2 options to continue to receive supportive services including a financial stipend in order to avoid homelessness.

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

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and the following hospitals: Boulder City, Centennial Hills, Desert Springs, Sunrise, Mountain View, Dignity Health Care, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Valley, North Vista and University Medical Center of SN as well as Southern Hills Medical Center, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for persons without a medical issue, but who are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment. The CoC has representatives from the RIO, SNH CoC working subgroup and CoC Board that participate in the WestCare Oversight Committee, with the commitment to improve discharge planning for homeless persons to viable, stable and appropriate housing. Every attempt is made to assist homeless patients with family reunification. As a last resort, the patient is discharged into the homeless provider system.

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

[Continued below]

Continued from above

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.

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

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

Actions to address Lead Based- Paint (LBP) related hazards and housing issues are often times based upon pre and post 1978 construction. Per law, all pre 1978 constructed housing must be tested for LBP. When programs are being considered for implementation and the rehabilitation of existing housing units are being considered, post 1978 construction is preferred so as not to have to address the possibility of costly LBP removal and remediation, thus lowering or eliminated the funds available for other needed work and projects.

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) operates a Healthy Homes Program of which LBP Hazards Control is a component. The city of Las Vegas, on an as needed basis, provides assistance in conjunction with UNLV, to identify, reduce and/or minimize exposure to LBP hazards, to citizens of the city of Las Vegas that live in areas of the City limits that have been identified to have housing stock containing elevated levels of LBP. This is an evolving process that changes according to data collection over time.

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

Both weatherization and home repair tend to provide services to older homes where chances that lead paint could be present are high. The above actions are intended to ensure that we adequately address any hazards associated with lead paint in those homes.

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 with a Thermo Scientific Niton XLp301A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer operated by a city of Las Vegas employee who is also a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 city of Las Vegas and its partners coordinate a diverse range of programs and services funded through multiple sources to help no- and low-income families. The Office of Community Services Anti-Poverty strategy focuses on:

1. Assist families and individuals to access resources that may help move them to self-sufficiency;
2. Prevent poverty, through assistance to Las Vegas’s children and through life-long education efforts; and
3. Alleviate poverty by improving family and individual economic opportunities that lead to sustaining a living wage.

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

The city of Las Vegas places a high emphasis on education and ending homelessness, particularly for those residents living in poverty. The City’s initiatives focus on these issues plan to assist those who live in poverty. In addition the programs for the next five years will address a major issue identified through the affordable housing plan – the high percentage of low-income and severely cost-burdened households in the City.

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 used by the city of Las Vegas to ensure that programs/projects, assisted with federal funds, are compliant with HUD regulations and city of Las Vegas agreements. The city of Las Vegas monitors 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, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) programs on a continual basis. Additionally, the city of Las Vegas ensures compliance with Environmental, Davis-Bacon/Prevailing Wages, and Section 3 requirements.

Regardless of the programs' complexity and regulatory compliance, monitoring allows the city of Las Vegas the opportunity to review performance; accountability; use of resources to determine efficiency and effectiveness; community responsiveness; assess 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 in excess of 100 programs and projects annually. Compliance monitoring is conducted through desk reviews and on-site monitoring visits, depending on the complexity of the program/project and the organization's risk factors. Desk reviews consists of evaluating performance to ensure that benchmarks are being met, pay requests are accurate and supported by appropriate back-up documentation, and that eligibility requirements are met. On-site monitoring visits are more intense. In addition to the items analyzed during desk reviews, program files, fiscal systems, audits, financial records and other program specific documentation are also analyzed during on-site visits.

The five basic steps of the city of Las Vegas formal monitoring visit include:

- 1. Notification:** City of Las Vegas staff prepares e-mails or letters confirming the date, time, and purpose of the monitoring site visit, and identifies the documentation that will be required during the visit.
- 2. Entrance Conference:** City of Las Vegas staff meets with key agency representatives and explains the monitoring visit's purpose, scope and schedule, and address any preliminary concerns.
- 3. Documentation and Data Gathering:** City of Las Vegas staff reviews client files, financial records, and agency procedures; collects data; and, document conversations which serve as the basis for conclusions drawn from the visit. This data is used to prepare the post-monitoring letter.

4. **Exit Conference:** City of Las Vegas staff meets with the key agency representatives at the conclusion of the visit to present preliminary results, provide an opportunity for the agency to discuss areas of concern, and report any corrective actions already initiated.

5. **Post-Monitoring Letter:** City of Las Vegas staff prepares and forwards a formal written summary of the results of the monitoring visit. This letter also identifies any concerns/finding and the required corrective action in addition to highlighting agency successes.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

In order to receive the CPD 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 for FY 2015. 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 sold the property that it previously received the majority of its program income for CDBG during Program Year FY14-15. At this time, it is unclear as to what the future program income will be for this funding source.

Further, the City has utilized all of its old HOME funds, therefore, no carry over is noted. The City also intends to use a portion of its FY16-17 HOME funds on the projects slated for FY15-16 funds as well.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,702,136	0	1,442,102	6,144,238	18,808,544	Grants awarded on a formula basis for housing and community development activities. Primarily, recipients must be low to moderate-income (up to 80% MFI), or reside in a low/moderate-income area.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,450,267	0	510,369	1,960,636	5,801,068	HOME funds are leveraged by State of Nevada HOME and Low Income Housing Trust Funds.Used portion of 16/17 for 15/16 projects in additionto carryover.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,145,739	0	71,035	1,216,774	4,582,956	HOPWA funds must be used in the Paradise EMSA to prevent homelessness and provide services for clients with HIV/AIDS.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	412,209	0	0	412,209	1,648,836	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.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Redevelopment Fund	public - state	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership Overnight shelter Permanent housing in Consolidated Plan Permanent housing placement						RDA funds are received from the State of NV and used for housing and shelter programs.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Permanent housing in facilities Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities TBRA Transitional housing	408,497	0	0	408,497	1,633,988	Funds are anticipated from State of NV Housing Division to utilize for CLV HOME Housing projects. This allows the state to participate in our housing projects.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Permanent housing in facilities Rental Assistance TBRA Transitional housing	922,150	0	0	922,150	3,688,600	LIHTF will be used to partner with HOME funds on much needed housing projects.

Table 57 - 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 of Las Vegas leveraged over \$61 million over the past Con Plan (2010-2015). All jurisdictions covered under the Consolidated Plan use

their federal resources to leverage public and private sector resources to carry out housing and community development activities. The City will work to use their private activity bonds for affordable multifamily housing production or affordable single family mortgages. HOME funds also leverage the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program administered by the State of Nevada. Many of these projects also receive City HOME/LIHTF funding as leveraged grants.

The City expects to continue to receive State LIHTF which is used to provide the matching funds required by the HOME Program. HOME funds also leverage monies from the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco through its Affordable Housing Program.

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

The City sold the property that was the main source of program income in the previous Con Plan (2010-2015). Any program income earned will be reported in the next CAPER.

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

At this time the city of Las Vegas has no plans to use publically owned land or property to address needs identified in the plan. The City will discuss the possibility of using public assets to meet our goals on an annual basis.

Discussion

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

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 Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$488,760 ESG: \$412,209	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 563 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 32 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 60 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 6255 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 20 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 15 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$291,738 HOME: \$1,713,737 LIHTF: \$922,150	Rental units constructed: 228 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 20 Households Assisted
3	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$156,738 HOPWA: \$1,216,774	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 379 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 282 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 35 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 37 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements	CDBG: \$4,520,228	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
5	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: \$390,036	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1575 Persons Assisted
6	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY LIMITS	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: \$296,738	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5697 Persons Assisted

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homeless
	Goal Description	The City will focus its FY 15/16 ESG and CDBG funding on preventing and reducing homelessness by working with many qualified agencies and will use funds to support programs that prevent homelessness, shelter existing homeless and rapidly rehouse homeless households. Supportive wraparound services will also be provided. RDA funds will be used for Tenant Based Rental Assistance for homeless families.
2	Goal Name	Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Goal Description	The City will focus 15/16 funds on development and/or rehabilitation of existing rental housing to prevent homelessness. The City will also use CDBG funds for a critical home repair program through Rebuilding Together, Code Enforcement and affordable housing preservation and maintenance for seniors with James Seastrand Helping Hands.
3	Goal Name	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	The City will focus its FY 15/16 HOPWA funds on activities to prevent homelessness and provide supportive services and housing for people with HIV/AIDS. Funds listed do not include CLV Admin. There are \$71,035 in carryover that will be allocated to rental assistance or permanent housing. (Paradise EMSA)
4	Goal Name	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital
	Goal Description	The City will focus its FY 15/16 CDBG Capital funds on construction and development of a 120 bed homeless youth shelter and/or ADA sidewalk improvements. This includes \$1,442,102 in carryover CDBG Construction Funds. There are \$1,103,363 in CDBG Capital funds remaining plus the carryover.
5	Goal Name	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	Provide needed community and supportive services for low/mod income people and people with special needs and support educational collaborations and initiatives. These may include, but are not limited to, transportation assistance, counseling, health care, case management, literacy and early childhood development.
6	Goal Name	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms
	Goal Description	Provide needed educational community and supportive services for low/mod income people and to further support educational collaborations and initiatives. These may include, but are not limited to tutoring, mentoring, classroom assistance, literacy and early childhood development.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

This annual action plan provides descriptions of how funds will be used to support the goals and priorities identified in previous sections of this Consolidated Plan. Projects and activities are carefully chosen, many through a competitive process, to ensure the maximum effectiveness in the use of these funds and in keeping with City Council priorities.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	City of Las Vegas Administration - CDBG
2	CLV Stupak Community Center Bond Payment
3	Preservation Code Enforcement Officer
4	Rebuilding Together - Housing Rehabilitation CX funds
5	James Seastrand - Minor Home Repairs
6	HELP of SNV - Shannon West Center Construction
7	ADA Sidewalks - Phase 5 W-3 Area 2-C
8	Alzheimer's Disease & Related Disorders Assoc. Inc Desert Southwest Chapter
9	Andson Inc.
10	Big Brothers Big Sisters SNV
11	Blind Center of Nevada Inc.
12	Boys Town Nevada
13	Clark County Public Education Foundation Public Education Foundation
14	Family and Child Treatment of Southern Nevada, Inc.
15	Family Promise of Las Vegas
16	Foundation for Positively Kids
17	Future Smiles
18	HELP of SNV - ERS
19	Helping Hands of Vegas Valley, Inc.
20	Huntridge Teen Clinic
21	Jewish Federation of Las Vegas
22	Nevada Health Centers
23	Rebuilding Together SNV - PS
24	Southern Nevada Public Television
25	Spread the Word Nevada
26	St. Judes Ranch for Children

#	Project Name
27	Sunrise Children's Foundation
28	The Gay and Lesbian Community Center of SNV (The Center)
29	Three Square
30	United States Veterans Initiative
31	Variety Early Learning Center
32	Women's Development Center
33	2015- CLV Administration - HOPWA - 15
34	AFAN - 2015 HOPWA
35	2015 - Community Counseling Center - HOPWA
36	2015 - Golden Rainbow - Living with AIDS
37	2015 - Nevada Community Associates, Inc.- HOPWA
38	2015 - WDC - Affordable Housing - HOPWA
39	HESG 2015
40	CLV Grantee Reporting - 15 HOPWA
41	AFAN Sponsor Reporting - 15
42	Community Counseling Sponsor Reporting - 15 HOPWA
43	Golden Rainbow Sponsor Reporting - 15 HOPWA
44	Nevada Community Associates, Inc, Project Sponsor Reporting - 15
45	WDC Project Sponsor Reporting - 15 HOPWA

Table 59 – Project Information

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

The City has made education and homelessness their top priorities. By supporting programs and projects that assist youth in reading by third grade, early childhood development and tutoring, we hope to help our state move out of last place in so many categories and raise our graduation rate. In helping our homeless clients move from being in the streets to supportive housing we will be adding to our economy and assisting our very low income citizens in becoming self-sufficient.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	City of Las Vegas Administration - CDBG
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) 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: \$940,428
	Description	CLV CDBG Admin
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
2	Project Name	CLV Stupak Community Center Bond Payment
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,518,025
	Description	Payment of Bond for Stupak Community Center
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
Location Description		

	Planned Activities	Re-Payment of 10 year bond for Stupak Community Center.
3	Project Name	Preservation Code Enforcement Officer
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$300,000
	Description	3 FTE Code Enforcement officers for CDBG eligible areas
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	Rebuilding Together - Housing Rehabilitation CX funds
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$125,000
	Description	Provide seniors with home repairs and rehab to allow them to age in place.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 senior home owner households will receive repairs and rehab assistance
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	James Seastrand - Minor Home Repairs
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS

	Goals Supported	Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Provide seniors with emergency repairs to allow them to age in place.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 senior households will be provided with emergency repairs.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	Project Name	HELP of SNV - Shannon West Center Construction
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$950,000
	Description	Construction and development of a 120 bed facility for transitional housing for homeless youth
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	120 beds will be available for homeless youth to stay up to 24 months to help them transition to living on their own.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
7	Project Name	ADA Sidewalks - Phase 5 W-3 Area 2-C
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS

	Goals Supported	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,595,465
	Description	CLV Public Works Sidewalk, Phase 5 Maryland Pkwy. / Bruce St / Eastern Ave. / Bonanza Rd. / Charleston Blvd.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
8	Project Name	Alzheimer's Disease & Related Disorders Assoc. Inc Desert Southwest Chapter
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Provide outreach and assistance to seniors with alzheimer's and their families.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	675 households will be reached to learn more about alzheimer's and treatment
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	Andson Inc.
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services

	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Provide after school homework help and tutoring to 230 students in partnership with My Brother's Keeper and Downtown Achieves
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	92 at risk youth will receive tutoring.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	Big Brothers Big Sisters SNV
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$17,000
	Description	Provide one on one mentoring to at risk youth who reside in Las Vegas
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Agency will provide services to 43 youth
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	Project Name	Blind Center of Nevada Inc.
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$36,298
	Description	Visually impaired/blind adults will be provided social, recreational, and life skills to increase self-sufficiency and opportunities for employment.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	87 clients will receive services at the Blind Center
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
12	Project Name	Boys Town Nevada
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$17,000
	Description	Provide assistance for youth that foster care has not been successful with
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	26 at risk youth will receive services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
13	Project Name	Clark County Public Education Foundation Public Education Foundation
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000

	Description	Provide language instruction and family education to ESL families with children K-3.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 families will be assisted
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
14	Project Name	Family and Child Treatment of Southern Nevada, Inc.
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$37,500
	Description	Provide intervention and treatment services for women, children, and their families who have been victims of sexual assault, abuse or domestic violence.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	47 clients will receive assistance
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
15	Project Name	Family Promise of Las Vegas
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$32,000
	Description	Provide case management, aftercare, and supportive services to 30 homeless families to assist them in becoming self-sufficient.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 families will be assisted
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	Project Name	Foundation for Positively Kids
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Children with special healthcare needs, who are at increased risk of a chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional conditions, will receive services to keep them out of hospital.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	45 at risk children will receive services
	Planned Activities	
17	Project Name	Future Smiles
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Provide dental hygiene to low income children in partnership with the Clark County School District.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	215 low income youth will receive dental exams and hygiene education.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
18	Project Name	HELP of SNV - ERS
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Provide homeless prevention services to at risk clients
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	44 households will receive services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
19	Project Name	Helping Hands of Vegas Valley, Inc.
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,000
	Description	Provide transportation and food pantry assistance to frail elderly clients.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	168 frail elderly clients will receive assistance
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	
20	Project Name	Huntridge Teen Clinic
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Provide restorative dental assistance to homeless youth and adults, with an emphasis on homeless.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	175 homeless and at risk of homeless adults and teens will receive preventative dental care.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
21	Project Name	Jewish Federation of Las Vegas
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$52,330
	Description	Provide homemaking and services to low income seniors.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	156 elderly clients will receive case management and services.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
22	Project Name	Nevada Health Centers
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS

	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Provide homeless outreach and medical assistance.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 homeless clients will receive medical assistance
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
23	Project Name	Rebuilding Together SNV - PS
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Provde housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs to low income seniors
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	19 senior homeowners will receive emergency repairs and/or rehab to their homes
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
24	Project Name	Southern Nevada Public Television
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital

	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,000
	Description	Provide literacy program to low income and at risk students and families.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	420 low income families will receive services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
25	Project Name	Spread the Word Nevada
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,330
	Description	Provide literacy program to low income and at risk students and families.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5644 families and at risk children will receive services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
26	Project Name	St. Judes Ranch for Children
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)

	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	Crossings Program for Transition Aged Youth. Provide transitional housing to youth aged 18-25 to prevent homelessness and prepare them to live on their own.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	32 low income at risk youth will receive services to prevent homelessness.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
27	Project Name	Sunrise Children's Foundation
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$17,000
	Description	Provide early childhood development to low income 3-5 year olds and their families
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9 families will receive in home pre school
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
28	Project Name	The Gay and Lesbian Community Center of SNV (The Center)
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services

	Funding	CDBG: \$28,862
	Description	Provide low income LGBTQ seniors with programs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	173 low income senior LGBTQ clients will be provided services.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
29	Project Name	Three Square
	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	Provide food to low income seniors who have special dietary needs such as diabetes, heart conditions, obesity, hypertension, etc.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	185 at risk seniors will receive services
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
30	Project Name	United States Veterans Initiative
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Provide homeless outreach and prevention to veterans and their families.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	outreach to 214 homeless veterans
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
31	Project Name	Variety Early Learning Center
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Educational enrichment services & supportive prgms Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Educational Enrichment Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Provide low income families with free or reduced child care.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 low income families will receive free or reduced child care/pre school.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
32	Project Name	Women's Development Center
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$32,000
	Description	Provide transitional and affordable housing to disabled low income citizens.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20 disabled families will receive affordable housing
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
33	Project Name	2015- CLV Administration - HOPWA - 15
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOPWA: \$34,371
	Description	CLV HOPWA Admin
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	na
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
34	Project Name	AFAN - 2015 HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOPWA: \$698,307
	Description	Agency will provide services to HIV/AIDS clients and their families with these funds.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	518 households will be served by AFAN
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
35	Project Name	2015 - Community Counseling Center - HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: \$50,000
	Description	Provide 50 HIV/AIDS clients with counseling services.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 families will be served.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
36	Project Name	2015 - Golden Rainbow - Living with AIDS
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOPWA: \$150,000
	Description	Provide HIV/AIDS clients with supportive service, housing placement and affordable housing
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	113 households.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
37	Project Name	2015 - Nevada Community Associates, Inc.- HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOPWA: \$64,809
	Description	Provide HIV/AIDS households with STRMU assistance.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	17 households.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
38	Project Name	2015 - WDC - Affordable Housing - HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOPWA: \$148,250
	Description	Provide 18 HIV/AIDS households with affordable rental housing.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	18 households
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
39	Project Name	HESG 2015
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Prevent and End Homeless Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner)
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	ESG: \$412,209
	Description	Solutions grant funds will provide rapid rehousing, homeless prevention intensive case management and clv admin.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	40 RR and 20 prevention households will be assisted.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
40	Project Name	CLV Grantee Reporting - 15 HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Grantee Reporting

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
41	Project Name	AFAN Sponsor Reporting - 15
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	AFAN reporting HOPWA 2015
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
42	Project Name	Community Counseling Sponsor Reporting - 15 HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Community Counseling FY 15 HOPWA reporting

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
43	Project Name	Golden Rainbow Sponsor Reporting - 15 HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Neigh. Revital HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Golden Rainbow HOPWA Reporting FY 15
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
44	Project Name	Nevada Community Associates, Inc, Project Sponsor Reporting - 15
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	:

	Description	Nevada Community Associates, Inc HOPWA reporting FY 15
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
45	Project Name	WDC Project Sponsor Reporting - 15 HOPWA
	Target Area	CITY LIMITS
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services Provide Decent & Affordable Hsg (Rental & Owner) HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	WDC project reporting FY 15 HOPWA
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

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

The City is not currently using formal HUD Geographic Priority Areas.

The funds will be distributed throughout the city of Las Vegas. Traditionally, the City focused its funds in the areas of Wards, 1, 3 & 5, as statistically, there were higher concentrations of CDBG eligible tracts. Many projects and agencies still offer programs in these areas, but with TBRA and the Section 8 Voucher program, many low income people have the opportunity to choose where they live and have moved throughout the valley

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CITY LIMITS	90

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

N/A

Discussion

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 to concentrate services in. Currently, funds are allocated citywide providing low income residents across the Las Vegas Valley the opportunity to apply for much needed services. The city has six Wards and targets Wards 1, 3 and 5 due to their concentration of low income residents.

The HOPWA program targets the Paradise EMSA as the city is the Entitlement agency for those funds which encompasses all of Clark County.

The City is in development stages for applying for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA). We hope to have them on-line by year 3 of the Consolidated Plan. The City utilizes three geographic areas for its education initiatives in order to track the impact of the programs. It is hoped that these pilot areas will become examples of how to replicate their success across the valley.

Innovations in Education includes the following three geographic areas which are mapped in this document: Hollingsworth/Five Points, Historic Westside School Neighborhood, and Meadows Mall Area.

