



City of Las Vegas

HUD 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of the City of Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan, to accommodate the expected population increase of 310,000 people, it would require constructing approximately 110,000 new dwelling units, of which 121,000 would need to meet HUD's affordability criteria. With an estimated 310,000 new residents expected by 2050, the importance of diversifying and improving housing stock cannot be understated, and the City will need more tools to not only develop new affordable housing, but also maintain its existing inventory. As of the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS 2022), across all owner households and irrespective of mortgage-status, monthly housing costs average \$1,758 per month, resulting in 31.5 percent of households being classified as cost burdened and 25 percent excessively cost burdened. Housing gaps are most prevalent among homeowners in the bottom tiers of the household income

distribution. For all households in median annual income groups below \$74,999, as indicated in the table below, there is a shortage of 48,818 affordable owner-occupied residential units for incomes up to 120+ of the area median income. The increase in affordable housing units would decrease housing instability and reduce the likelihood of homelessness.

Lack of Affordable Units

Income	Number of Owner-households	Units Affordable	Shortage
30% AMI (\$19,906/yr)	9,346	—	9,346
50% AMI (\$33,178/yr)	11,735	—	11,735
60% AMI (\$39,813/yr)	3,869	44	3,825
80% AMI (\$53,084/yr)	10,803	755	10,049
100% AMI (\$66,356/yr)	13,872	3,511	10,361
120% AMI (\$79,627/yr)	4,714	1,193	3,521
120+ AMI	77,516	98,578	—
Affordable Housing Unit Shortage			48,818

Source: ACS 2022 5 year, RCG, Clark County Assessor

Every year in January, communities across the county conduct comprehensive counts of the local homeless populations in order to measure the prevalence of homelessness in each local Continuum of Care, 2024 Homeless Point-In-Time Count and Survey. In Clark County, 7,906 people experiencing homelessness were counted on a single night, which represents a 20 percent increase from the 2023 count. The subpopulations included persons being involved with substance abuse, victims of domestic violence, mental health concerns and HIV/Aids diagnosis.

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

The contextual analysis provides a foundation for detailed review of fair housing laws, studies, complaints, and public involvement data. The structure provided by local, state, and federal fair housing laws shapes the complaint and advocacy processes available to residents, as do the services provided by local, state, and federal agencies. Private sector factors in the homeownership and rental markets, such as home mortgage lending practices, have a substantial influence on fair housing choice. In the public sector, policies and practices can also significantly affect housing choice. Complaint data and RFHEA public involvement feedback further help define problems and possible impediments to housing choice for persons of protected classes and confirm suspected findings from the contextual and supporting data.

Based on the findings discussed throughout this plan, the following impediments were identified:

- Barriers to accessing housing opportunities exist for those with credit history, eviction history, and criminal background concerns.

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- Residents, homebuyers, and landlords have insufficient understanding of fair housing requirements and protections.
- Navigating resources and affordable housing options is challenging and prevents residents from accessing housing opportunities.
- Coordinated approaches are needed to address the housing affordability concerns in the County.
- The region lacks the number of affordable housing units needed to meet the demands of low to moderate income households.
- The region lacks the accessible units and supportive housing units needed to meet the demands of special needs households.
- Increasing rent costs are pushing residents out of communities where they wish to live and where they have connections to support systems and opportunity.
- Property turnover is resulting in displacement of residents and high costs of housing leave few options for accessing new housing that is safe, decent, affordable, and near opportunity areas.
- Eviction law in Nevada favors landlords and those who are evicted face greater challenges in securing new housing in the current market.
- Lending patterns show that low-income communities and communities of color, even those with high incomes, are more likely to be rejected for home loans.
- Lack of economic mobility further intensifies increasing housing cost burden, particularly for renters.

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

3. Evaluation of past performance

At the time this plan was submitted the City of Las Vegas had achieved the following accomplishments during the previous 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan reporting period.