The City is currently concentrating its homeless programs and funding sources 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.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The city is utilizing its ESG, CDBG, HOPWA, HOME/LIHTF and RDA funds to assist as many households as possible using programs like TBRA, Rapid Rehousing, Homeless Prevention, transitional housing, STRMU and others. By assisting a family with one month or up to 12 months, we are stabilizing them on their path to self-sufficiency. The goals below take into account the programs mentioned here. The 228 units are HOME/LIHTF and will not come on line until next fiscal year, however, we wanted to notate the projects we have allocated to start in FY 15/16.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	127
Non-Homeless	354
Special-Needs	20
Total	501

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	486
The Production of New Units	228
Rehab of Existing Units	75
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	789

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

Discussion

CDBG, HOPWA, ESG and HOME funds will be used to assist low and very low income households with rental assistance through HOPWA permanent housing, TBRA and STRMU programs and CDBG will assist with transitional housing. ESG funds will be used for Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention rental assistance. CDBG will also provide seniors with home repairs.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

[Source: SNRHA]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sherman Gardens and Marble Manor communities have the Safe Village Initiative project. This initiative represents a coalition of community partners that work closely to provide a comprehensive array of resources, as well as to reduce crime, enhance safety, and improve the quality of life in the community. The partners for this initiative include the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, local criminal justice agencies, social service organizations, clergy, schools and residents. The intent of the Safe Village Initiative is to improve the outcomes for our communities by working collaboratively, using a broad community approach, to address the issues that challenge our community at large. Through the Safe Village Initiative, an environment is being created and fostered whereby every person is positively supported by their community, family, and peers; they are all part of the solution. A unique forum has developed which allows residents to have real access to the resources needed to be safe, healthy, productive and contributing members of the community.

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

The SNRHA has 17 resident councils in formation or operation and has a staff member designated to assist in organizing the remaining SNRHA public housing development's resident councils. Additionally, SNRHA has a Resident Advisory Board, usually consisting of eleven (11) members from Public Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) coordinators provide case management to participants of the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Public Housing Program. Coordinators work closely with various community partners and service providers to secure services to help FSS participants reach economic independence. Post-secondary education, vocational training, credit repair, budgeting preparation and homeownership opportunities are explored with each participant. The SNRHA works with the State Welfare Division and the Clark County Department of Social Services to help residents make the "Welfare to Work" transition and to further their self-sufficiency concepts. SNRHA has designated 96 of its existing scattered site public housing units for the Public Housing Homeownership Program. The remaining 291 scattered sites will be utilized for applicants in our Public Housing Program.

[Continued under *Discussion* below]

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

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

[Source: SNRHA]

Discussion

[Continued from above]

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

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

The Supportive Services Department also has a Program Specialist who meets regularly with SNRHA's Resident Councils Organizations to provide leadership, training and financial guidance to help them succeed in completing their objectives. It is the goal of SNRHA to increase the number of Resident Council Organizations at public housing developments located throughout the Southern Nevada region of Clark County. [Source: SNRHA]

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

Introduction

This section will outline the FY 15/16 activities for homeless and other special needs in the city.

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

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

The SNH COC has a contract with a consortium of providers that conduct mobile crisis intervention and outreach to homeless clients, including those with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency, who are living on the streets, in outlying uninhabited areas and in the tunnels. This team (inclusive of Spanish speakers, mental health and substance abuse practitioners and social workers) actively engages homeless individuals and families and assesses them for referral to an agency appropriate for their needs including; transportation, referral to other services and housing placement. Interventions are conducted when encampments arise and typically include collaboration among PD, Code Enforcement and homeless service providers, with providers prioritizing homeless encampment residents for placement in housing. The City also works with other non-profits with outreach teams.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City funds the main shelters located in the Corridor of Hope. It also works closely with the Continuum of Care and other local entitlements to address this cross cutting issue that affects our valley. It is the City's intention to develop and construct new permanent supportive housing units during this Consolidated Plan. The ESG funds which traditionally were used to support shelter operations are now focused on Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention rental assistance.

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

Program and Housing reports have been developed to track length of time homeless. Reports developed are very intuitive and easy to read, as well as allow agency-wide length of homelessness average, program-wide length of homelessness average, and client-level length of homelessness. We also provide a CoC-wide automated and distributed report listing all HMIS participating housing programs in the community, providing program-level statistics on average length of homelessness in that program. This

report is distributed to all HMIS contributing agencies within the CoC for peer review. This report will be used going forward to identify length of time homeless, allowing the CoC EWG to address any programmatic concerns with agencies and the Coordinated Intake process to develop a corrective action plan to reduce the length of time people are homeless in Southern Nevada.

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

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

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

Annual Transition Plans at age 15 begin for all youth who are in foster care regardless of their permanency goal i.e. adoption, guardianship, or reunification, in order to support early planning to achieve a high standard of wellbeing including having a permanent home. If youth end up "aging out of foster care" they are provided with a 90 day transition plan and have 2 options to continue to receive supportive services including a financial stipend in order to avoid homelessness.

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

Within the CoC there is an MOU between WestCare Nevada and the following hospitals: Boulder City, Centennial Hills, Desert Springs, Sunrise, Mountain View, Dignity Health Care, Spring Valley, Summerlin, Valley, North Vista and University Medical Center of SN as well as Southern Hills Medical Center, Clark County and the Cities of LV, NLV and Henderson to provide funds to WestCare for the operation of its Community Triage Center. This agreement allows for the provision of emergency room diversions for persons without a medical issue, but who are in need of substance abuse or mental health treatment. The CoC has representatives from the RIO, SNH CoC working subgroup and CoC Board that participate in the WestCare Oversight Committee, with the commitment to improve discharge planning for homeless persons to viable, stable and appropriate housing. Every attempt is made to assist homeless patients with family reunification. As a last resort, the patient is discharged into the homeless provider system.

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

[Continued under Discussion]

Discussion

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.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(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	200
Tenant-based rental assistance	53
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	38
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	291

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The city of Las Vegas’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. Additionally, the City provides funds for TBRA programs to assist households with rent. The HOPWA program provides TBRA and other rental and utility assistance for people with HIV/AIDS.

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 Regional Analysis of Impediments (RAI) determined that there are few affordable housing options for residents who do not qualify for public assistance but still fall into protective groups. Two suggestions that the RAI made are:

- The jurisdictions need to research increasing affordable housing options across Southern Nevada and take the necessary steps to amend their zoning codes and comprehensive plans to support these changes
- Support the Southern Nevada Strong regional plan goal to encourage an adequate supply of housing with the range of price, income, density, ownership and building type.

The Office of Community Services is also working with City Departments to address the barriers listed in the Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse and the suggestions provided in the *Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015 (RAI)*.

Discussion:

The City is a key stakeholder of the Ten-Year Regional Plan, Help Hope Home, to End Homelessness in Clark County, which documents the commitment to ending homelessness in Clark County by 2020 and outlines strategies that support that goal. The Ten-Year Plan considers a variety of strategies targeted to access and retention of housing for homeless individuals and families; increasing use of existing private and nonprofit units as well as new construction for permanent supportive housing; and emphasizes preventing discharge into homelessness as people move from hospitalization or incarceration.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section outlines the City’s planned actions to foster and maintain affordable housing; evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards; reduce the number of poverty-level families; develop institutional structure; and enhance coordination.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

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

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

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Within the City, public sector and non-profit groups work to increase the supply of affordable rental and owner occupied housing. In FY 2015, the City will fund 2 new construction developments serving senior and family households by leveraging Low Income Housing Tax Credits and other federal, state, local and private funding sources. The City also allocated funding to HELP of Southern Nevada to construct a new facility for their Shannon West Youth Center. Low-income homeowners will be provided assistance through Rebuilding Together and James Seastrand for minor home repairs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Actions to address Lead Based- Paint (LBP) related hazards and housing issues are often times based upon pre and post 1978 construction. Per law, all pre 1978 constructed housing must be tested for LBP. When programs are being considered for implementation and the rehabilitation of existing housing units are being considered, post 1978 construction is preferred so as not to have to address the possibility of costly LBP removal and remediation. Post 1978 construction provides a larger pool of housing stock to choose from without potential LBP hazards, thus increasing access to housing without LBP hazards and reducing exposure to LBP hazards.

When any pre 1978 construction is being considered for housing programs, the structure(s) being considered are tested for LBP with a Thermo Scientific Niton XLp301A portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) analyzer operated by a city of Las Vegas employee who is also a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) 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.

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) operates a Healthy Homes Program of which LBP Hazards Control is a component. The city of Las Vegas, on an as needed basis, provides assistance in conjunction with UNLV, to identify, reduce and/or minimize exposure to LBP hazards, to citizens of the city of Las Vegas that live in areas of the city limits that have been identified to have housing stock containing elevated levels of LBP. This is an evolving process that changes according to data collection over time.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City supports other governmental, private, and non-profit agencies involved in providing services to low- and moderate-income residents and coordinates efforts with these groups where possible to allow for more efficient delivery of services.

During FY 2015-2016, the City will continue to implement its strategy to help impoverished families achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. The City's anti-poverty strategy utilizes existing local job training and social service programs to increase employment marketability, household income, and housing options. The City will allocate up to 15 percent of CDBG funds to public service agencies that offer supportive services in the fight against poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Las Vegas works with a wide range of public and community social service agencies to meet and address the various needs of the community. In FY 2015-2016, City staff will continue to collaborate internally, as well as with local non-profit advocacy groups and other County, State, and Federal organizations.

Specifically, the City will use CDBG funds to provide grants to agencies which serve low- and moderate-income residents with various different needs in the community.

Las Vegas, Clark County and the cities of Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite continue to meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss issues relating to HOME, CDBG, NSP and ESG. The meetings now include the SNRHA, HUD and State of Nevada Housing Division staff. The discussions

range from questions relating to joint projects, to coordination of grant application cycles. Their participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing and community development policies.

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

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

The City is a member of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness (CoH), whose primary responsibility is to manage the overall planning effort for the entire CoC on homeless issues. It includes representatives from both public and private agencies, ensuring compliance with the regional 10-year strategic plan. ESG program information is regularly discussed as a standing item on that agenda which has representatives of many major stakeholder groups including the school district, police department, community stakeholders, businesses, and service providers.

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

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

Discussion:

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

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

This section addresses the program-specific requirements for the Annual Action Plan for CDBG, HOME and ESG. The HOPWA Reference was left out of this section by HUD. It is addressed below:

Grantee directly administers HOPWA and the application process detailed below for ESG is the same process the HOPWA Project Sponsors used. All application information is on the City's website and is left up year round so that agencies may obtain a greater understanding of the City's process and requirements.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	1,442,102
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	1,442,102

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.	90.00%

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

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

The city of Las Vegas does not use any form of investment of HOME funds beyond those identified in Section 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 Recapture provision will be used when HOME funds are invested as a direct subsidy to the homebuyer; this includes down payment and closing cost assistance and when HOME funds are used to lower the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price.

The Resale provision will be used when HOME funds are invested as a development subsidy to purchase land and/or to construct affordable housing units.

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:

Under the Recapture provisions, the Affordability Period will be based on the total direct Home subsidy provided to the homebuyer that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit and does not take into account any development subsidy. Any transfer of title, either voluntary or involuntary during the period of affordability, will trigger the recapture of a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyer from the available net proceeds.

Under the Resale provision, the Affordability Period is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing. If the housing is transferred, voluntarily or otherwise, during the period of affordability, it must be made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose household income is between 60-80% AMI, and will use the property as its principal residence.

Affordability restrictions are enforced by the execution of written agreements and promissory notes and the recording of deeds of trust.

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:

Under the Recapture provisions, the Affordability Period will be based on the total direct Home subsidy provided to the homebuyer that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit and does not take into account any development subsidy. Any transfer of title, either voluntary or involuntary during the period of affordability, will trigger the recapture of a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyer from the available net proceeds.

Under the Resale provision, the Affordability Period is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing. If the housing is transferred, voluntarily or otherwise, during the period of affordability, it must be made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose household income is between 60-80% AMI, and will use the property as its principal residence.

Affordability restrictions are enforced by the execution of written agreements and promissory notes and the recording of deeds of trust.

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

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

[See Attached]

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

Southern Nevada Coordinated Intake, Assessment, and Referral System

Coordinated Intake for homeless individuals represents a single point of entry or "hub" for assessment of client services. Clark County Social Service (CCSS) serves as the coordinated intake hub in Southern Nevada for single adults without children. Individuals will be evaluated comprehensively for services available through CCSS, the Continuum of Care and in the community. The Veterans Administration Community Resource & Referral Center (CRRC) serves as the centralized intake hub for all veterans who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. Hubs for other subpopulations, such as families and unaccompanied youth, will be added at a later date with locations to be determined. Housing providers however, can continue to assist families as normal until Coordinated Intake sites or hubs for the above sub-populations have been established.

The following are the benefits of the coordinated intake system:

- Clients are assessed to determine the best intervention which meets their needs. This enables workers to make decisions on programs that are most appropriate for clients.
- Hub personnel have an understanding of each community program's specific requirements, target population and available services.
- Clients are interviewed and assessed for multiple programs and are matched to the appropriate housing as it becomes available in the community.
- Community providers are able to focus their time and resources on service provision.
- It improves data collection and provides accurate information on prevention, client needs, gaps in service; and it improves the coordination of shelter and housing services.

There are currently two hubs in Southern Nevada for single adults: Clark County Social Service (CCSS) 5 office locations and the Veterans Administration Community Resource & Referral Center (CRRC). Homeless individuals referred to or self-referred to a CCSS hub will receive a return date to complete their assessment. This assessment determines what type of housing is most appropriate for the client. Individuals who have received a community housing assessment and are deemed to be appropriate for a housing referral may not receive housing immediately or from the provider who referred them. Housing is based on availability and client choice. Individuals who have been seen in one of the five (5) CCSS locations in the last twelve (12) months may call to schedule a return date.

Individuals who have not been seen in one of the five (5) CCSS locations in the last twelve (12) months will need to come into one of the CCSS office locations to complete an application and obtain a return date for their community housing assessment (see section "Office Locations and Hours of Operation").

Veterans should contact the CRRC which serves as the centralized intake hub for all veterans who are homeless or at risk for homelessness. The CRRC is a walk-in center only and each veteran participates in a standardized assessment and is screened for every program. The CRRC partners with community agencies to further assist independently functioning veterans. Emergency housing placements can be arranged from 7:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. on a daily basis.

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 of Las Vegas (CLV) utilizes a Notice for Applications (NFA) process to aid in identifying the best organizations and projects to provide ESG services. CLV utilizes Zoomgrants, which is an online application process. Two mandatory ESG application workshops were held to provide technical assistance for those interested in applying for ESG funds.

CLV uses a Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB), which is a 13 member citizen's advisory group, appointed by the City Council. CDRB members represent the concerns and opinions of the community in advising the city of Las Vegas on the allocation of ESG and other federal funds. Through a series of open public meetings, and with the assistance of the OCS Department staff, the CDRB reviews past projects, examines changes in community needs and explores trends and subsequently evaluates and recommends projects to the City Council that most effectively and efficiently meet community 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 objectives, both nationally and those outlined in the CLV CP. CDRB project recommendations are presented to the Las Vegas City Council, a Public hearing is held before the Las Vegas City Council and then there is a final selection of projects for application submission to HUD.

Planning activities follow the same steps each year although the timing may vary. These steps are:

Step 1 - Identification of community development issues, needs, and concerns through community meetings and citizen input;

Step 2 - Formulation of community development goals and preliminary strategies. (staff and citizens);

Step 3 - Dissemination of Grant Funds information to agencies and individuals;

Step 4 - Submission of project applications; and

Step 5 - Project selection:

a. Review of project applications by review committee and the CDRB

b. Present recommendations of CDRB to the Las Vegas City Council,

c. Public hearing before the Las Vegas City Council and final selection of projects for application submission to HUD.

The overall NFA Proposed Schedule (Subject to Change) is:

ACTIVITY	DATE/TIME
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Applications Release Date	January 13, 2015 8:00 a.m.
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Application Workshop First Time Applicants	January 20, 2015 10:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.
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Application Workshop ESG Mandatory	January 20, 2015 1:30 p.m. – 3 p.m.
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Application Workshop CDBG PS Returning Applicants January 21, 2015 8 a.m. – 10 a.m.

Application Workshop First Time Applicants January 21, 2015 10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Application Workshop CDBG PS Returning Applicants January 22, 2015 8 a.m. – 10 a.m.

Application Workshop ESG Mandatory January 22, 2015 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.

Applications Due Date February 6, 2015 Noon

Minimum Requirements Review February 2015

CDBG, ESG & HOPWA Presentations to CDRB February/March 2015

CDBG, ESG & HOPWA Recommendations CDRB March 2015

City Council Approval of CDRB Recommendations (Public Hearing) May 2015

CLV Agreement Process Begins after City Council Approval

Fiscal Year begins July 1, 2015

Fiscal Year ends June 30, 2016

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.

CLV is part of the SNH CoC, which works together with all of the regional ESG recipients. The SNH CoC has formerly homeless participants participate on several subcommittees that assist in all aspects of the process. CLV also randomly surveys street homeless through outreach and through the provision of services to gain input on service ideas and strategies as well as feedback on existing programs and services.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

CLV supports the national and regional objectives in addition to some local objectives based on documented need and citizen input:

Objective 1: Increase progress towards ending chronic homelessness

Objective 2: Increase housing stability

Objective 3: Increase project participants income

Objective 4: Increase the number of participants obtaining mainstream benefits

Objective 5: Using rapid re-housing as a method to reduce family homelessness

Successful implementation of the ESG Program will decrease the number of persons who may enter homelessness by providing homeless prevention services; increase the number of homeless households who obtain permanent housing by providing rapid rehousing services; and decrease the number of street homeless by increasing the number of homeless that accesses emergency shelter or any housing programs.

The goals for all City funded programs are the following:

- 90% of at-risk households are prevented from entering the cycle of homelessness
- 75% of street homeless (homeless by HUD definition 1 year or longer in Southern Nevada) who received shelter and/or housing services obtain housing
- 70% of homeless households are stably housed (can maintain without additional housing assistance) within 12 months
- 85% of all households retain housing at least six months after receiving assistance
- 25% annual reduction in total number of existing street homeless (homeless by HUD definition 1 year or longer in Southern Nevada) in targeted areas within the city of Las Vegas (Downtown, Symphony Park, Hope Corridor, parks, etc...)

Records and reports must contain but are not limited to the following data:

- The # and names of homeless pre-screened for the Program grant
- The # and names of homeless enrolled in the Program grant and a description of area they came from i.e. under a bridge at "A" street/Owens or Downtown Las Vegas.
- The # and names of clients that received treatment services (mental health or substance abuse)
- The # and names of clients connected to mainstream cash benefits
- The # and names of clients connected to mainstream non-cash benefits
- The # and names of clients that complete a workforce development activity (school, training, OJT, vocational rehabilitation, etc.)

- The # and names of non-income clients with income at program exit
- The # and names of clients that exit to other permanent supportive housing programs
- The # and names of clients that are stably housed at exit
- The # and names of independent clients that remain housed 6 months after program exit
- Any success stories or progress that demonstrates the success of this program

All information must be entered as real-time data and all reports must be able to be pulled from the Southern Nevada Homeless Management Information System. CLV evaluates ESG performance in several different ways. The SNH CoC has established regional performance standards which are captured and reported in HMIS. These reports are regularly generated and reviewed by staff. The City also added specific performance requirements unique to homeless goals and objectives. Sub grantees are required to submit regular reports which are reviewed by staff. All of the above reports and methods are used to ensure ESG compliance with regulations and local written standards and that program goals are being met effectively and efficiently.

Discussion:

See discussion above.

Attachments

Grantee Unique Appendices

APPENDIX

- I. Consolidated Plan (Additional information unable to upload to sections)**
- II. ESG Draft Written Standards**
- III. Citizen Participation Plan**
- IV. CPD Maps**

Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing 2015

(Too large to upload into IDIS, but can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.org)

I. CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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

Figure 3 Minority Population per Are

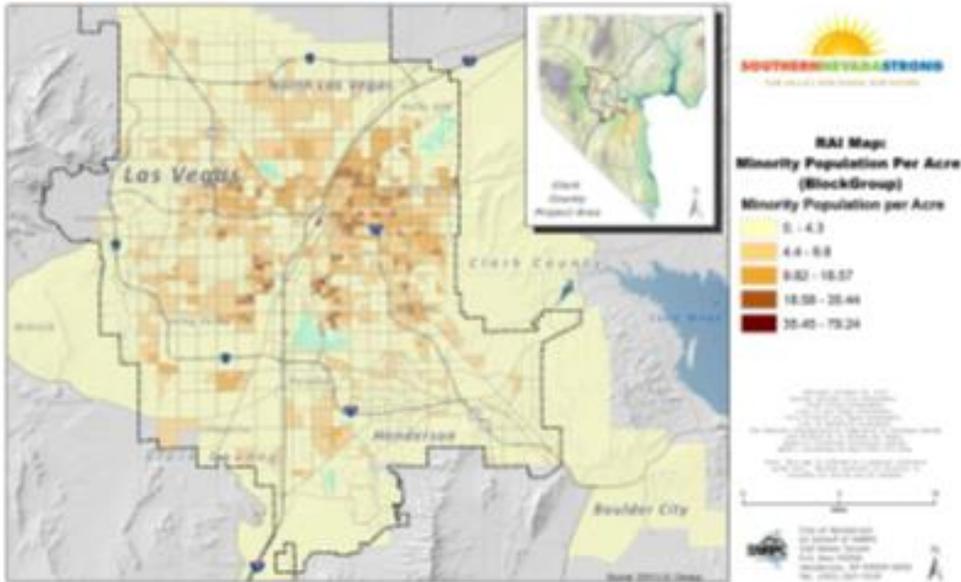
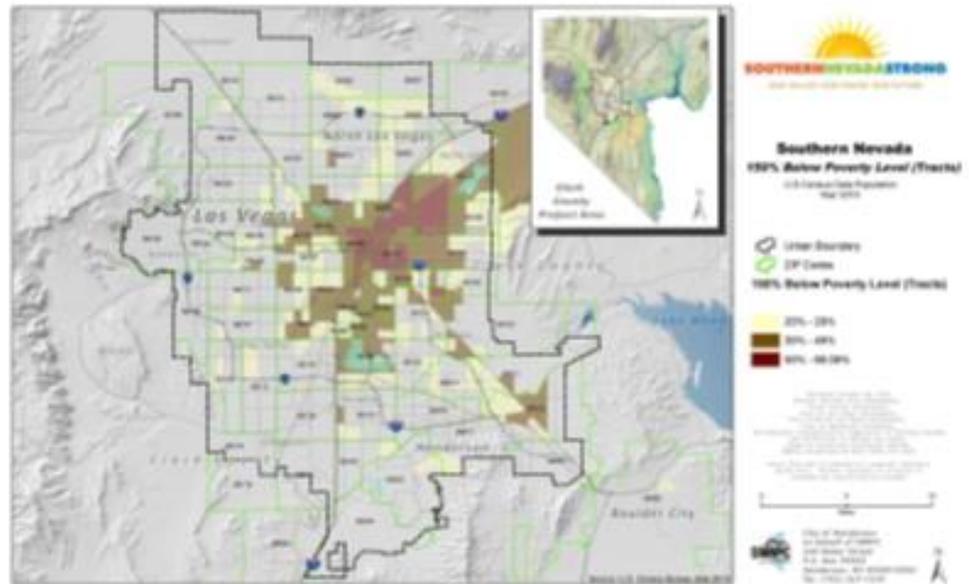


Figure 8 Residents Living under the Poverty Level in Southern Nevada



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

Discussion:

The following information comes from the Citywide Housing Market Study and the Regional Analysis of Impediments.

From the Citywide Housing Market Study:

Special Needs Affordable Housing

According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, a person is considered to be disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity; a record of such impairment, or being regarded as having such an impairment.

Single Family Housing Demand

The latest information was garnered from a study conducted in 2011 by Cornell University indicating that there are 307,100 (11.4%) disabled individuals in the State of Nevada, which had increased by nearly 1% since the 2010 Census. In the absence of more specific data, the percentage of disabled individuals was projected across the City's population and distributed proportionately among the twenty zip codes. Further, the study indicated that the median income of \$39,800 for disabled individuals was 25% or nearly \$10,000 lower than for the general population. Therefore, the demand for affordable housing for those individuals with disabilities would be equal to 11.4% of the market demand for the general population of each of our twenty zip codes.

Multi-Family Rental Housing Demand

The same study and projections were made to determine the multi-family housing demand for our special needs populations as was used to determine the single family housing demand. However the demand was based upon 11.4% of the multi-family housing demand for the general population. The demand for affordable units is included within the overall housing demand goals for families at or below 60% AMI.

From the Regional Analysis of Impediments:

Disability Status

Table 13 shows the number of residents with disability status for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and Boulder City, compared with the state of Nevada in 2012. For all jurisdictions other than North Las Vegas, the percentage has increased since 2000.

Table 13 Disability status for the civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and over, 2000 and 2012, Nevada, Clark County, and selected cities

Area	2000		2012*	
	Disability status, civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and older	% with a disability	Disability status, civilian non-institutionalized population 5 years and older	% with a disability
Nevada	375,910	10.3%	328,715	12.9%
Clark Co	264,470	10.5%	232,068	12.6%
Las Vegas	96,564	11.1%	75,587	13.8%
North Las Vegas	21,330	10.5%	20,450	10.2%
Henderson	26,262	8.1%	27,796	11.1%
Boulder City	2,761	9.7%	2,147	14.9%

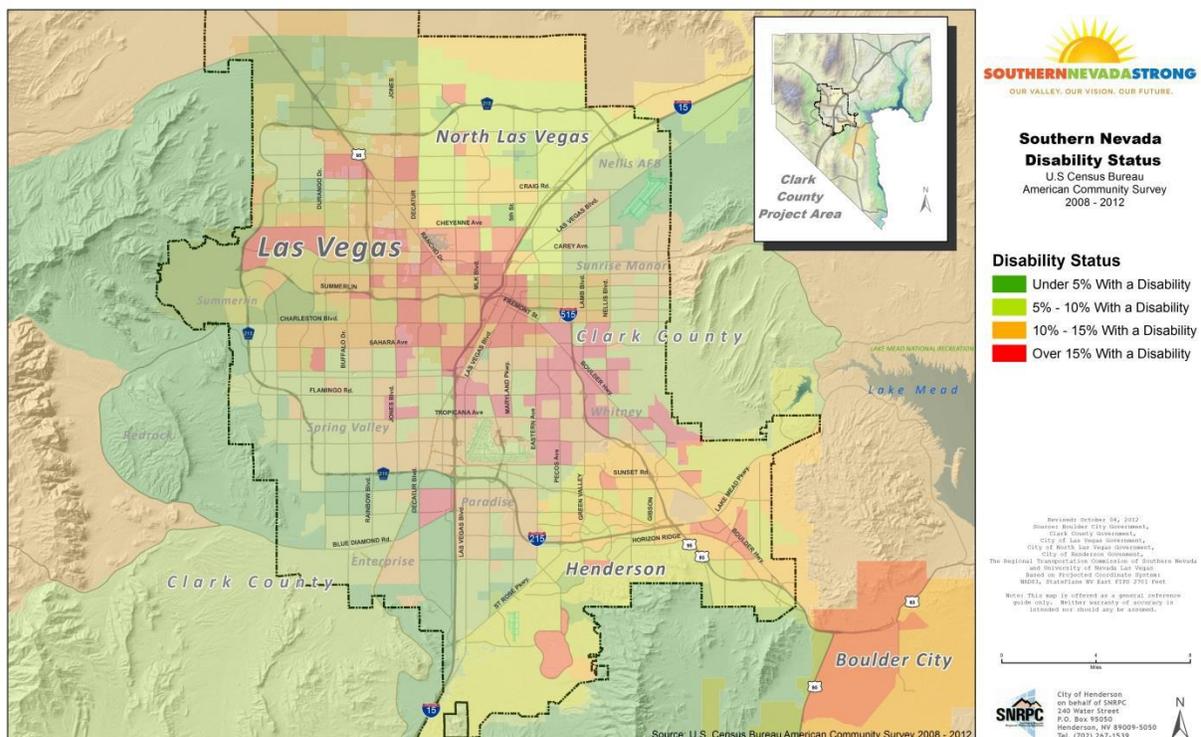
Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF4 Table QT-P21, U.S. Census 2012 Table S1810, and U.S. Census 2008-2012 Table S1810. *2012 data for Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson is from the ACS 1-year estimates while data for Boulder City reflects ACS 5 year estimates (2008-2012)

Figure 6 shows that people with disability status live throughout Southern Nevada. As our population ages, Southern Nevada can only expect for the number of disabled residents to increase. As these numbers increase, it will be increasingly important to examine the housing opportunities, transportation

options, and improvement plans for physical access for those with disabilities and to ensure that efforts are made to address fair housing.

The locations in Figure 6 show several different scenarios for location choice for disabled residents in Southern Nevada. Some of the darker red areas (areas with over 15% disability status rates) are in areas popular with large concentrations of senior residents, including the Anthem area of Henderson (with several age restricted communities) and the Summerlin area of Las Vegas (also with an age restricted community). A second area of red surrounds the Las Vegas medical district, a large medical community of West Las Vegas, bounded by Charleston Blvd and Alta Drive, west of I-15. This area serves a large medical community of hospitals, medical clinics, and ancillary services, and would naturally welcome a large community in need of medical services. The third area of dark red mirrors the low-income urban core area of Southern Nevada. This area has the lowest income rental units and housing accommodations as well as the most accessible transit and for that reason may be a reason more disabled residents, especially those with a fixed income, locate in this area.

Figure 6 Locations of residents with disability status



Median income and poverty status by protected class and jurisdiction

Table 17 below, shows the median income and poverty status for Caucasians, African Americans, Asians, other races, Hispanics, residents with disability status and households with female heads of household. Asians and Caucasians have the largest median income and lowest percentage below poverty level and disabled residents and households with female heads of households have the lowest median income. The households with a female head of household are by far the largest percentage living in poverty.

Table 17 Median income and poverty status for Clark County in total

Protected Class Designation	Median Income	Percent Below Poverty Level
White Alone *not a protected class	\$ 56,577	13%
Black Alone	\$ 40,959	22%
Asian Alone	\$ 62,207	9%
Other Race	\$ 48,619	19%
Hispanic or Latino	\$ 44,719	21%
With Disability	\$ 31,136	18%
Households With Female Head of Household	\$ 32,976	27%
Total	\$ 54,218	14%

Source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2008-2012

This pattern is also seen in the individual jurisdictions, Tables 18 – 20, of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson. In all of these jurisdictions, the African American category has the lowest median income and highest percentage below the poverty level of all the races. The disabled category shares a low median income with female head of households, however, does not have as high a percentage below poverty level. Henderson is the only one of these jurisdictions to not have female heads of households as the largest percentage below poverty (African American holds this designation in Henderson).

Table 18 Median income and poverty status for Las Vegas

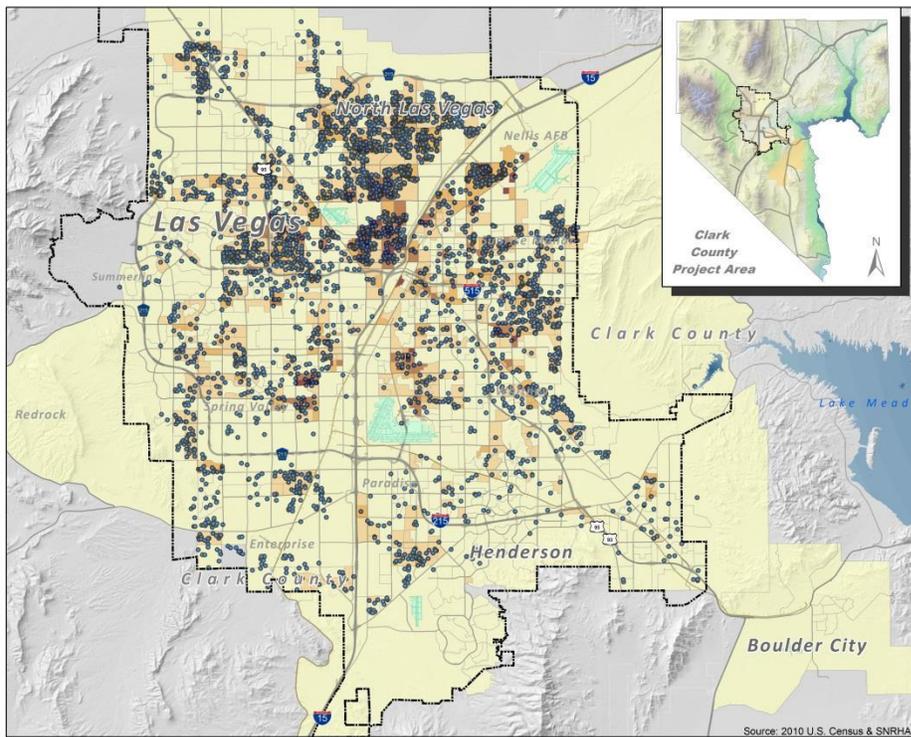
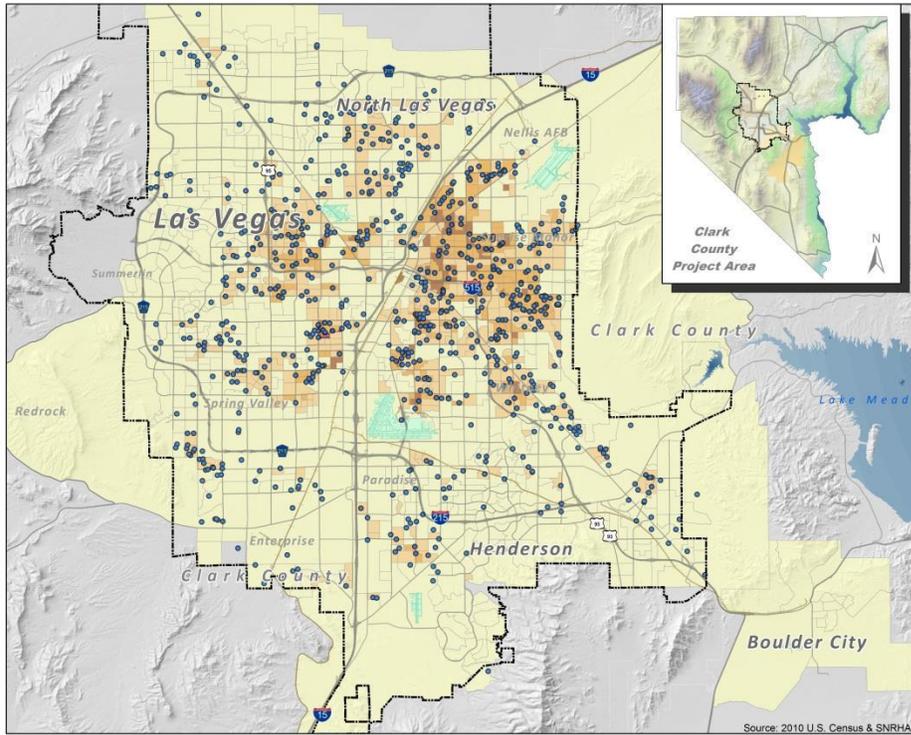
Protected Class Designation	Median Income	Percent Below Poverty Level
White Alone *not a protected class	\$ 55,793	14.2%
Black Alone	\$ 36,807	24.2%
Asian Alone	\$ 58,331	10.2%
Other Race	\$ 44,145	23.1%
Hispanic or Latino	\$ 42,711	24.0%
With Disability	\$ 24,887	19.5%
Households With Female Head of Household	\$ 32,077	28.5%
Total	\$ 52,601	16.2%

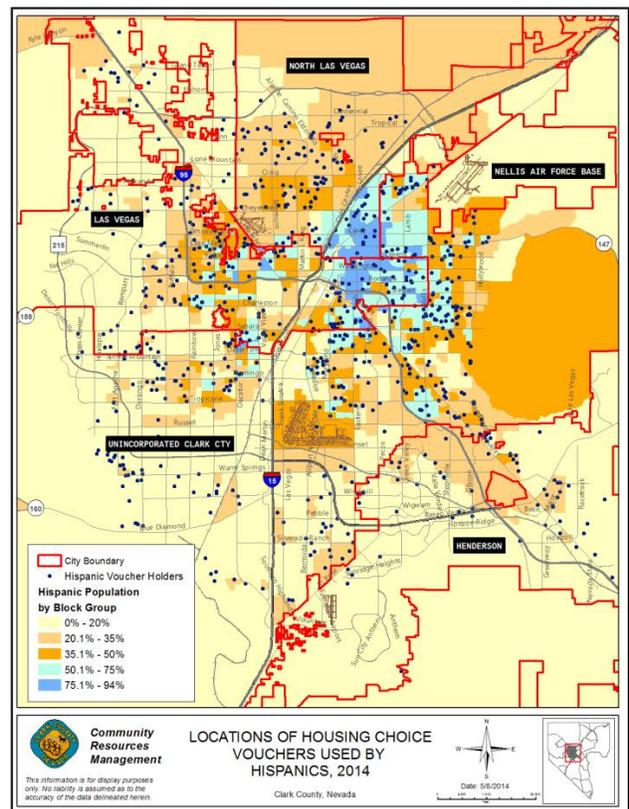
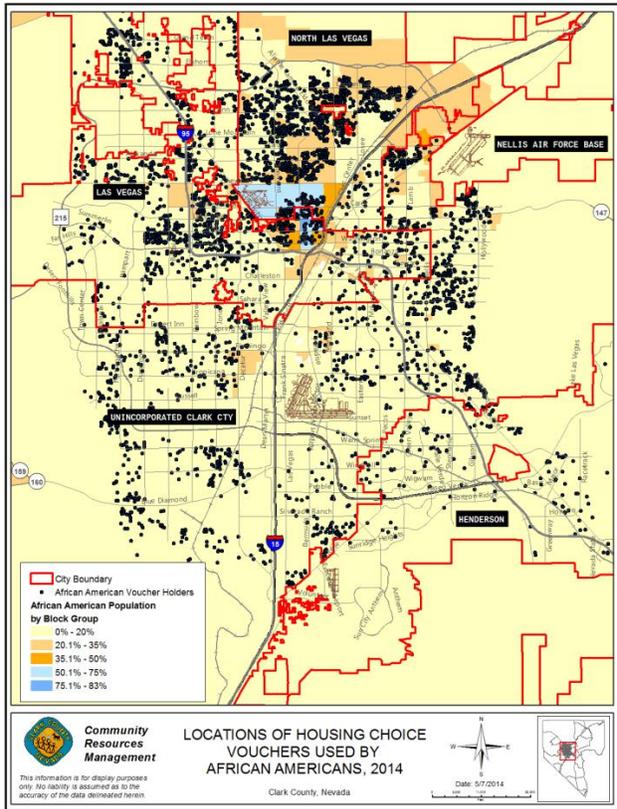
Source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2008-2012

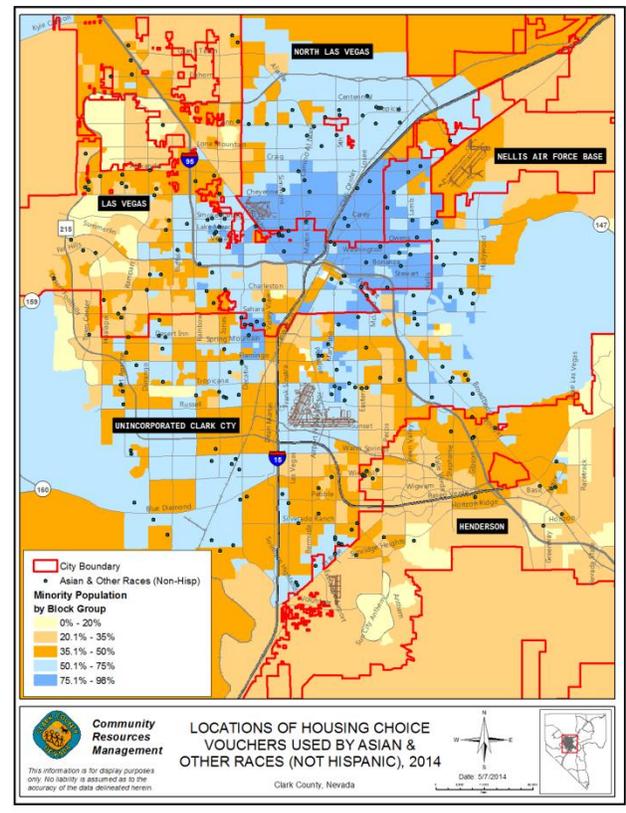
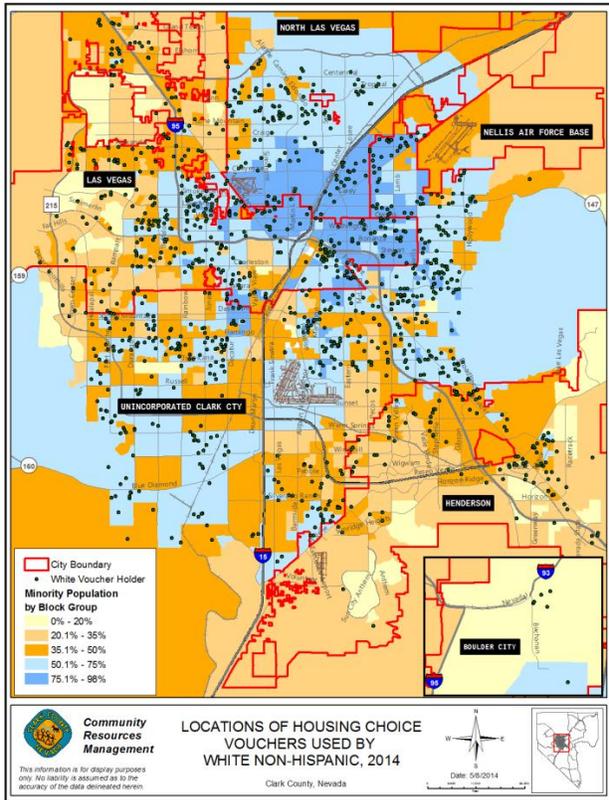
Looking back at Figure 6, we note that some disabled residents are also clustered in this urban core area where the contract rents are lowest. These disabled residents may be tied to the area due to a fixed income level which blocks their ability to seek out higher rent locations. There are some disabled residents clustered in other areas, however, as previously noted, that is probably due to the proximity of health care or age-restricted communities. These disabled residents are most likely those not as constrained by income constraints or savings levels.

A majority of the transit system is accessible to LEP Spanish speaking residents. The more concentrated Hispanic areas of the northeast and east parts of the region are covered, with the only areas not covered being the southeast, very north and very west neighborhoods. Additionally, almost all of the transit lines are covered as paratransit lines for the physically disabled.