The City of Las Vegas successfully implemented many programs with federal funding from Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investments Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to carry out its community initiatives as highlighted below:

- Public Facility/Infrastructure Projects/Capital Improvement Projects: 6 projects completed
- Educational Enrichment Public Service Activities: 93 students assisted
- Community Public Service Activities: 2,759 individuals assisted
- Homeless Prevention Activities: 4,500 individuals assisted
- HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention: 5,462 individuals assisted
- Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation: 78 households assisted
- Affordable Housing Units Constructed & Rehabilitated: 882 affordable units

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The draft 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan was made available to the public through advertisement in the local newspaper on June 9, 2025, for a 30-day public review and comment period. The draft plan was made available for review in print form at the Department of Neighborhood Services and via the City's website on the Department of Neighborhood 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 Department of Neighborhood Services. The City's public hearings were held on March 11 and July 2, 2025. Many components of the Consolidated Plan were built on prior plans and strategies generated through regional and jurisdictional processes (for instance, the Regional Analysis of Impediments and citywide 2050 Master plan). Each of these "feeder" plans contains their own public input and comment process. See PR-10 and PR-15 for details on the citizen participation and consultation process.

Structuring the goals of the HUD Consolidated Plan involved local and regional participation. The City of Las Vegas used data from multiple sources to aid with establishing its goals and objectives. Such as, 1) Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan that is a citywide visioning process which included a Citizens Advisory Committee, Executive Steering Committee, members from the Planning Commission and City Council, and city staff assisted by an outside consultant. Together, they conducted a public outreach, visioning, goal setting and plan development over the course of one year; 2) Annual Point In Time (PIT) Count which is an enumeration of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, completed annually over the course of one night during the last ten days of January and is required of all Continuums of Care per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Southern Nevada PIT Count identified 7,906 homeless persons in Southern Nevada; 3) Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice regional effort to obtain feedback and insight in the impediments within our community that facilitate barriers to fair housing choice; 4) The City of Las Vegas, NV Housing Report, NRS 278.237/Assembly Bill 213 (2023); 5) The City HOPWA Strategic Plan needs assessment, that surveyed, collected, and summarized data from 87 HOPWA clients from program records as of December 2024; 6) Utilized the Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan Guidance, including the Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need, CY 2022- 2026 and the 2022 Nevada Statewide HIV Needs Assessment. It is a statewide coordinated statement of need/needs assessment used to develop a plan and objectives for serving persons with HIV/AIDS; 7) Obtained information from the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority on Public Housing inventory and conditions; 8) The Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis Las Vegas-Henderson Paradise, Nevada, by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research; 9) The Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA) Comprehensive Economic Strategy guides decisions about tasks that diversify the economy and lays the foundation for long-term economic stability; 10) The City of Las Vegas Affordable Housing Strategic Plan that sets strategies and objectives to guide the City's policies and funding.

5. Summary of public comments

No public comments were received

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

N/A

7. Summary

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The city of Las Vegas 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan aims to make a positive difference in the quality of life and opportunities for low-income individuals and families by supporting efforts including, educational initiatives, neighborhood revitalization, and ending homelessness.

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	Department of Neighborhood Services (DNS)
HOPWA Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Department of Neighborhood Services (DNS)
HOME Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Department of Neighborhood Services (DNS)
ESG Administrator	LAS VEGAS	Department of Neighborhood Services (DNS)

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Questions concerning the Consolidated Plan may be directed to:

Melanie Riley, Grants Administrator
 Department of Neighborhood Services
 495 S. Main Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101
mriley@lasvegasnevada.gov
 702.229.2381

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

1. Introduction

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

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

- Clark County Social Services
- Ryan White Part A
- Ryan White Planning Council
- University of Nevada Las Vegas
- Southern Nevada Mental Health Coalition
- Workforce Connections
- Nevada Homeless Alliance
- United Way Emergency Food and Shelter Board
- Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
- Nevada HAND
- Southern Nevada Health District
- US VETS – LAS Vegas
- Nevada Behavioral Health Systems
- Heart & Sol Collective
- Hope Christian Health Center
- Nevada Health Centers
- R.E.A.C.H.
- Silversummit Healthplan
- Molina Healthcare of Nevada
- University Medical Center of Southern Nevada
- Valley Health System
- Intermountain Healthcare

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

The Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) is multi-layered and involves numerous non-profit organizations, consumers, governmental entities, and State and Federal funding organizations. Participation in the SNH CoC is community-wide; its members include City of Las Vegas; North Las Vegas and City of Henderson. As well as directors of Clark County Social Services; Veterans Administration; Nevada Homeless Alliance; Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services; Clark County School District Title I HOPE; and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department in conjunction with local agencies and providers to identify the gaps and priorities in the provision of homeless services. In turn, the SNH CoC has a subgroup whose members represent an array of stakeholders determined to end homelessness, domestic violence and other sub-populations of homelessness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Or ganization	Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Or ganization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Or ganization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care (SNH Coc) collaborates with public jurisdictions, service providers and community stakeholders to address homelessness regionally. Guided by its Governing Board and supported by specialized committees, the SNH Coc aligns efforts with a regional plan to end homelessness. The anticipated outcomes of this work include; improved service delivery through streamlined processes, efficient resource allocation to impactful initiatives, policy alignment across jurisdictions and data-driven strategies to guide decisions and track progress. This collaborative approach ensures a unified and effective response to homelessness in Southern Nevada.
2	Agency/Group/Or ganization	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority