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







II.ESG DRAFT WRITTEN STANDARDS

ESG Written Standards

i. Standard policies and procedures for evaluating individuals' and families' eligibility for assistance under Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Individuals and families eligible for emergency shelter housing funded by ESG funds must be homeless as defined by the General Definition of Homeless Individual, found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH Act) Section 103 [42 USC 11302].

Clients assisted with ESG funds need to be entered into HMIS during client intake, agency must maintain a minimum HMIS data quality of 90%. Agencies solely providing emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual abuse, and trafficking are exempt. In those cases, a comparable database should be used that protects the identity and safety of clients.

Service providers who receive Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding through the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care and ESG who also primarily serve homeless individuals who are 18 years of age and older are required to participate in the Centralized Coordinated intake process. Homeless individuals will be assessed through the centralized coordinated intake process. There are currently two major hubs for the intake process, Clark County Social Services, and also for homeless single veterans, the Veterans Administration Administrative Community Resource & Referral Center (CRCC). In particular, five Clark County Social Services hosts five locations and the Veteran's Administration Community Resource & Referral center hosts the other hub. The main phone number is 702 455-4270. During intake homeless individuals will be assessed, evaluated, and referred to services if they are available and appropriate for the individual, through Clark County Social Services, the Continuum of Care, and/or other providers in the community. Homeless service providers who serve other types of sub-populations such as families and youth will also be required to use the centralized coordinated intake process once it is implemented for that particular sub-population.

ii. Standards for targeting and providing essential services related to street outreach

Clark County is not planning to allocate ESG15/16 funds for Street Outreach activities.

iii. Policies and procedures for admission, diversion, referral, and discharge by emergency shelters assisted under ESG, including standards regarding length of stay, if any, and safeguards to meet the safety and shelter needs of special populations, e.g., victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and individuals and families who have the highest barriers to housing and are likely to be homeless the longest;

Homeless individuals/families seeking shelter must be provided shelter. If there are no appropriate or available beds immediately available for the client at the location he/she is seeking assistance, then the agency must collaborate with another provider to place client into another appropriate shelter.

Shelters must meet or exceed minimum habitability standards specified in CFR 576.403 that cover building structure and materials, access, space and security, interior air quality, water supply, sanitary facilities, thermal environment, illumination and electricity, food preparation, sanitary conditions, and fire safety.

There is no county imposed limit on the length of stay. It is the discretion of the agency and program providing shelter services to set limits, if any, on the length of stay depending on the target population, client's barriers to obtain permanent housing, and other circumstances the client is facing.

Per HUD, sheltered families with children cannot be broken apart. If no shelter is available on-site, an alternative living arrangement must place the family together which may include placement **at another shelter/ housing provider that can house families**, or hotel-motel rooms (only in areas where no other appropriate shelter is available).

Providers should aim to have clients leave the program into a permanent and stable housing situation. This can be placement into supportive housing, or client may become self-sufficient and able to maintain his/her own housing with a stable source in income.

If client leaves the program and is not stably housed, all efforts should be made to place client into another more appropriate shelter/ housing situation.

Vulnerable populations seeking shelter need access to appropriate shelter that is safe, sanitary, and meets or exceeds minimum habitability standards. This population includes victims of domestic violence, youth, people with special needs, the elderly, medically frail, mentally ill, and victims of human trafficking. Upon intake and if necessary, client may be referred and sheltered elsewhere in a more appropriate location. Emergency shelters that provide housing to victims of domestic violence must have an appropriate security system in place to protect housed victims of domestic violence from their perpetrators. Currently there are a few providers that offer emergency shelter beds and supportive services to these vulnerable populations. There is no time limit on their length of stay. Clients are not discharged back out to the street or into unsafe living conditions, but if necessary are referred to another appropriate housing program.

In addition to homeless clients seeking shelter, street outreach is conducted by local homeless providers including the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to get homeless people located in places not meant for human habitation into emergency shelter or transitional/ permanent housing.

iv. Policies and procedures for assessing, prioritizing, and reassessing individuals' and families' needs for essential services related to emergency shelter;

Clients assisted with ESG funds are to be entered into HMIS during client intake and agency must maintain a minimum HMIS data quality of 90%. Agencies solely providing emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence, stalking, sexual abuse, and trafficking are exempt. In those cases, a comparable database should be used that protects the identity and safety of clients.

Clients must be assisted to the maximum extent possible with connections to other programs targeted to homeless people in the local Continuum of Care area, as well as mainstream housing, health, social services, employment, education and youth programs for which they may be eligible (see 576.4 Area-wide systems coordination, sections b and c for a full list). This includes CoC, HUD-VASH, Education for homeless Children and Youth, Health Care for Homeless, Runaway and Homeless Youth, Homeless Veterans Reintegration, Section 8, Public Housing, HOME Investment Partnership, Workforce Investment Act, and TANF programs. When assisting vulnerable populations, services need to be tailored to address their special needs. Individualized case management is also highly encouraged.

To improve awareness of services, ESG funded agencies are required to attend training and meeting sessions on homeless services in the community. This includes the Mainstream Programs Basic Training, the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness meetings, and SOAR training.

v. Policies and procedures for coordination among emergency shelter providers, essential services providers, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing assistance providers; other homeless assistance providers; and mainstream service and housing providers. See § 576.400(b) and (c) for a list of programs with which ESG-funded activities must be coordinated and integrated to the maximum extent practicable.;

Once a centralized coordinated intake is in adopted by the Continuum of Care and in place in Southern Nevada, providers assisted with ESG funds must participate in the centralized coordinated intake system. Providers are also required have their most recent information updated in Nevada 2-11. To improve collaboration and awareness of services, ESG funded agencies are required to attend training and meeting sessions on homeless services in the community.

Case management and intake staff are required to attend **Mainstream Programs Basic Training** classes which provide information on the local and federal resources and programs covering the following core topics include: Income Supports, Employment Services, Health Care, Legal Services, and Housing Resources. Specialized topics typically include: Veterans, Housing Resources, Employment Services/Income Supports, Addictions & Mental Health, Homeless Youth/Young Adults and Families w/ Children, Human Trafficking, Senior Services/ HealthCare Services, Legal Services/ Financial Literacy, Domestic Violence, HIV/AIDS, and Services for Persons with Disabilities.

ESG sub recipients on the director or management level are highly encouraged to attend a minimum of 5 Southern Nevada Regional Planning Commission- **Committee on Homelessness** (SNRPC CoH) meetings per year.

One staff member from each ESG funded program providing direct supportive services to is highly encouraged to complete SSI/SSDI, Outreach, Access, and Recovery (**SOAR**) training within 18 months of the date their assistance agreement for ESG funds is fully executed. Outcomes should be reported to the Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator **at least** once per year. SOAR training, a national project funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is available for

direct service workers who once trained, understand Disability Determination Services and Social Security Administration's requirements and appropriate documentation needs. SOAR training helps to decrease the time to issue determinations and reduces the need for appeals. This is highly beneficial for eligible adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness and/or co-occurring substance abuse disorder which are also populations that face significant barriers to seeking stable affordable permanent housing.

vi. Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible families and individuals will receive homelessness prevention assistance and which eligible families and individuals will receive rapid re-housing assistance;

Intake and HMIS: Subrecipients are required to use HMIS during client intake and also complete the Housing Needs Assessment matrix when conducting client intake for homeless prevention or rapid re-housing assistance. Clients seeking homeless prevention or rapid re-housing assistance will also need to complete the Homeless Prevention Consortium Supplemental Application for Rent and/or Utility Assistance. Criteria must be supported by documentation that has been copied and uploaded into the electronic file in HMIS and stored in the client's paper file.

Homeless Prevention: Eligible participants are individuals/families with incomes below 30% Area Median Income, at risk of becoming homeless and moving into an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation. All assisted individuals/families must meet eligibility criteria as outlined at 576.103 Homeless Prevention Component in Interim Rule. Participants are eligible if they meet the HUD definition of "at risk of homelessness", or who meet the criteria in paragraph 2, 3, or 4 of the homeless definition AND have an annual income below 30% of area median family income. Those who meet the HUD criteria of eligibility and who score over 20 points on the Housing Needs Assessment matrix will receive priority for assistance over other eligible persons.

Rapid Re-housing: Eligible participants need to be literally homeless. To be eligible beneficiaries must meet the definition of homelessness under paragraph 1 of the "homeless definition" defined by the ESG interim rule, or meet criteria under paragraph 4 of homeless definition AND live in an emergency shelter or other place described in paragraph 1 of homeless definition. Clients eligible under the HUD definition of literally homeless and who score over 30 points on the Housing Needs Assessment matrix will receive priority over other eligible persons.

vii. Standards for determining what percentage or amount of rent and utilities costs each program participant must pay while receiving homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance;

viii. Standards for determining how long a particular program participant will be provided with rental assistance and whether and how the amount of that assistance will be adjusted over time;

ix. **Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services to provide to a program participant, including the limits, if any, on the homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance that each program participant may receive, such as the maximum amount of assistance, maximum number of months the program participant receive assistance; or the maximum number of times the program participant may receive assistance.**

HOMELESS PREVENTION

RENTAL ASSISTANCE TO PREVENT EVICTION (under homeless prevention):

All clients will complete the Homeless Prevention Consortium Housing Needs Assessment Matrix and the Supplemental Application for Rent and/or Utility Assistance. Clients eligible under the HUD definition of at risk of homelessness and who score over **20** points on the matrix will receive priority over other eligible persons who are at risk of homelessness. HUD requires clients receiving assistance for homeless prevention to be re-evaluated at least once every three months.

Furthermore, the following local conditions apply:

Short-term rent (1-3 months of assistance allowed at 100% rate of rent)

1. The household will actively engage in a Housing Stabilization Plan, the goal of which will be to either increase income and/or reduce expenses such that the rental cost is no more than 80% of the household's net income;
2. The client household will agree to participate in case management and other activities designed to improve their ability to remain stably housed.
3. The initial assistance must have been necessary to avoid eviction (eviction notice/ notice to quit letter required), or to avoid or reduce an unnecessary episode of homelessness of the household;
4. Rental assistance may not be provided to a program participant receiving rental assistance from other public sources (except for 6 months arrears);
5. Rental rates must not exceed the Fair Market Rent specified for household size and rental rates must comply with HUD's rent reasonableness.
6. Any housing units constructed before January 1, 1978 will be assessed for lead based paint hazards.
7. Housing unit must meet minimum habitability standards specified in 576.403(c).
8. Each household receiving rental assistance must have a legally binding, written lease (between the owner and participant household) for the rental unit in their name.
9. Agency must have a rental assistance agreement in place with the party to which payments are being made which must set forth the terms under which rental assistance will be provided.
10. Arrears (no more than 6 months) must be paid off first to bring the balance to zero.. Payment of rental arrears can only be a one-time payment up to 6 months including any late fees on those arrears. Late fees for subsequent months will not be paid with ESG funds.

11. Unit owners must be paid on a timely basis in accordance with the rental assistance agreement. Any late payment penalties that are incurred must be paid by subrecipient or household (with non-ESG funds).
12. The household will be “re-evaluated” for income eligibility no later than the 20th day at the end of the 3rd month. At re-evaluation, household income cannot exceed 30% of AMI, otherwise financial assistance will cease.
13. A second and third issuance of rental assistance can be considered when the household demonstrates compliance with and progress on the Housing Stability Plan.
14. If at the third month “re-evaluation” and assessment finds that the client needs additional assistance, and if the household demonstrates compliance with and progress on the Housing Stability Plan, and if client continues to meet income qualifications, client may proceed to receive medium term rent assistance (4-13 months of assistance). Client must continue to be “re-evaluated” every three months.

For medium term rent (4-13 months of assistance)

Up to 100% of the fourth month of rent may be paid. Months 5-13 may be paid at a rate of 75% of rent.

1. Priority will be given to households who score 20 points or more on the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix and who may need more than 3 months to stabilize;
2. The household will continue to actively engage in a Housing Stabilization Plan, the goal of which will be to either increase income and/or reduce expenses such that the rental cost is no more than 80% of the household’s net income;
3. The household will be re-assessed monthly, no later than the 20th day of each month. Each additional 4-12th month of rental assistance can be considered when the household demonstrates compliance with and progress on the Housing Stability Plan.

HOUSING RELOCATION AND STABLIZATION SERVICES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

Eligible expenses under this category include: rental application fees, last month’s rent, security deposits, moving costs, utility deposits, and utility payments.

Housing relocation & stabilization services relating to rent

Financial assistance

1. If necessary to relocate to another affordable housing unit, security deposits may be paid but must equal no more than 2 months of rent.
2. If necessary as a component of relocation to affordable housing, moving costs may be allowed on a case by case basis as allowed by the ESG Interim Regulation: 24 CFR 576.105. Eligible costs are truck rentals, hiring a moving company, and temporary storage fees for up to 3 months. Fees must be reasonable and occur after client intake and before the new move into a more affordable home.
3. If necessary to relocate and obtain new housing for household, last month’s rent (of new housing unit) may be paid. Assistance must not exceed one month’s rent.

MAXIMIM PERIOD AND TIMES OF ASSISTANCE:

Any combination of *rental assistance* which includes short and medium term rental assistance (including arrears) AND security deposits and last month's rent (both eligible under housing relocation & stabilization services financial assistance) may not exceed *13 months* total during any 3-year period.

Rental assistance

- The maximum *times* a participant can receive non-consecutive short/ medium term *rental assistance* is 3 times per 13 month period. Rental arrears are the exception and are limited to 1 time assistance, per participant, within a 3 year period.

Housing relocation & stabilization services financial assistance costs (relating to rent)

- Rental application fees, security deposits, and last month's rent are limited to 1 time assistance, per participant, per service, within a 3 year period.
- Security deposits cannot exceed 2 months of rent.
- Last month's rent may not exceed 1 month of rent.

Assistance with Essential Utilities

Eligible under Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services- financial assistance

All clients will complete the Homeless Prevention Consortium Housing Needs Assessment Matrix and the Supplemental Application for Rent and/or Utility Assistance (1-13 months of assistance allowed).

Eligible utility services are gas, electric, water, and sewage.

1. Eligible households/ individuals must be individuals/families with incomes below 30% Area Median Income, at risk of becoming homeless and moving into an emergency shelter or a place not meant for human habitation. All assisted individuals/families must be evaluated and meet eligibility criteria as outlined at 576.103 Homeless Prevention Component in Interim Rule. Participants are eligible if they meet the HUD definition of "at risk of homelessness", or meet the criteria in paragraph 2, 3, or 4 of the homeless definition AND have an annual income below 30% of area median family income.
2. Priority will be given to households that score over 20 points on the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix;
3. The utility is for a service at a housing unit leased or otherwise contracted to the assisted household. Housing unit must also meet minimum habitability standards specified in 576.403(c).
4. Household must provide documentation that they will be losing their housing (eviction letter) and is also to receive rental assistance to avoid homelessness.
5. Utility service must be in client's name and at the address they are living at and obtaining rental assistance.
6. Households with a shut off notice of utilities shall be assisted to bring the past due amount to a zero balance, provided utilities are no more than six (6) months in arrears and shall be considered for rental assistance in that or the following month.
7. If the household has an Eviction Notice, they can be assisted with rent arrears and utilities arrears.

8. The client file must contain evidence that the household has applied for assistance from one or more of the Energy Assistance Programs administered through the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the State of Nevada or through the United Way of Southern Nevada, or other public programs available for assistance with utility payments;

9. Up to 13 months of utility payments per household, per service, including up to 6 months of arrearages, per service is allowed. Arrears must be paid as a one- time payment.

Housing relocation and stabilization financial assistance costs (relating to utilities)-

Maximum period and times of assistance for utility related assistance:

- The maximum times a participant can receive non-consecutive utility assistance for monthly utility bill payments is 3 times per 13 month period, per service.
- The maximum period a participant can receive utility assistance is 13 months within a 3 year period. The exception is arrears. Utility arrear payments of up to 6 months are allowed per participant, per service, within a 3 year period.
- Deposits are limited to 1 time assistance per participant, per service, per 3 years.

RAPID RE-HOUSING

All clients will complete the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix and the Supplemental Application for Rent and/or Utility Assistance. Eligible participants need to be literally homeless. Participants must meet the *definition of homelessness under paragraph 1* of the “homeless definition” defined by the ESG interim rule, *or meet criteria under paragraph 4 of homeless definition AND* live in an emergency shelter or other place described in paragraph 1 of homeless definition.

Clients eligible under the HUD definition of literally homeless and who also score over **30** points on the matrix will receive priority over other eligible persons. HUD requires clients receiving assistance for rapid re-housing to be re-evaluated at least once per year, however, on a local basis, additional assessments are required (see below).

RENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELESS

Generally, restrictions are similar to the rent and utility restrictions under Homeless Prevention, except that the maximum number of months client can be assisted is 15 months, per 3 year period, under rapid re-housing.

Short-term rent (1-3 months of assistance allowed at 100% rate of rent)

1. The household should score over 20 points on the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix. Highest priority will be given to clients scoring over 30 points;
2. The household will actively engage in a intensive case management plan, the goal of which will be to either increase income and/or reduce expenses such that the rental cost is no more than 80% of the household's net income;
3. The household will be "re-evaluated" for eligibility at the end of the third month, not later than the 20th day of each month. At re-evaluation, household income cannot exceed 30% of AMI, otherwise financial assistance will cease.
4. Rental assistance may not be provide to a program participant receiving rental assistance from other public sources.
5. Rental application fees are eligible for ESG reimbursement (under housing relocation & stabilization services).
6. Security deposits may be paid but must equal no more than 2 months of rent (eligible under housing relocation & stabilization services).
7. If necessary to obtain housing for household, last month's rent (of new move housing unit) may be paid. Assistance must not exceed one month's rent (eligible under housing relocation & stabilization services).
8. Up to 6 months of arrears are allowed by HUD including any late fees, but must be one-time payment, per participant, per service.
9. Each household receiving rental assistance must have a legally binding, written lease (between the owner and participant household) for the rental unit in their name.
10. Agency must have a rental assistance agreement in place with the party to which payments are being made which must set forth the terms under which rental assistance will be provided.
11. The housing unit where the household will reside must be affordable to the household. Rental rates must not exceed the Fair Market Rent specified for household size and rental rates must comply with HUD's rent reasonableness.
12. Any housing units constructed before January 1, 1978 will be assessed for lead-based paint hazards.
13. Housing unit must meet minimum habitability standards specified in 576.403(c).
14. The first issuance of rental assistance can be up to 100% of the upcoming month rent. Rent must be paid on a timely basis, in the case that any late fees are incurred in the new housing situation, those fees will not be paid with ESG funds;

15. A second and third issuance of rental assistance can be considered when the household demonstrates compliance with and progress on intensive case management Plan.

16. If necessary, client receiving short term assistance, who receives 30 points or more on the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix upon the third month re-evaluation including income eligibility, may proceed to receive medium-term rent assistance (4-15 months of assistance). Client will continue to be re-assessed on a monthly basis.

Medium term rent (4-15 months of assistance):

Month 4 can be paid at up to 100%, thereafter months 5-15 can be paid at 75%.

1. Priority will be given to households who score a minimum of 25 points on the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix and who need more than 3 months to acquire long term housing;
2. The household will actively engage in an intensive case management plan, the goal of which will be to either increase income and/or reduce expenses such that the rental cost is no more than 80% of the household's net income;
3. The household will be "re-evaluated" for eligibility monthly, not later than the 20th day of each month.

HOUSING RELOCATION AND STABILIZATION SERVICES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Eligible expenses under this category include: rental application fees, last month's rent, security deposits, moving costs, utility deposits, and utility payments.

Housing relocation & stabilization services relating to rent:

Financial assistance

- If necessary to move to an affordable housing unit, security deposits may be paid but must equal no more than 2 months of rent.
- If necessary to obtain housing for household, last month's rent (of new housing unit) may be paid. Assistance must not exceed one month's rent.

MAXIMUM PERIOD AND TIMES OF ASSISTANCE:

Any combination of *rental assistance* which includes short and medium term rental assistance (including rental arrears) AND security deposits and last month's rent (both eligible under housing

relocation & stabilization services financial assistance costs) may not exceed *15 months* during any 3-year period.

Rental assistance

- The maximum *times* a participant can receive non-consecutive short/ medium term *rental assistance* is 3 times per 15 month period. Rental arrears are the exception and are limited to 1 time assistance, per participant, within a 3- year period.

Housing relocation & stabilization services financial assistance costs (relating to rent)

- Rental application fees, security deposits, and last month's rent are limited to 1 time assistance, per participant, per service within a 3-year period.
- Security deposits cannot exceed 2 months of rent.
- Last month's rent may not exceed 1 month of rent.

Assistance with Essential Utilities

Eligible under Housing Relocation and Stabilization services

All clients will complete the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix and the Supplemental Application for Rent and/or Utility Assistance. Clients eligible the HUD definition of literally homeless and who score over **30** points on the matrix will receive priority over other eligible persons.

Generally, restrictions are similar to the rent and utility restrictions under Homeless Prevention except that the maximum number of months client can be assisted is 15 months with rapid re-housing within a 3-year period.

1. Priority to households who score over 30 points on the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix;
2. Up to 15 months of utility payments per participant, per service, including up to 6 months of arrearages, per service is allowed (must pay arrear as a one-time payment). Eligible utility services are gas, electric, water, and sewage. Household is also to receive assistance with rent in order to stabilize.
3. The assisted households 'existing arrears (of only up to 6 months) will need to paid off first to bring their past due balance to zero. After the payment of any arrearages, client may receive utility assistance for new utility charges.
4. Utility deposits to pay a standard utility deposit required by utility company are an eligible ESG expense (under housing relocation & stabilization services).
5. The utility is for a service must be at a housing unit leased or otherwise contracted to the assisted household.
6. The client file must contain evidence that the household has applied for assistance from one or more of the Energy Assistance Programs administered through the Division of Welfare and Supportive

Services of the State of Nevada or through the United Way of Southern Nevada, or another public programs available for assistance with utility payments;;

Maximum period and times of assistance: Housing relocation and stabilization *financial assistance* costs relating to utilities-

- The maximum times a participant can receive non-consecutive utility assistance with monthly utility bill payments is 3 times per 15 month period, per service.
- The maximum period a participant can receive utility assistance is 15 months within a 3-year period. The exception is arrears. Utility arrear payments (of up to 6 months) and deposits are limited to 1 time assistance, per service, per 3-year period.
- Deposits are limited to 1 time assistance, per participant, per service, per 3 years.

ix. Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of *housing stabilization and/or relocation services* to provide to a program participant, including the limits, if any, on the homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance that each program participant may receive, such as the maximum amount of assistance, maximum number of months the program participant receive assistance; or the maximum number of times the program participant may receive assistance:

All clients will complete the Housing Needs Assessment Matrix. Clients eligible under the HUD definition of at risk of homelessness and who score over 20 points on the matrix will receive priority for homeless prevention assistance over other eligible persons who are at risk of homelessness. Clients eligible under the HUD definition of literally homeless and who score over 30 points on the matrix will receive priority for rapid re-housing assistance over other eligible persons.

Those scoring higher points are in a higher need of the most extensive type of assistance. The type of housing relocation/ stabilization services provided to program participant will depend on his/her need as assessed by case manager.

Limits on housing stabilization and relocation services:

Housing Stabilization & Relocation Services financial assistance policies and procedures addressed above in detail. This includes *rental application fees, security deposits, last month's rent, utility deposits, utility payments and moving costs.*

There will be **no maximum monetary amount** of assistance established per client as long as expenses are reasonable and comply with fair market costs.

Under Homeless Prevention: Any combination of *rental assistance* which includes short and medium term rental assistance and rental arrears, *housing relocation & stabilization services financial assistance*

costs which includes security deposits, and last month's may not exceed **13 months during any 3-year period.**

- The maximum times a participant can receive non-consecutive **rental assistance** is 3 times per 13 month period. Arrears are the exception, which are limited to a one-time payment, per service.
- Rental application fees, security deposits, and last month's rent are limited to a one-time payment, per service, per 3 -years.
- Security deposits cannot exceed 2 months of rent.
- Last month's rent may not exceed 1 month of rent.
- The maximum times a participant can receive non-consecutive utility assistance for monthly utility bill payments is 3 times per 13 month period, per service.
- Utility arrear payments (of up to 6 months) per participant, per service, per 3 year period.
- Deposits are limited to 1 time assistance per participant, per service, per 3 year period.

Under Rapid Re-Housing Any combination of *rental assistance* which includes short and medium term rental assistance and rental arrears, *housing relocation & stabilization services financial assistance costs* which includes security deposits, and last month's **may not exceed 15 months during any 3-year period.**

- The maximum times a participant can receive non-consecutive rental assistance is 3 times per 15 month period.
- Arrears are the exception, (rental application fees, security deposits, and last month's rent) which are limited to a one-time payment, per service, per 3-year period.
- Security deposits cannot exceed 2 months of rent.
- Last month's rent may not exceed 1 month of rent.
- Utility arrear payments (of up to 6 months) and deposits are limited to 1 time assistance, per service, per 3-year period.

Note on moving costs: eligible costs are for moving expenses, such as truck rental or hiring a moving company. Assistance may include payment of temporary storage fees for up to 3 months as long as fees are accrued after the program participant begins receiving ESG assistance. Fees must be reasonable and occur after client intake and before the new move into a more affordable home. Moving and storage costs are limited to one time assistance per client household per 3 year period.

Housing stabilization and relocation service costs include: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services, and credit repair.

1. Housing stability case management is limited to 24 months during the period the program participant is living in permanent housing.
2. All other service costs are limited to 13 months per 3 year period on service costs assistance for program participants receiving homeless prevention assistance, and 15 months per 3 year period months for program participants receiving rapid re-housing assistance.

III. Citizen Participation Plan

Citizen Participation Plan

Introduction

The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan for the city of Las Vegas HUD Consolidated Plan (HCP) is to encourage participation by all citizens, especially very low- and low-income persons, and particularly those living in blighted areas and areas where CDBG funds may be used. Participation includes minorities and non-English speaking persons, and persons with mobility, visual and hearing impairments. In addition, consultation is undertaken with public housing authorities and their residents. The following guidelines provide the steps that are taken by the City to maximize citizen participation in the development of the HCP and in the allocation of funds.

A portion of the Citizen Participation Plan describes the respective community participation processes developed to ensure an atmosphere of open communication and cooperation between the City, local organizations and businesses, and individual citizens concerned with the health and vitality of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes.

Access to Information

To ensure that citizens and interested groups have access to information that may have an impact on their particular community interests, the following information is available, on the City's website www.lasvegasnevada.gov :

- Annual Action Plans
- Five-Year Consolidated Plan
- Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Anti-Displacement

It is the policy of the city of Las Vegas to discourage displacement by encouraging non-profit subrecipients to purchase vacant dwellings or dwellings. In cases where displacement occurs, the City will follow the requirements of Uniform Relocation Act. Levels of assistance are consistent with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Act.

Publishing the Plan

Each public meeting shall be posted and advertised in accordance with the Nevada Open Meeting Law and HUD participation requirements. Sufficient advance notice for each of the hearings will be provided. The city of Las Vegas will utilize local newspapers, including the Las Vegas Review Journal, and other minority newspapers to publish a summary of the HCP. This summary will describe the contents and purpose of the plan and will include where/how the plan may be examined.

Public Hearings

As required by federal regulations, at least two community-wide public hearings will be held on the housing and community development needs, development of proposed activities, and review of program performance. One hearing will be held during the development of the draft plan, before its publication for public comment. The second public hearing will be held during the public comment period. The hearings will address housing and community development needs and the proposed activities.

Additionally, in an effort to offer a variety of avenues for public participation, designed to accommodate a range of cultural, communications and learning styles, the following participation opportunities may be offered:

1. *Interactive Workshops*

A series of interactive workshops may be held in various locations throughout the City. Locations will be selected that ensure accessibility for low-income residents, the disabled, seniors, and

based upon geographic eligibility to receive funds. Each session may cover the following topics:

- Orientation to the Consolidated Plan process;
- Review of the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan, the range of activities eligible under those programs, and the amount of funding anticipated being available.
- Review of how the City has employed the resources available to it in addressing the community's housing and community development needs;
- Opportunity for citizens to identify local housing and community development needs and issues, with particular emphasis on new or emerging needs;
- Prioritizing among needs and issues; and
- Identifying additional resources the community may leverage to complement or coordinate with state and federal resources.

2. *Participation in working groups*

The City may elect to form one or more small working groups, focusing on specific topics, as part of its Consolidated Plan process. Participation of citizens in these groups will be encouraged.

3. *Internet Access*

The Citizen Participation Plan, the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, and Performance Reports will be available to citizens through the city of Las Vegas website www.lasvegasnevada.gov.

Printed versions of all documents will be made available upon request.

Access to Meetings

Meetings will be located convenient to public transportation, in facilities with handicapped access. The City will provide translation services during meetings for non-English speaking residents, as appropriate.

Public Comment Period

The HCP participation process will provide a 30-day comment period to allow citizens to read the proposed HCP and to formulate comments regarding its specific objectives. Draft copies of the HCP will be made available on the Internet at www.lasvegasnevada.gov.

A reasonable number of complimentary copies will be made available upon request to concerned citizens or assisting agencies. Citizen input provided verbally and in writing will be included in the HCP public comment section. A copy of citizen comments and views will be incorporated in the HCP, and, if applicable, the respective reasons for the non-inclusion of suggested revisions into the final document.

Performance Reports

Performance reports are made available to the public for a 15-day review period prior to their submittal to HUD. Notices are published in local newspapers. Any citizen comments, either in writing or presented orally at public hearings, are incorporated into the performance reports.

Plan Availability and Timely Notification

Copies of the HCP will be made available at the Office of Community Services and online at www.lasvegasnevada.gov.

The City will provide timely notification by adhering to all posting requirements in compliance with the Nevada Open Meeting Law.

1. *Newspaper Coverage*

At a minimum, advertising space will be purchased to publish announcements and required summaries in a newspaper of general citywide circulation. When appropriate, multiple newspapers may be used, including local non-daily publications, and papers serving minority communities. Display advertisements as well as legal advertisements may be used.

2. *Other Media*

The City will prepare, as needed, Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and press releases about interactive workshops and public hearings and provide them to broadcast television and radio stations for their use. PSAs will also be used to recruit citizen participation in working groups and to announce the availability of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans or performance reports for public comment. The City may also use other media as appropriate, such as flyers, bulletin boards, Internet, libraries, etc.

Access to Records

The City will provide reasonable public access to information and related records from the preceding five years.

Technical Assistance

The City will provide technical assistance, upon request, to qualified very low- and low-income groups in developing proposals for funding under any of the programs covered by the HCP. The City will determine the level and type of assistance to be provided.

The City will provide needed technical assistance at public meetings, to citizens and their representative groups, concerning the HCP process and the public comment portion of the plan. This assistance may include:

- Providing grant applications and instructions
- Providing staff assistance in completing and responding to questions that may arise out of the development process.

Available Documents

The following documents will be available for public viewing and download at the Office of Community Services website at www.lasvegasnevada.gov:

1. The HCP City HUD Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans
2. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
3. Community Development Recommendation Board Meeting Agendas and Minutes

The following documents will be available at Clark County Community Resources Management Division at 495 S. Main Street, 5th Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89101:

1. Project Environmental Review Records
2. Mailings and promotional materials
3. Records of public hearings (Available from the City Clerk's Office)
4. Regulations governing the programs

Community Comments and Complaints

The City will solicit input from very low- and low-income persons, particularly those living in blighted areas and where CDBG funds are proposed to be used. Input will be solicited from minorities and non-English speaking persons and persons with mobility, visual or hearing impairments. The HCP consultation process will include input from public housing authorities and their residents.

Public comments received, in writing or orally at the public hearings, will be reviewed by the City's respective jurisdictions to determine if any action is needed. If a response is deemed necessary, the respective jurisdictions will provide a written response to the citizen. A summary of all comments and responses received during the public comment and plan development period will be included in the HCP.

If the City receives a written citizen complaint related to the HCP development of the citizen participation plan, or to the amendments and performance report, the complaint will be reviewed, summarized and

responded to within 15 working days by the City.

Amendments

The criteria for Non-Substantial Amendments and Substantial Amendments are defined as follows:

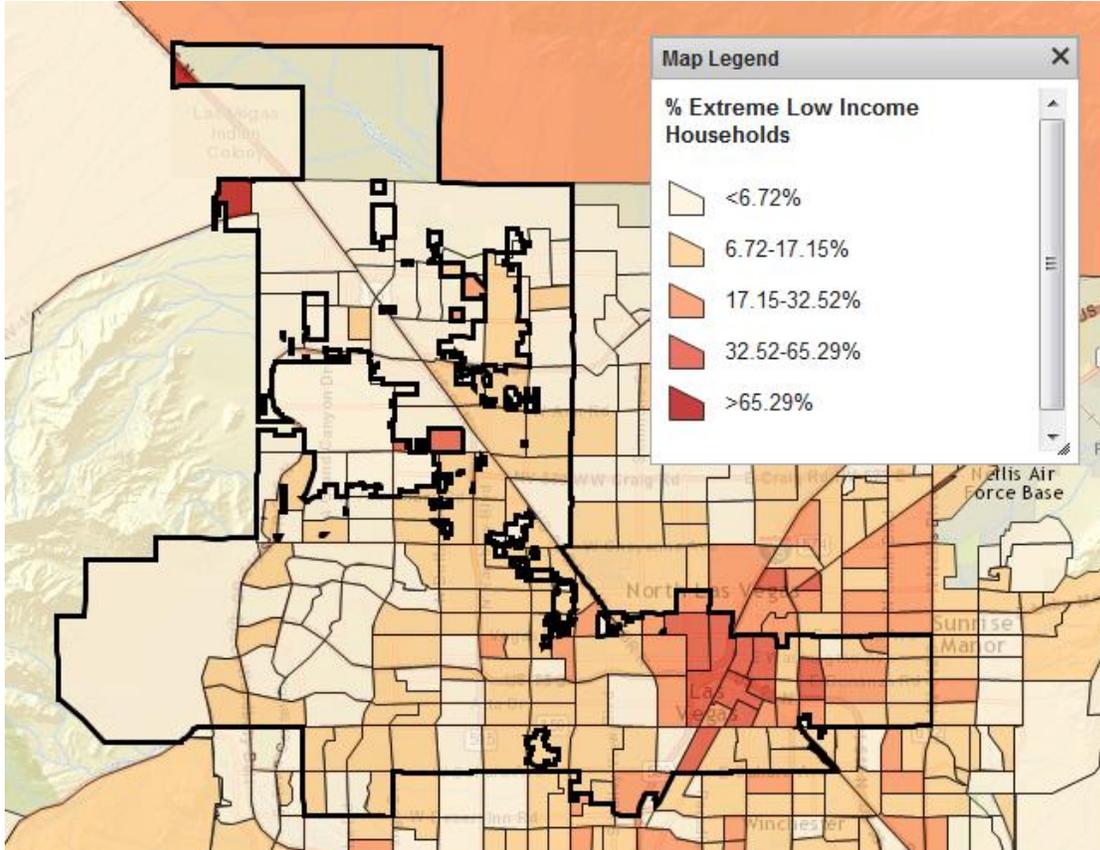
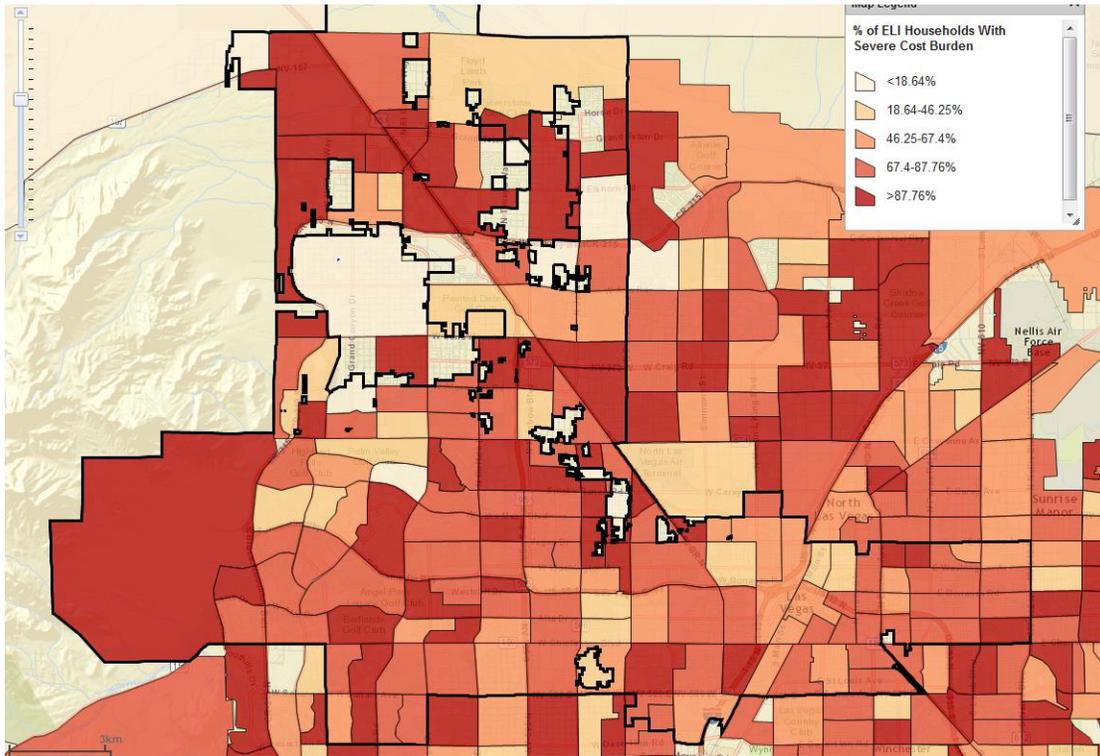
- **Non-Substantial Amendments**
Either the termination, addition or change of any planned or actual activity in an amount of \$499,999 or less, or a change in location of any planned or actual activity within a five mile radius from the original site.
- **Substantial Amendments**
Either the termination, addition or change of any planned or actual activity in an amount greater than \$500,000 or a change in location of any planned or actual activity outside a five mile radius from the original site.

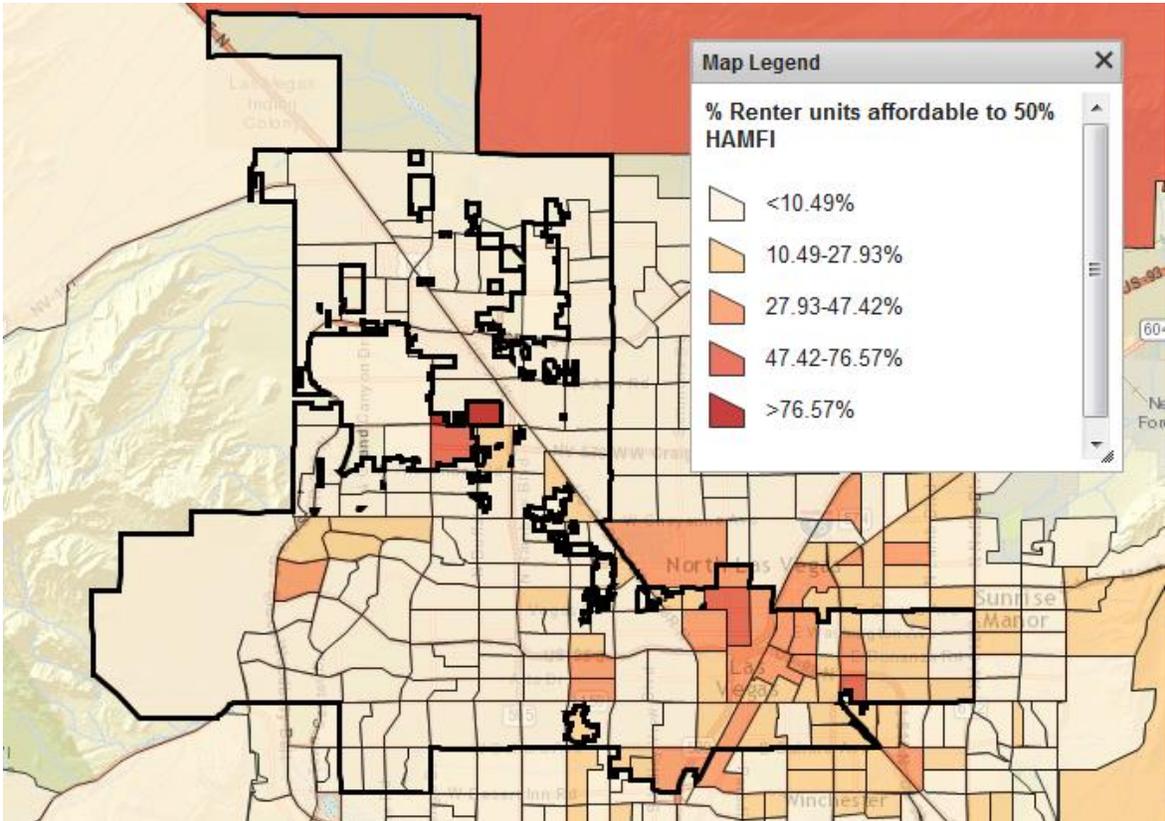
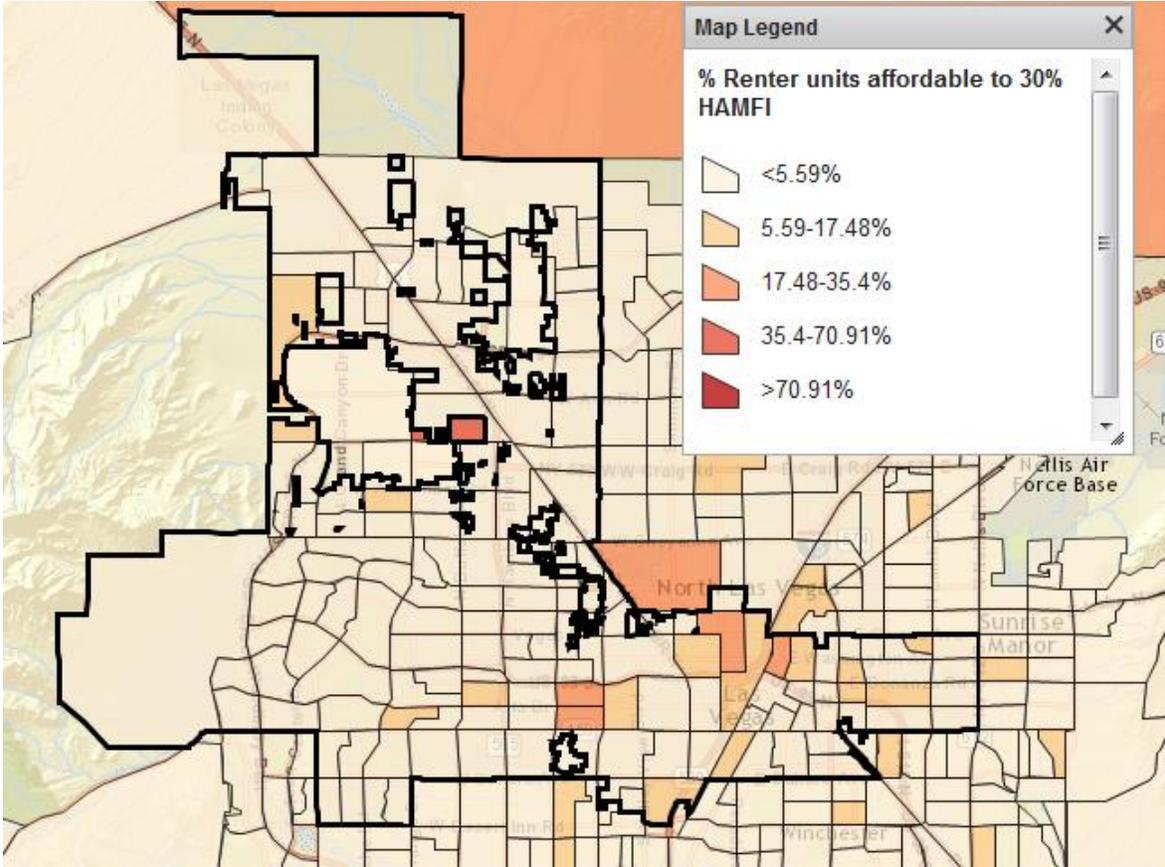
Before a Substantial Amendment can be implemented, the respective jurisdiction must provide citizens with a reasonable notice utilizing local newspapers with at least 15 days to comment. The respective jurisdiction shall consider all citizen comments received and attach a summarized evaluation of acceptable and unacceptable comments to the Substantial Amendment.