	Agency/Group/Or ganization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Or ganization 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.
3	Agency/Group/Or ganization	Ryan White Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Or ganization 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/Or ganization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City has a seat on the Ryan White Planning Council. The planning council meets monthly to discuss opportunities for service enhancement and coordination among the HIV/AIDS continuum.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Silver State Fair Housing Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Las Vegas has a continued partnership with Silver State Fair Housing to provide fair housing resources to City of Las Vegas residents. In addition, it provides on-going training and education to city staff and community partners to ensure current guidelines and regulations pertaining to fair housing are being upheld.

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	Help Hope Home	The Southern Nevada Homelessness CoC Board is the official board acting on behalf of the Continuum of Care to take care of all related business requiring direction and/or formal actions and furthering the mission to end homelessness in 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. https://helphopehome.org/about-homelessness/
Regional Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (RFHEA)	Clark County	This document outlines the barriers (impediments) to affordable housing identified in Southern Nevada and recommendations to overcome these impediments https://webfiles.clarkcountynv.gov//Clark%20County%20RFHEA%202025%20Draft%20for%20Public%20Comment.pdf
Housing Report NRS 278.237 Assembly Bill 213 (2023)	City of Las Vegas	The City of Las Vegas is an incorporated chartered city that is required to include a housing report element in its master plan pursuant to NRS 278.150. In coordination with other Southern Nevada jurisdictions, the City of Las Vegas contracted with RCG Economics to develop this report pursuant to the provisions added to Chapter 278. As such, the City hereby submitted the report to the Nevada Division of Housing and the Advisory Committee on Housing created by NRS 319.174. https://files.lasvegasnevada.gov/planning/Housing%20Report%202024.pdf
LVGEA Action Plan	Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance	The Southern Nevada Comprehensive Economic Strategy is the result of a collaborative effort between the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance (LVGEA) and over 300 stakeholders in Southern Nevada. This document will guide decisions made by the LVGEA as it sets about the task of diversifying Southern Nevada's economy and laying the foundations for long-term economic stability. Chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://lvgea.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/2024-Annual-Report-digital.pdf

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Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority Plans	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	The 5-Year and Annual PHA Plans provide a ready source for interested parties to locate basic PHA policies, rules, and requirements concerning the PHA's operations, programs, and services, and informs HUD, families served by the PHA, and members of the public of the PHAs mission, goals and objectives for serving the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low- income families. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mQYsmB1D2D9JfgBRM6vXK_jyG7Cp18pY/view
Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan	City of Las Vegas	The Plan provides a framework for Las Vegas to achieve the desired economic, social, cultural and quality of life future vision for the next 30 years. https://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Business/Planning-Zoning/Master-Special-Area-Plans-Archive
Vision 2045 Downtown Master Plan	City of Las Vegas	The plan revolves around the concept of mixed-use hubs, identified as the 10 catalytic areas for future investments, and the neighborhood centers for the 12 districts that constitute downtown. For each district, the plan outlines its development needs, specific projects to be carried, a summary strategy, conceptual development yields to channel, and current and future transportation and land-use working material detailed to the parcel level. This solid base allowed the city and community to promptly start some of the projects, such as bike share, multi-modal transportation capital improvements, and a reconfiguration of the downtown trails and open space network. https://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Business/Planning-Zoning/Master-Special-Area-Plans-Archive
Charleston Master Plan	Happy Cities, City of Las Vegas	The City of Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan identifies 16 areas for in-depth planning. One of those areas is the Charleston area and this report outlines the results of the first round of engagement for the Charleston Master Plan. The document outlines a vision for the future of Charleston and the goals identified in the Las Vegas 20250 Master Plan.
Hundred Plan	City of Las Vegas	The area known as the historic Westside plays a pivotal and unique role in the history of Las Vegas. In the mid-1950s, the Moulin Rouge on Bonanza became the first integrated resort casino in Las Vegas, and the neighborhood culture and economy was thriving. Some 50