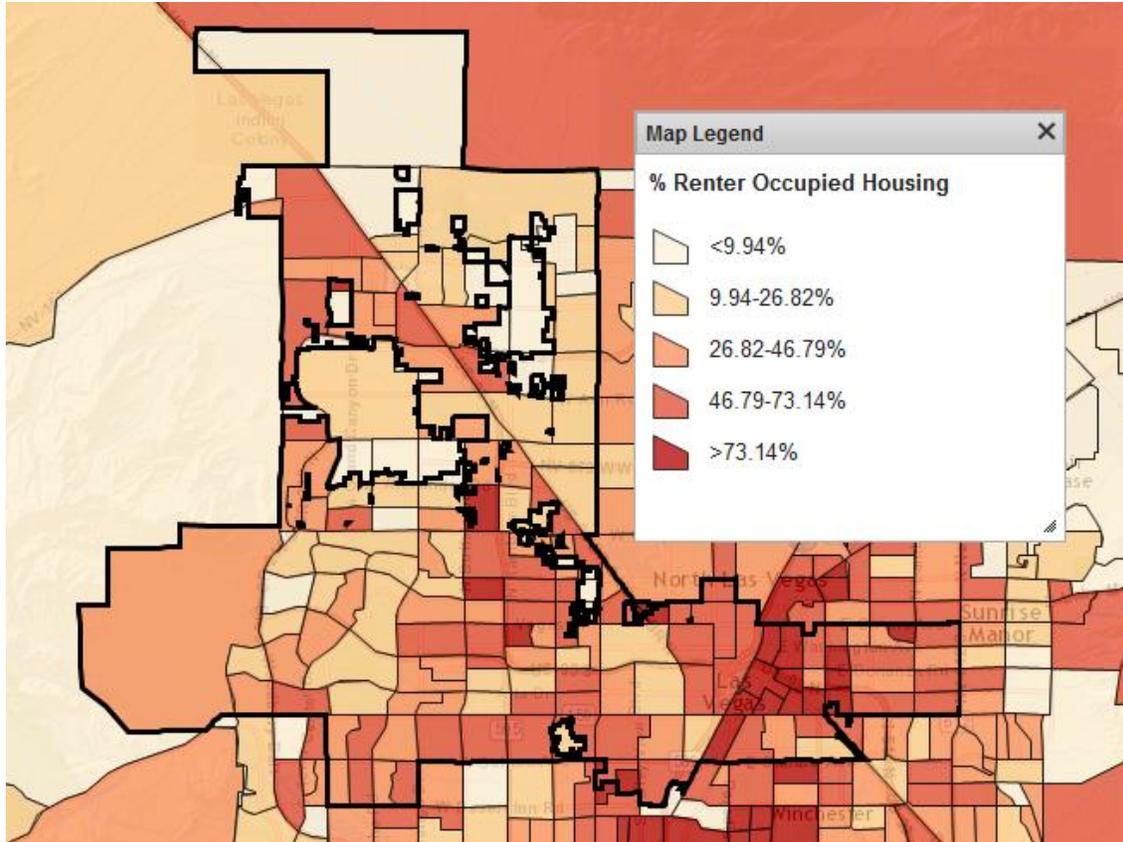
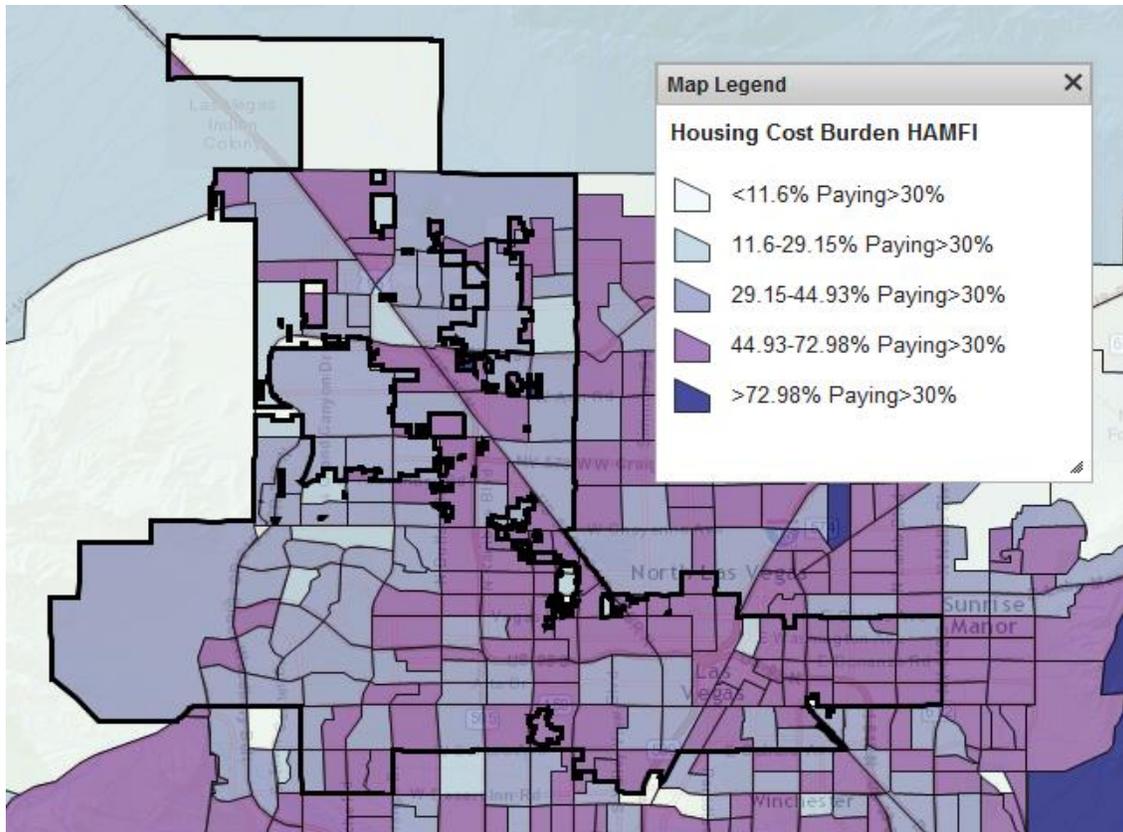
Adoption of the Citizen Participation Plan

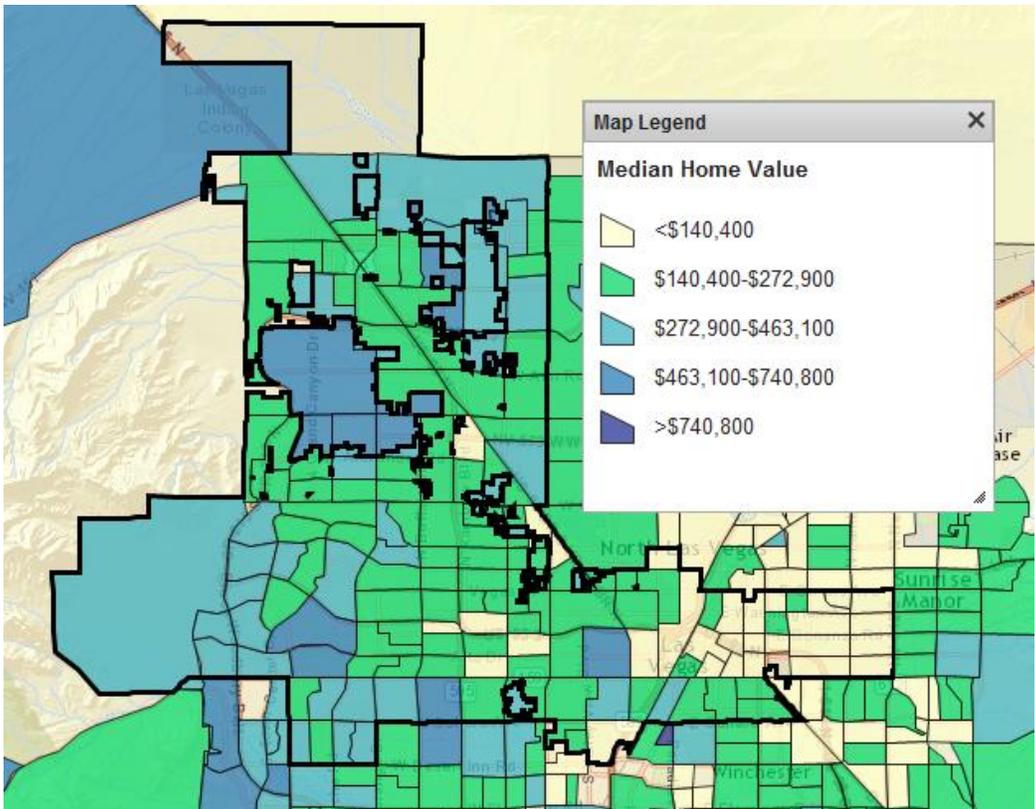
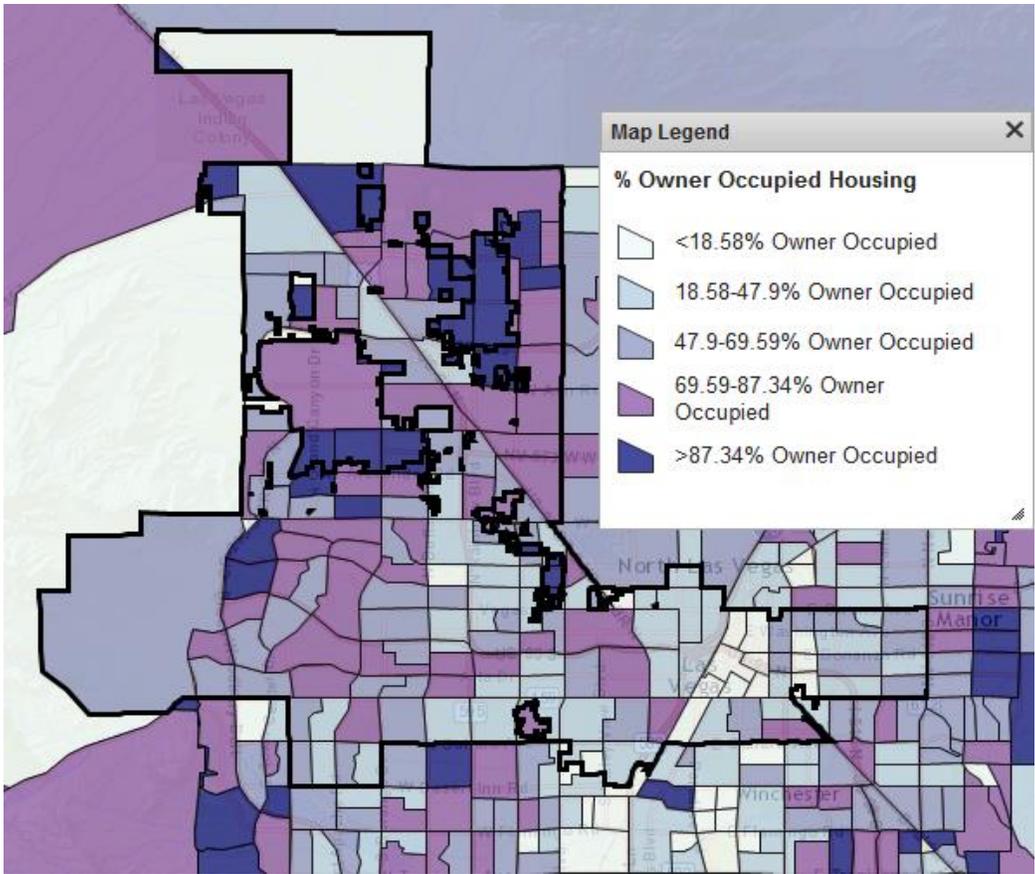
The HCP shall be approved by the City Council after the agenda item is legally posted and copies of the HCP are made available to the public.

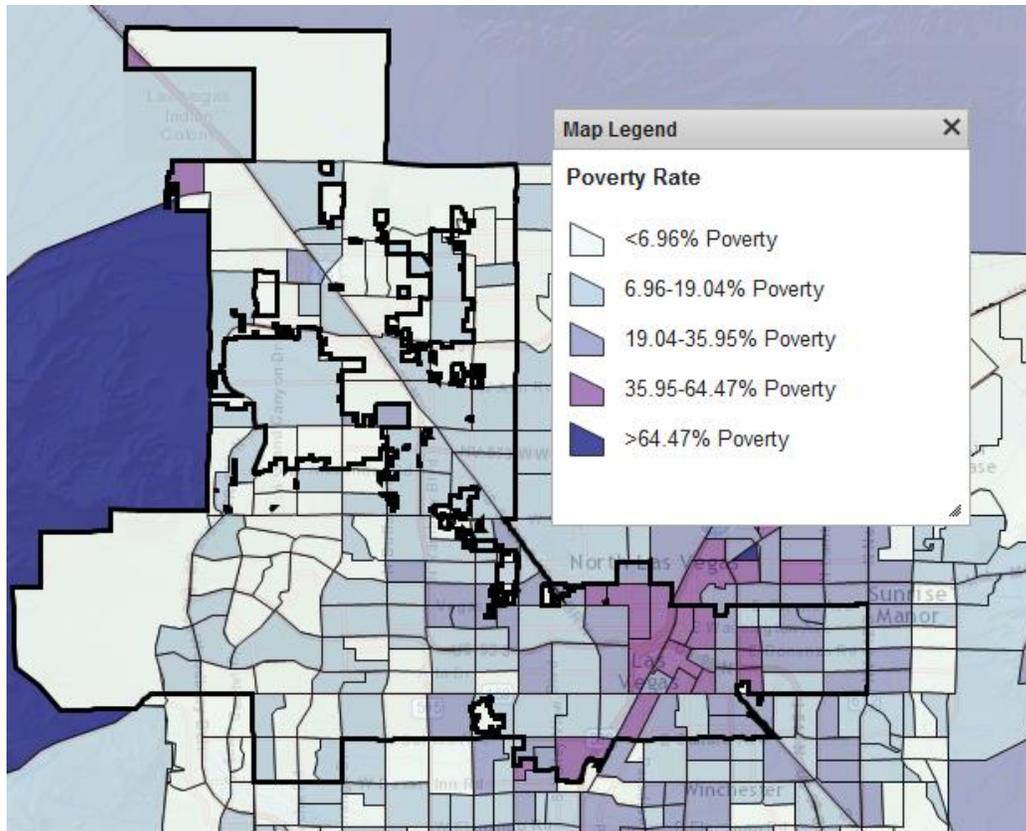
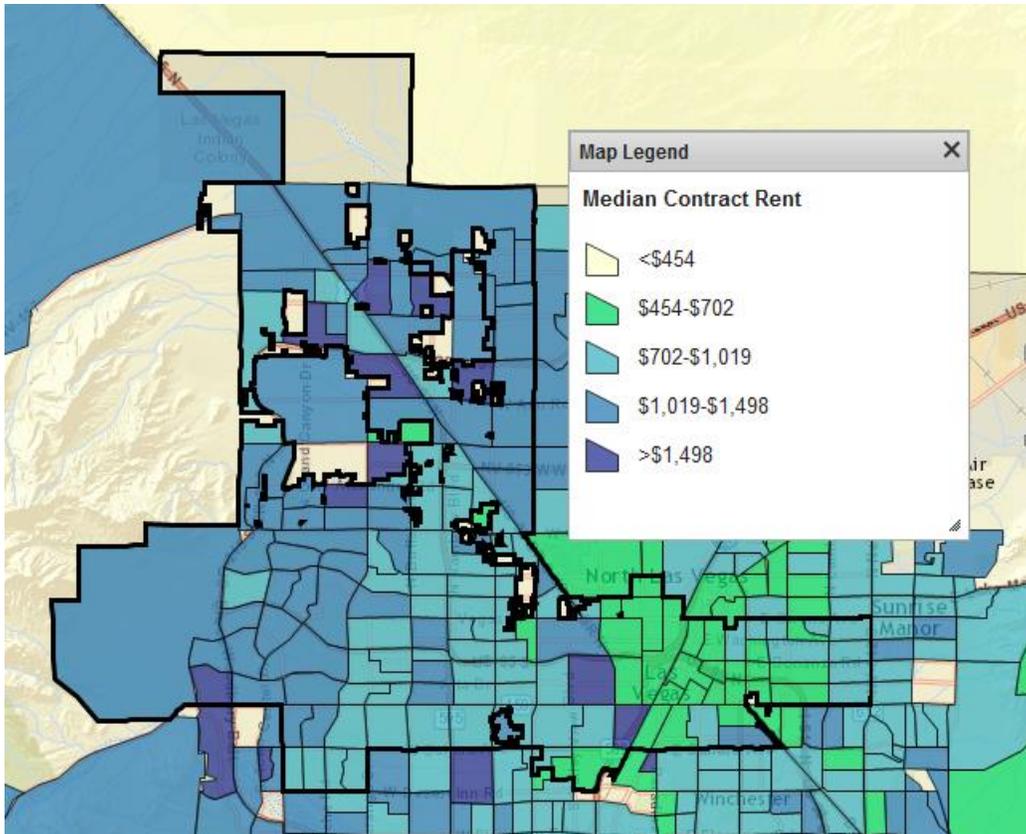
IV.CPD Maps

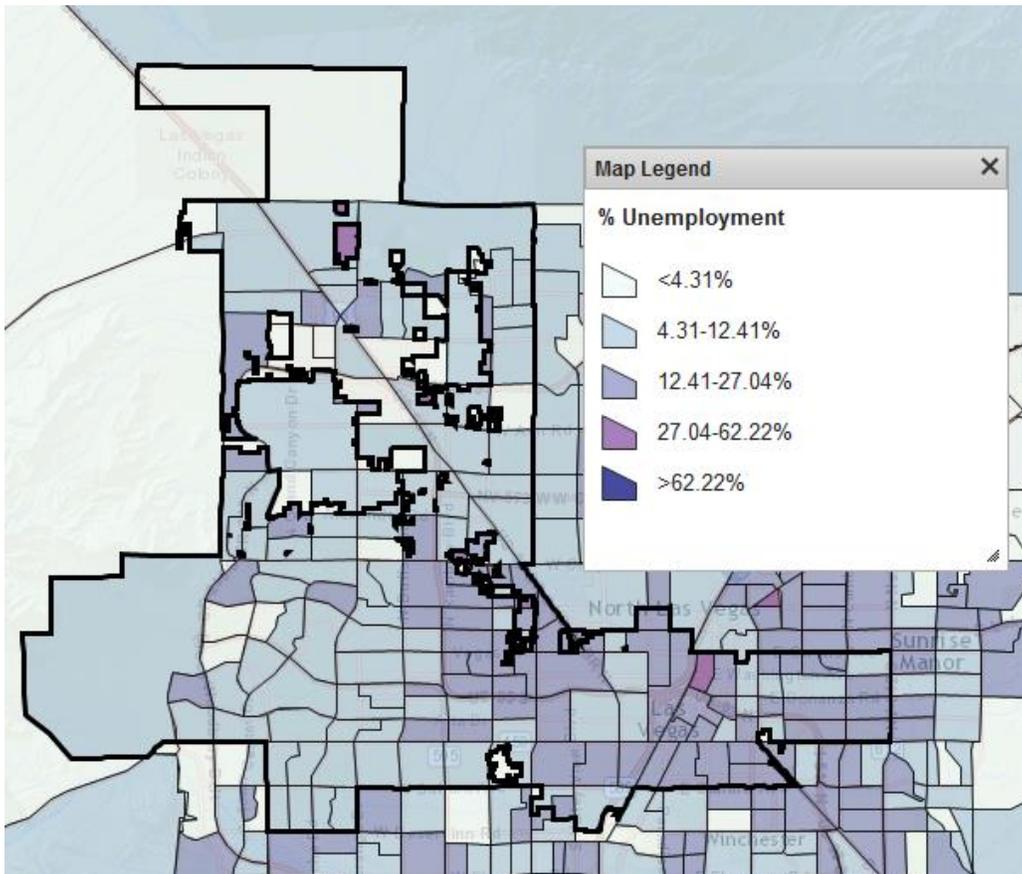
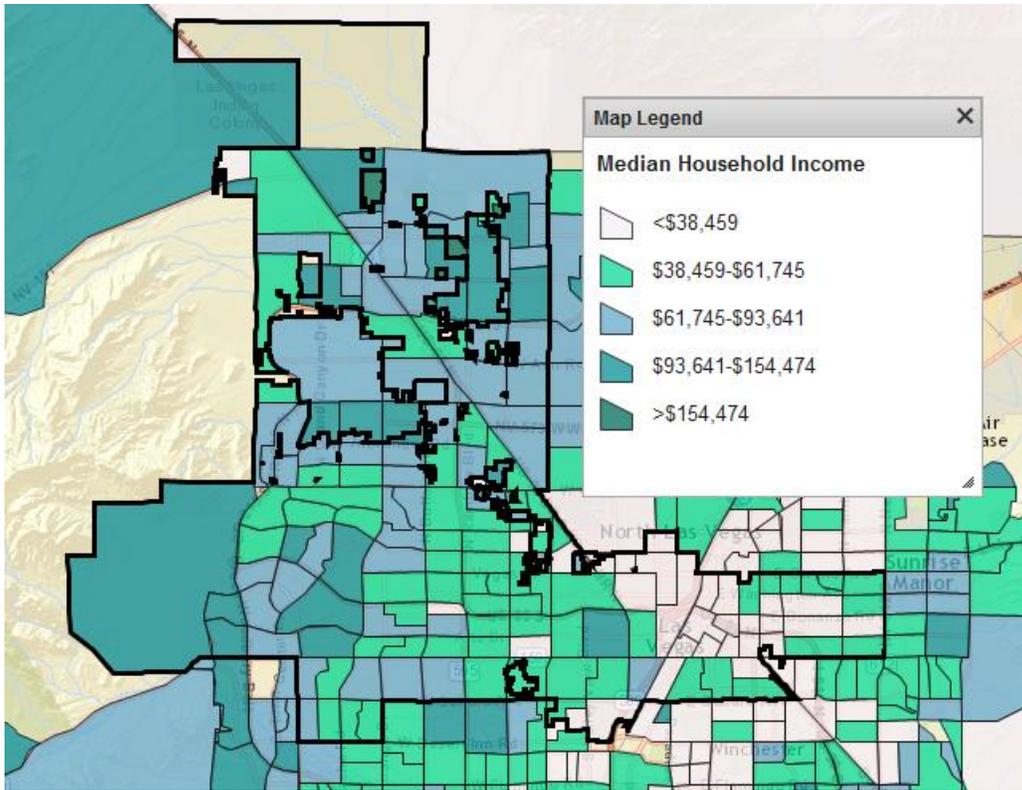


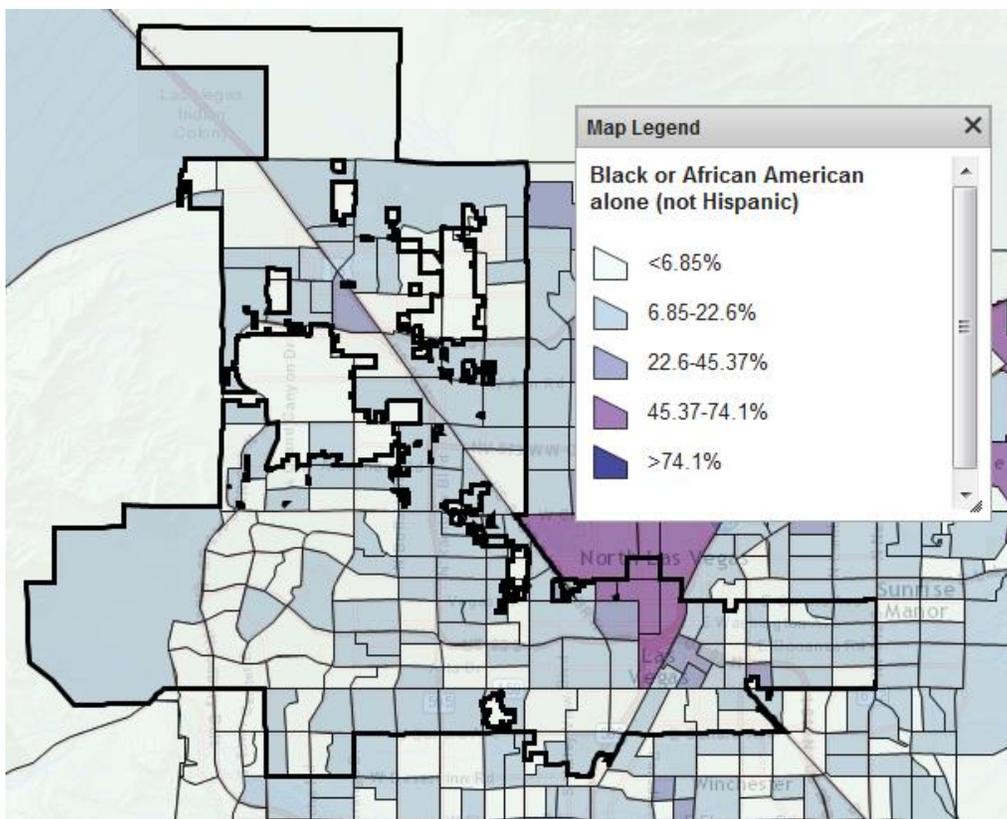
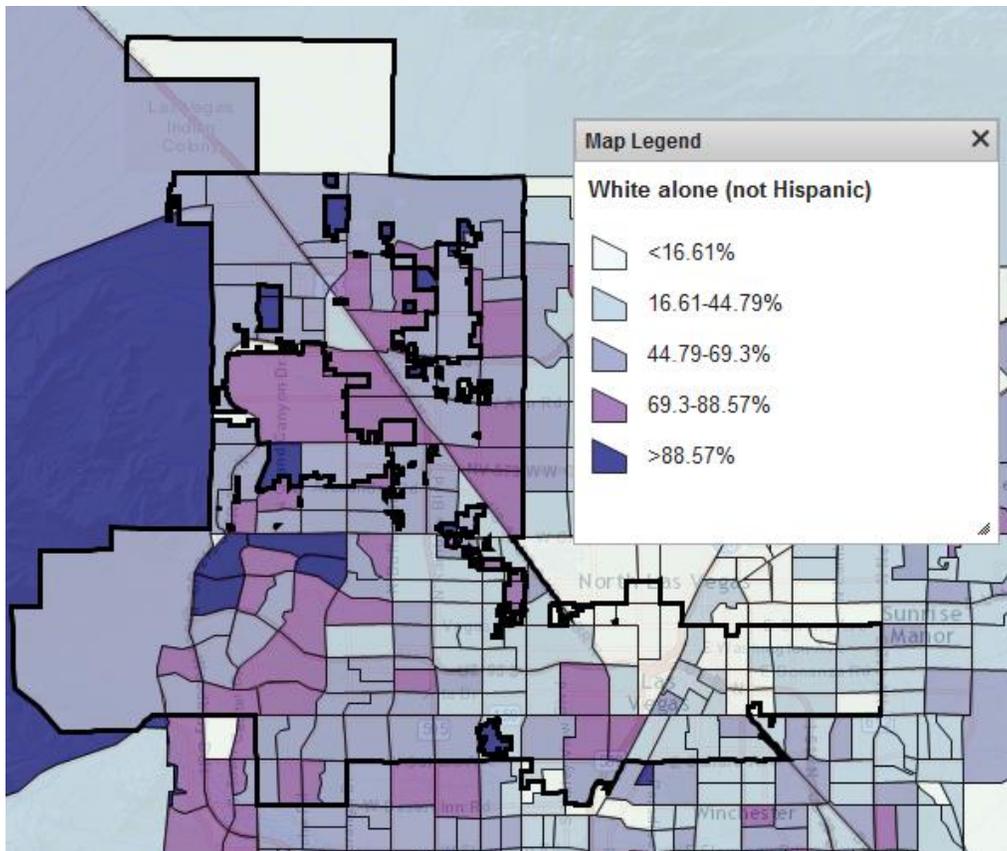


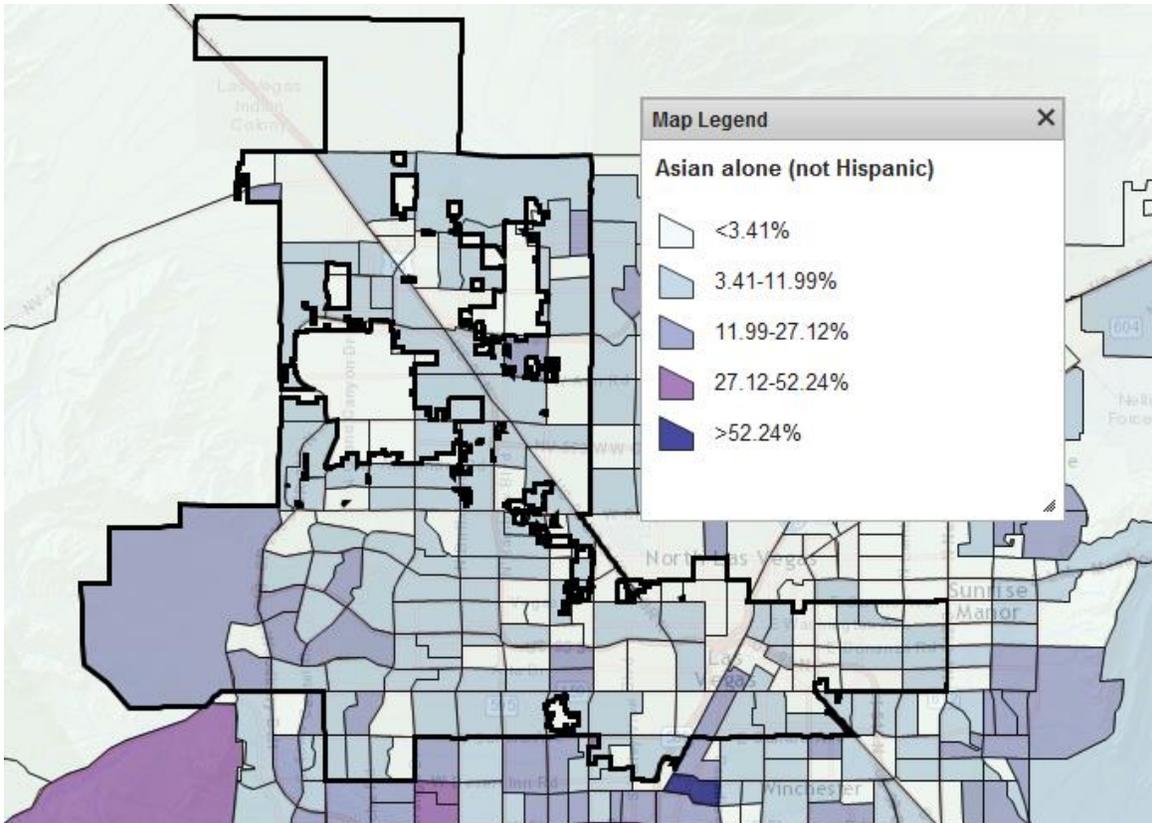
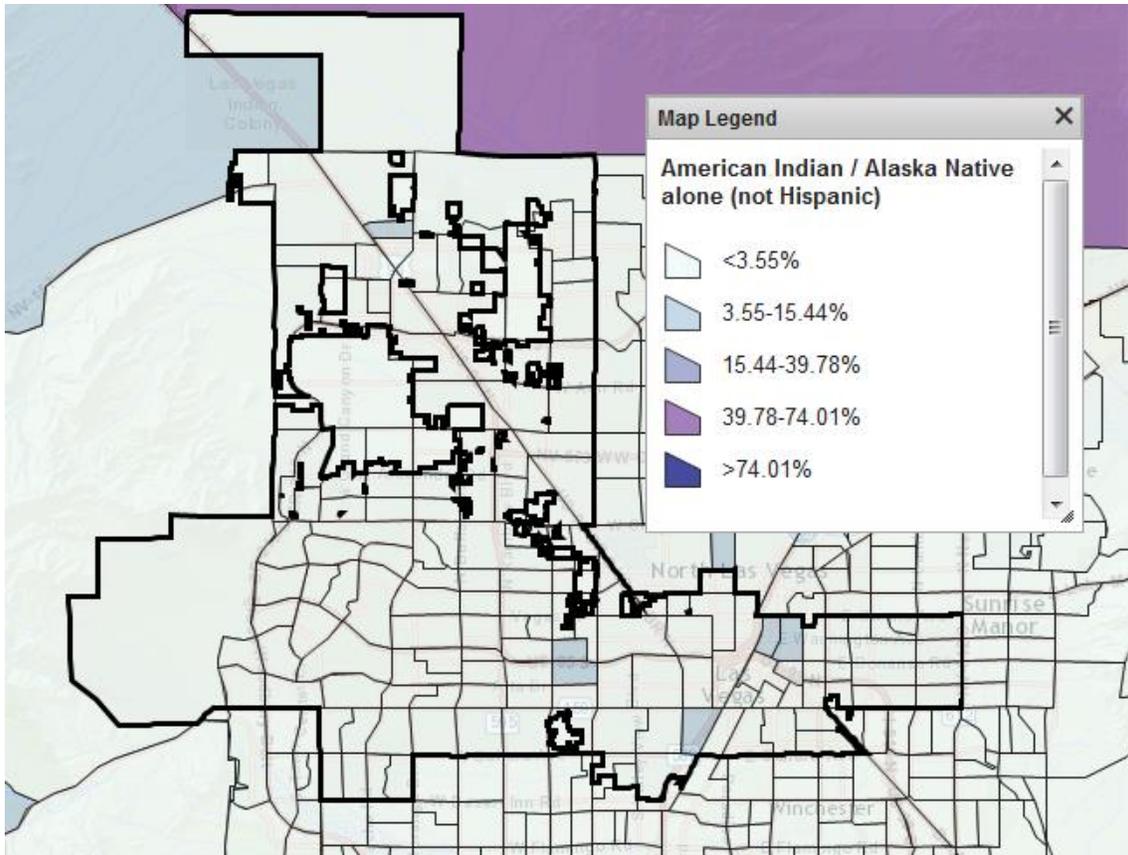


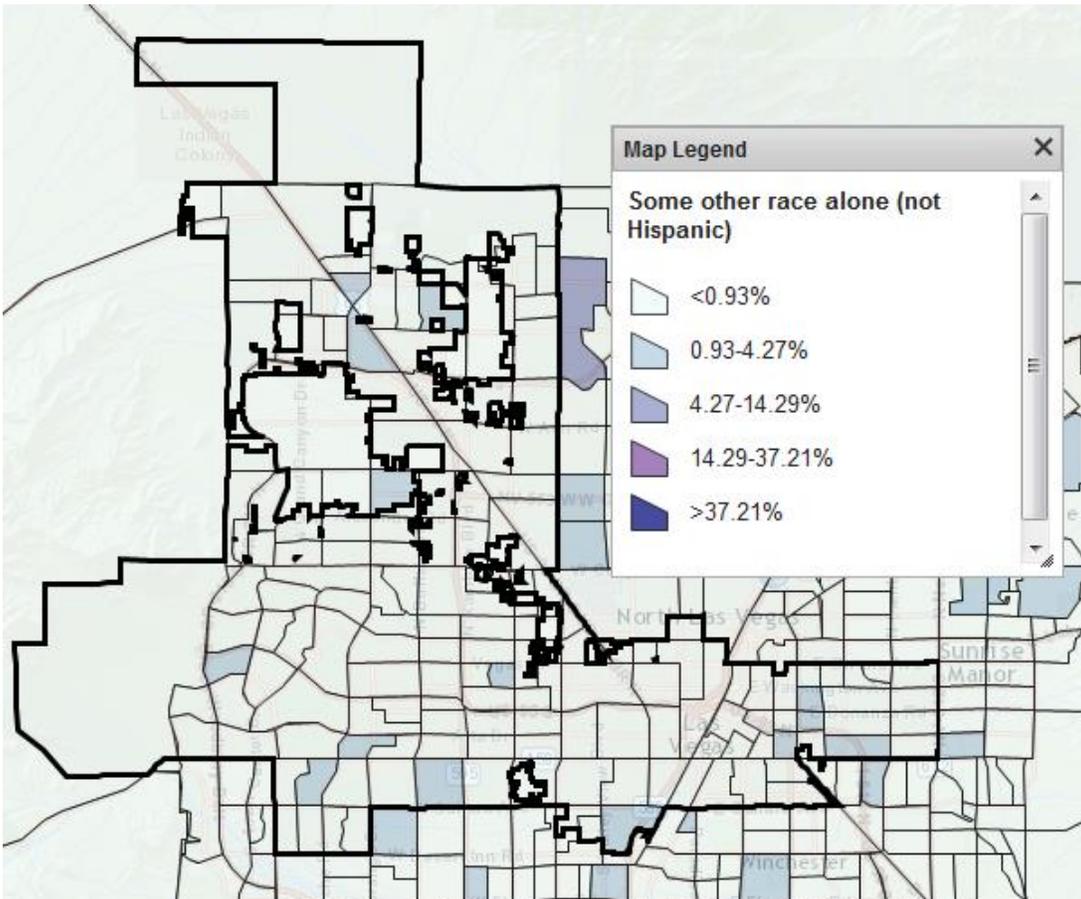
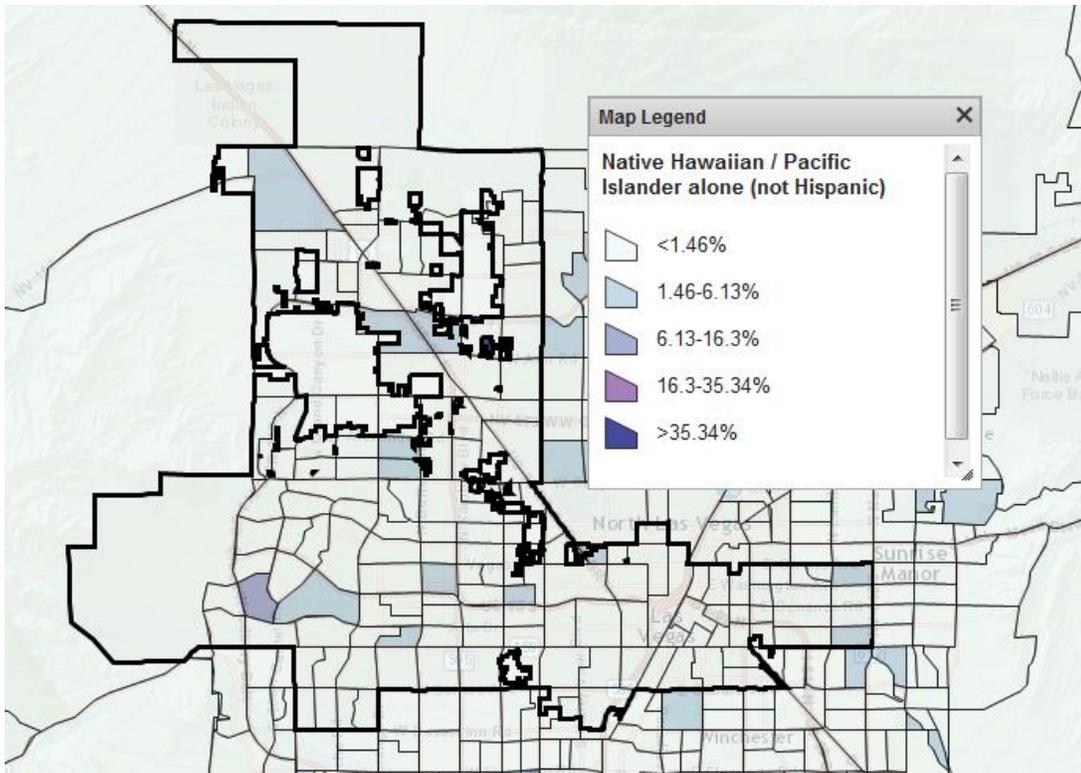


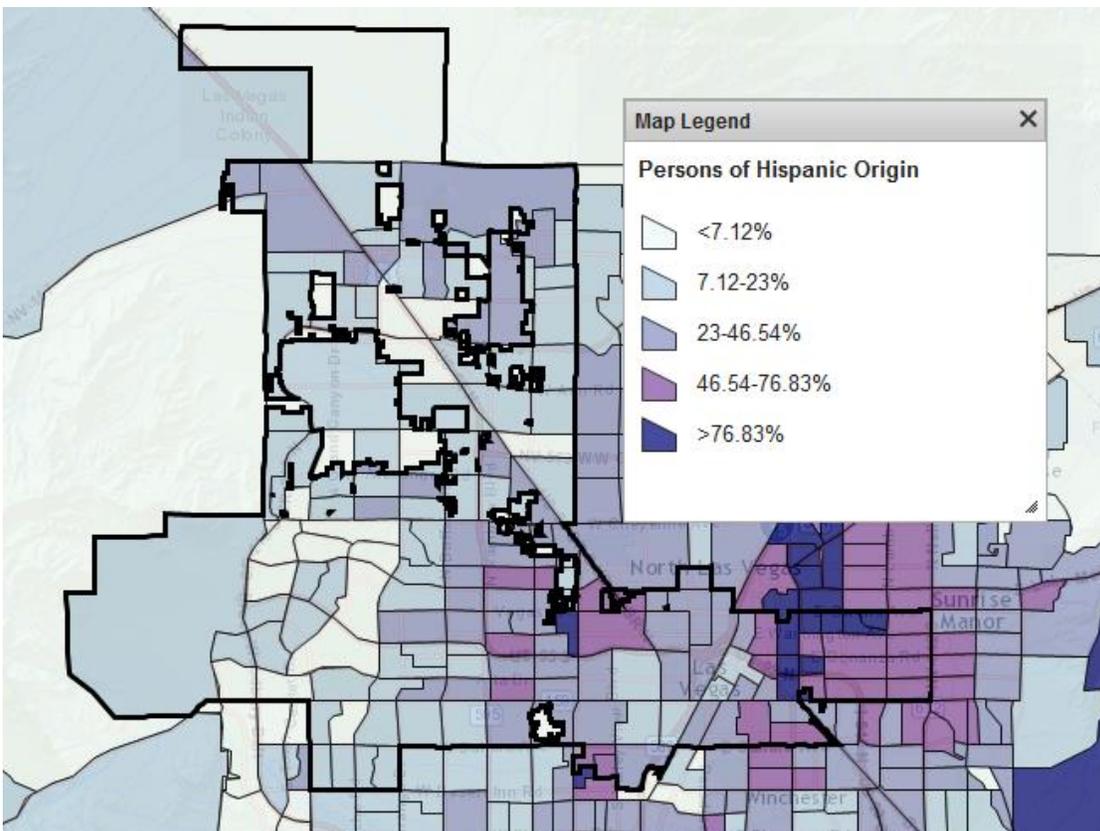
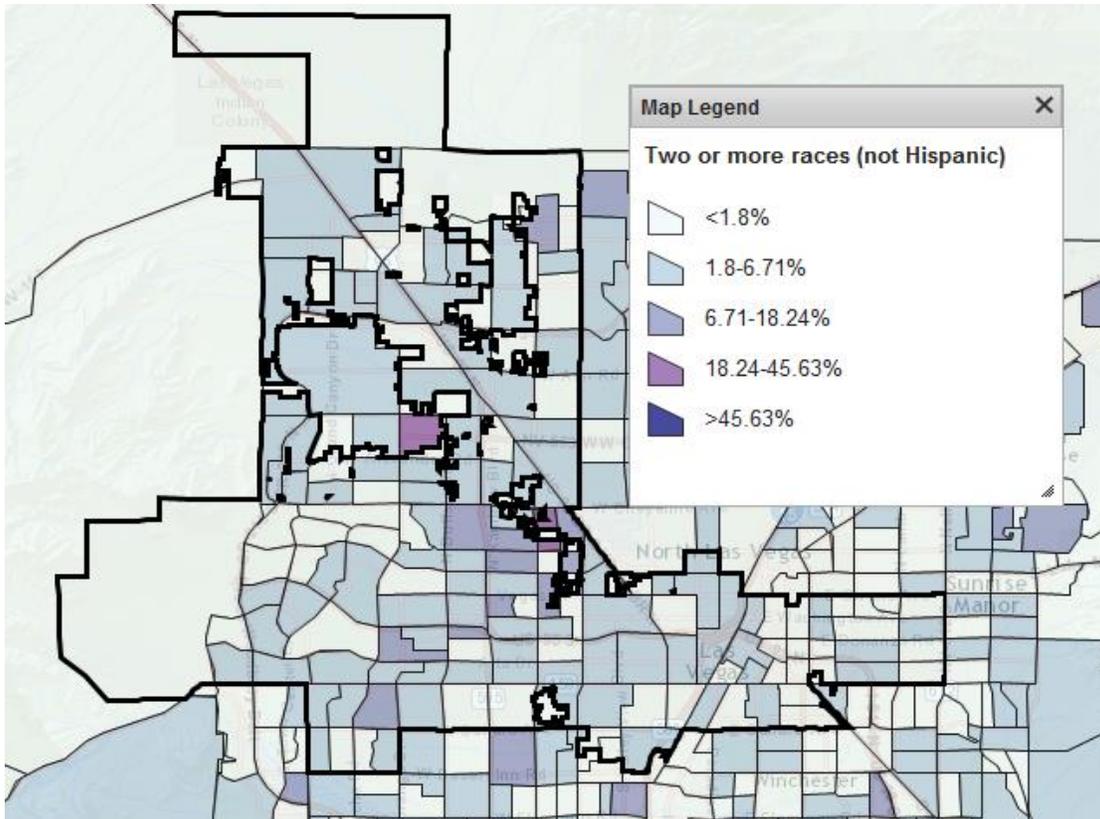


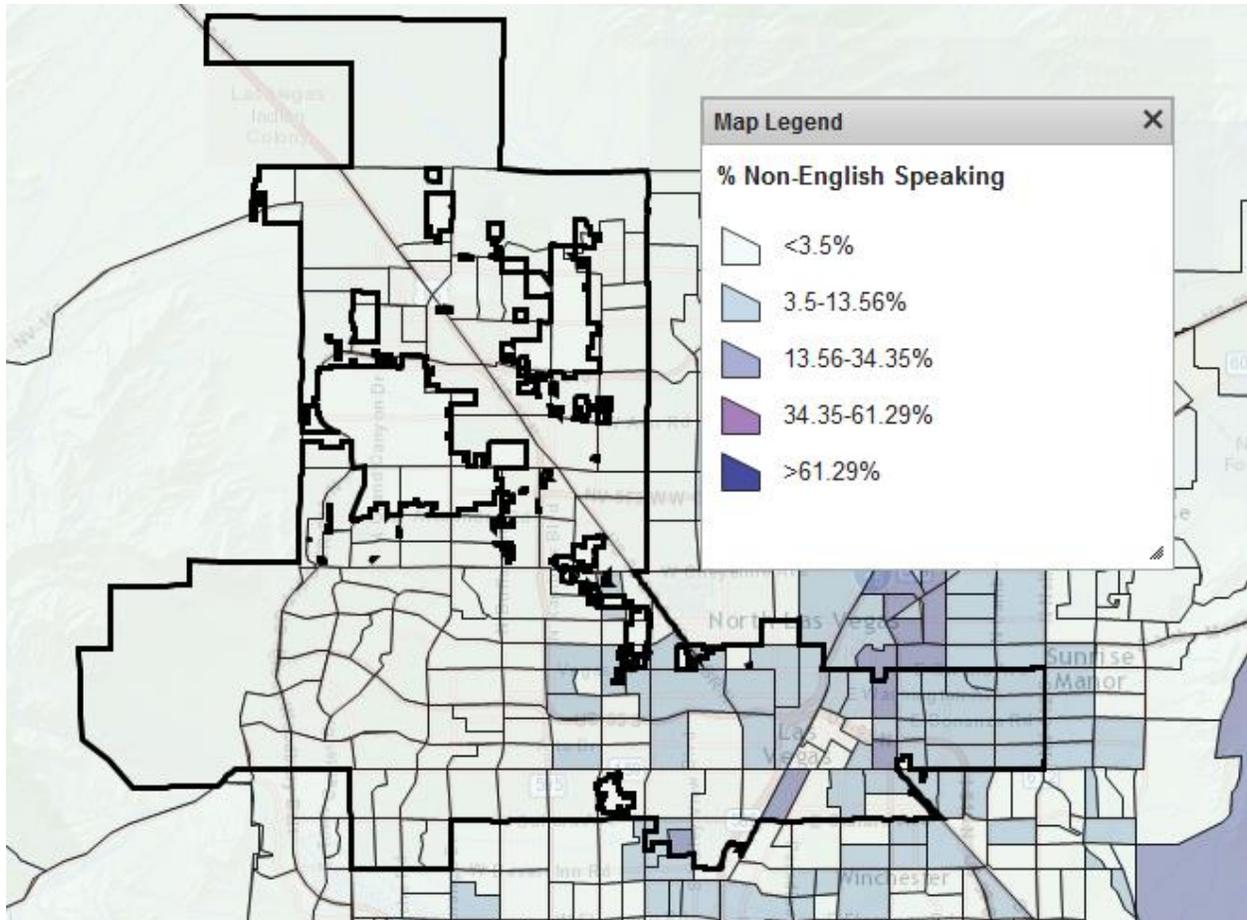












Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		OMB Approved No. 1578-0036	Version 7/03
1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application		2. DATE SUBMITTED 5/14/15	Applicant Identifier State Application Identifier
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE 5/14/15	Federal Identifier
4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY 5/14/15			
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION			
Legal Name		Organizational Unit	
City of Las Vegas		Department: Office of Community Services	
Organizational DUNS: 030387610		Division:	
Address:		Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code)	
Street: 405 S. Main Street, 5th Floor		Prefix: _____ First Name: _____ MS. _____ KATH	
City: Las Vegas		Middle Name: _____	
County: Clark		Last Name: _____	
State: NV		Suffix: _____	
Zip Code: 89101		Email: kgbson@lasvegasnevada.gov	
Country: USA		Phone Number (give area code): 702-229-1836	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 030387610		Fax Number (give area code): 702-383-6306	
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input type="checkbox"/> Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es) (See back of form for description of letters.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision Other (specify) _____		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types) Local Government: Municipal Other (specify) _____	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: TITLE (Name of Program): Community Development Block Grant 15-4-216		9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: US Department of Housing and Community Development 11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: Community Development Block Grant for construction, rehabilitation of public facilities, infrastructure improvements and public services	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): City of Las Vegas, Nevada		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant 1st b. Project 1st and 2nd	
13. PROPOSED PROJECT Start Date: 7/1/15 Ending Date: 3/31/16		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON DATE: _____ b. No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:		17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Yes attach an explanation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
a. Federal \$ 4,702,136 b. Applicant \$ _____ c. State \$ _____ d. Local \$ _____ e. Other \$ 1,442,132 f. Program Income \$ _____ g. TOTAL \$ 6,144,268			
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.			
a. Authorized Representative			
Prefix: Mr. First Name: Stephen K.		Middle Name: _____	
Last Name: Hansin		Suffix: _____	
b. Title: Certifying Officer, City of Las Vegas and Director of Office of Community Services		c. Telephone Number (give area code): 702-220-2336	
d. Signature of Authorized Representative		e. Date Signed: 5/13/15	
Previous Edition Used: _____		Standard Form 424 (Rev. 9-2002) Prescribed by OMB Circular A-132	

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Approval No. 3328-0030

Version 7/03

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED: 5/14/15	Applicant Identifier																					
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION: Legal Name: City of Las Vegas Organizational UNHS: 03381035 Address: Street: 430 S. Main Street, 5th Floor City: Las Vegas County: Clark State: NV Country: USA		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE: 4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY: 5/14/15	State Application Identifier Federal Identifier																					
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): [8] [5] [4] [0] [0] [0] [1] [9] [1] [8]		Organizational Unit: Department: Office of Community Services Division: Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code): Prefix: Ms. First Name: Kathi Middle Name: Last Name: Thomas-Gibson Suffix: Email: kgibson@LasVegasNevada.GOV Phone Number (give area code): 702-223-1836 Fax Number (give area code): 702-223-8508																						
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision (If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in boxes.) (See back of form for description of letters.) Other (specify):		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Applicant Types) <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government: Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):																						
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: TITLE (Name of Program): Community Development Block Grant		11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: HOME Investment Partnerships Program for the development of affordable rental and ownership housing.																						
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): City of Las Vegas, Nevada		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant 1st b. Project 1st and 2nd																						
13. PROPOSED PROJECT: Start Date: 7/1/15 Ending Date: 6/30/16		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON DATE: b. No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW																						
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>a. Federal</td> <td>\$</td> <td>1,450,287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Applicant</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. State</td> <td>\$</td> <td>1,450,287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Local</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Other</td> <td>\$</td> <td>510,369</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Program Income</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. TOTAL</td> <td>\$</td> <td>3,291,283</td> </tr> </table>		a. Federal	\$	1,450,287	b. Applicant	\$		c. State	\$	1,450,287	d. Local	\$		e. Other	\$	510,369	f. Program Income	\$		g. TOTAL	\$	3,291,283	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If 'Yes' attach an explanation.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
a. Federal	\$	1,450,287																						
b. Applicant	\$																							
c. State	\$	1,450,287																						
d. Local	\$																							
e. Other	\$	510,369																						
f. Program Income	\$																							
g. TOTAL	\$	3,291,283																						
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.																								
a. Authorized Representative: Prefix: Mr. First Name: Stephen K. Middle Name: Last Name: Harsin Suffix:		b. Telephone Number (give area code): 702-223-2330 e. Date Signed: 5/13/15																						
c. Title: Certifying Officer, City of Las Vegas and Director of Office of Community Services d. Signature of Authorized Representative:		Standard Form 424 (Rev. 9-2003) Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102																						

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Approved by: 1004-0200

Version 7/02

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application: <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-application <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED: 8/14/15	Applicant Identifier
		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE:	State Application Identifier
		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY: 8/14/15	Federal Identifier

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Legal Name: _____

City of Las Vegas

Organization's DUNS: 030337310

Address: _____

Street: 405 S. Main Street, 5th Floor

City: Las Vegas

County: Clark

State: NV Zip Code: 89101

Country: USA

Organizational Unit:
Department: Office of Community Services
Division: _____

Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code):

Prefix: Ms First Name: Kathi
Middle Name: _____
Last Name: Thomas Gibson
Suffix: _____

Email: kgibson@LasVegasNevada.GOV

Phone Number (give area code): 702-228-1836 Fax Number (give area code): 702-383-8305

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN):
38-00000198

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: New Continuation Revision
If Revision, enter appropriate letter (s) in box(es) (See back of form for description of letters.)

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types)
Local Government: Municipal
Other (specify): _____

5. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
US Department of Housing and Community Development

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER:
17-0131

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
Emergency Solutions Grant: Rapid Rehousing, Homeless Prevention, Intensive Case Management, Housing Operations.

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):
City of Las Vegas, Nevada

13. PROPOSED PROJECT

Start Date: 7/1/15	Ending Date: 6/30/16
--------------------	----------------------

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:
a. Applicant: 1st b. Program: at and 2nd

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:

a. Federal	\$ 4,702,129.00
b. Applicant	\$.00
c. State	\$.00
d. Local	\$.00
e. Other	\$ 1,442,102.00
f. Program Income	\$.00
g. TOTAL	\$ 6,144,233.00

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?
a. Yes: THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON DATE: _____
b. No: PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372
c. OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
 Yes If "Yes" attach an explanation. No

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.

9. Authorized Representative

Prefix: Mr. First Name: Stephen X. Middle Name: _____
Last Name: Harsin Suffix: _____
Title: Certifying Officer, City of Las Vegas and Director of Office of Community Services
c. Telephone Number (give area code): 702-228-2330
e. Date Signed: 8/13/15

Previous Edition Usable Until: 7/31/15
Authorized for Local Reproduction

Standard Form 424 (Rev. 6-2000)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Approved No. 3075-0065

Form 424

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application		2. DATE SUBMITTED 5/14/15	Applicant Identifier
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE 5/14/15	State Application Identifier
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION Legal Name City of Las Vegas		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY 5/14/15	Federal Identifier
Organizational DUNS: 030397610		Organizational Unit: Department: Office of Community Services Division:	
Address: Street 495 S. Main Street, 5th Floor City Las Vegas County Clark State Nv Zip Code 89101		Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code) Prefix: Ms. First Name: Kath Middle Name: Last Name: Thomas-Gibson Suffix: E-mail: kgibson@LasVegasNevada.GOV Phone Number (give area code): 702-229-1836 Fax Number (give area code): 702-383-8306	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 88-1600119		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types) Local Government: Municipal Other (specify):	
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es) (See back of form for description of letters.) Other (specify):		9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: JS Department of Housing and Community Development	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: TITLE (Name of Program): Community Development Block Grant		11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT: Housing Opportunities For Persons With AIDS: construction, and/or rehabilitation of housing, Short Term Rental Mortgage and Utility assistance, Supportive Services, Housing Operations, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Permanent Housing Placement, Housing acquisition.	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): City of Las Vegas, Nevada		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant: 1st b. Project: 1st and 2nd	
13. PROPOSED PROJECT: Start Date: 7/1/15 Funding Date: 6/30/16		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON DATE: b. No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: a. Federal \$ 1,148,730 b. Applicant \$ c. State \$ d. Local \$ e. Other \$ 71,035 f. Program Income \$ g. TOTAL \$ 1,219,765		17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes" attach an explanation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.			
Prefix: Mr.		First Name: Stephen K.	
Last Name: Harsin		Middle Name: Suffix:	
c. Title: Certifying Officer, City of Las Vegas and Director of Office of Community Services		e. Telephone Number (give area code): 702-229-3330	
d. Signature: Authorized Representative		e. Date Signed: 5/13/15	

Previous Edition Usable
Authorized for Local Redistribution

Standard Form 424 (Rev. 9-2003)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about -
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (c) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

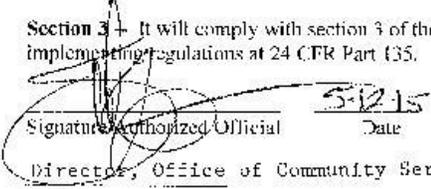
Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature:  Authorized Official

Date: 5-12-15

Director, Office of Community Services

Title

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available;
2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2015, 2016, 2017 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

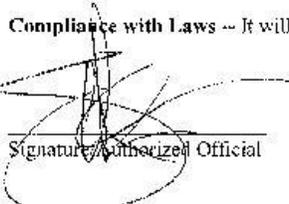
jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.



Signature/Authorized Official 5-12-15
Date

Director, Office of Community Services
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

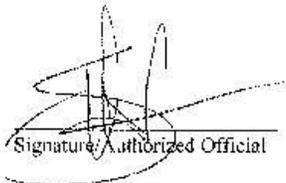
The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance – If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs – It is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing.



Signature/Authorized Official

5/21/15

Date

Director, Office of Community Services

Title

ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

Matching Funds – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

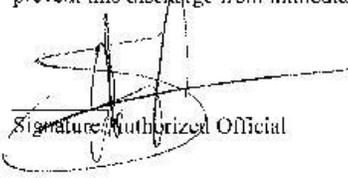
Confidentiality – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from

publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.



Signature of Authorized Official

5.12.15

Date

Director, Office of Community Services
Title

HOPWA Certifications

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities -- Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building -- Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility,
2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.



Signature/Authorized Official 5/13/15
Date

Director, Office of Community Services
Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

This information with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employees of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Southern Nevada Strong</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC)</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Southern Nevada Strong was a collaborative regional planning effort, funded by a \$3.5 million dollar grant (Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant) from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It provided the resources to conduct in-depth research and community engagement efforts to look at issues facing our community and propose collaborative solutions.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Southern Nevadans shared that the greatest challenges locally are a wide range of employment opportunities, quality education, health, housing and transportation.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The plan began in 2012 and was adopted January 2015. Information was collected on the most recent data available and identified throughout the document.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete. The regional plan and backup data can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.com.</p>

2	Data Source Name Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. SNRPC Regional Initiatives office, SNRPC Committee on Homeless and BitFocus
	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 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is an enumeration of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The PIT is conducted annually over the course of one night during the last week of January, and is required of all Continuums of Care (CoC) per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. January 2014
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. This project included a comprehensive enumeration, or Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, of the homeless population of Clark County, Nevada (hereafter referred to as Southern Nevada). This enumeration was conducted on the night of January 29, 2014. In order to optimize resource utilization, extraneous census tracts were removed from the 2014 enumeration effort. More specifically, census tracts that yielded zero enumeration in 2011 and 2013 were overlaid with data from first responder calls for homeless persons, and those census tracts that previously yielded both zero enumeration and zero first responder calls were removed from the 2014 census tract canvassing. This resulted in census tract coverage of 80%.
	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. See full report at http://www.helphopehome.org/2014-Final-HOMELESS-CENSUS.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 .

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Information was collected on the most data available and identified throughout the document. The document was adopted in March 2015.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete. The full report can be found at www.southernnevadastrong.org.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>City of Las Vegas</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>City of Las Vegas</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>To supplement the data provided by HUD with more current data, City of Las Vegas Planning and GIS provided updated tables and maps to the Consolidated Plan.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To supplement the data provided by HUD with more current data where applicable.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Data provide was dependent on the table or map supported in the document.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Data was collected for the year 2013, unless otherwise stated.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority</p>

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>SNRHA provided updated data to supplement the plan and data provided by HUD.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To supplement the data provided by HUD with more current data where applicable.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>SNRHA is a regional PHA and data supported the region and their programs.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>If not noted otherwise, information provided was current as of December 2014.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete.</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2014 Comprehensive Needs Assessment (HIV/AIDS)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Ryan White TGA Planning Council</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The data set collects information on demographics and needs of the HIV/AIDS population in Southern Nevada.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The Ryan White TGA Planning Council conducts surveys to assist with allocating Ryan White funds, based on need.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Completed by December 2014 (Annual Survey)</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Ryan White clients with HIV/AIDS</p>

Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.

See full report at <http://lasvegasema.org/reports.html>