		years later, the Historic Westside still takes pride in its rich cultural community despite economic and urban challenges. Establishing the HUNDRED (Historic Urban Neighborhood Design Redevelopment) Plan for the Westside neighborhood is a vital step in identifying the opportunities to link with the past and create a familiar bridge to the future. Presented within the Plan is a strong vision, eight (8) Big Moves envisioned with practical projects, the stories of the stakeholders and community members, improvement program ideas, and proposed regulation and zoning, which together, will transform the Historic Westside into a vibrant neighborhood. http://www.cedriccrear.com/initiatives/hundred-plan
Affordable Housing Strategic Plan	City of Las Vegas, Department of Neighborhood Services	This plan sets strategies and objectives to guide the City's affordable housing policy and funding
Homeless Strategic Plan	City of Las Vegas, Department of Neighborhood Services	The Plan outlines three strategies to end homelessness in the city of Las Vegas. Each of these strategies reviews short, mid and long-term goals with specific outcomes tied to data. In addition, each goal has outlined action steps the city and Homeless Advisory Committee subcommittees will undertake to achieve citywide goals.
HOPWA Strategic Plan	City of Las Vegas, Department of Neighborhood Services	This is a comprehensive strategic plan to increase housing resources for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS in the EMSA. The Strategic Plan thoroughly examines the difficulties faced by low-income PLWHA, strengths, and challenges in the delivery of services, and the impact of the HOPWA grant in bettering the lives of PLWHA.
HOPWA Needs Assessment	City of Las Vegas, Department of Neighborhood Services	The City of Las Vegas conducted a needs assessment for HOPWA clients, encompassing survey design, data collection, and analysis of survey results. Partner agencies delivering services to HOPWA clients distributed flyers and shared a survey link. A total of 87 surveys were submitted, achieving a response rate of 80%.
Nevada Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan	Las Vegas TGA Ryan White	Nevada's plan objectives align to the three National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) goals: 1) reducing new infections; 2) increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for PLWH; and 3) reducing HIV related disparities and health inequities.

		https://ryanwhite.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/ryanwhite/grants/integrated-hiv-dear-college-6-30-21.pdf
Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis Las Vegas-Henderson Paradise, Nevada	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research	HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research created a Housing Market Analysis of Southern Nevada that covers Market Conditions & Qualifiers, Economic Conditions, Demographics, and Rental & Homeowners Markets. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/publications/pdf/LasVegasHendersonParadiseNV-CHMA-24.pdf

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City worked with the SNH CoC to align our ESG goals in regards to best aiding the homeless community with available resources while further supporting the main goal of ending homelessness. The City is a participant in the Southern Nevada Consortium Meeting. The group meets four times a year and includes the following jurisdictions: Clark County, City of Henderson, city of Las Vegas, and the City of North Las Vegas, State of Nevada Housing Division, the COC and the SNRHA. These meetings are informative and allow the jurisdictions to share experiences, projects, and upcoming events. Topics include Community Development Programs, Housing Programs, Homeless Programs, Planning and Cross Cutting Regulations. In addition, the City participates in a monthly Regional HOME/Housing Collaboration Meeting with the following jurisdictions: Clark County, City of Henderson, City of North Las Vegas, State of Nevada Housing Division, and the SNRHA. During these meetings jurisdictions discuss affordable housing initiatives, upcoming projects, cross cutting regulations, policy discussions, and opportunities to collaborate.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

The city of Las Vegas has been compiling input for several years that have assisted in the drafting of this plan through regional efforts with the Southern Nevada Strong plan, homeless and housing needs surveys, city-wide survey for input into the 2050 Master Plan, feedback from

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community partners and residents, and consult from the Moonridge group whom the City contracted to conduct a survey on strategic resource allocation for the Courtyard.

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

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

The Consolidated Plan was put out for a 30-day public comment period beginning June 9, 2025, through July 9, 2025, prior to the City Council adopting it at the June 18, 2025, Council Meeting.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Street Outreach	Homeless	The 2023 Southern Nevada Homeless PIT Count		All comments were accepted	
2	Public Meetings & Online Survey	Non-targeted/Broad Community	Regional Fair Housing and Equity Assessment 2025	4 Community Meetings were held and an online survey was available that resulted in 40 Stakeholder responses and 113 Resident responses.	All comments were accepted	

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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)
3	Survey – Online and In Person	HIV/AIDS clients & providers	HOPWA Needs Assessment	The City of Las Vegas conducted a needs assessment for HOPWA clients, encompassing survey design, data collection, and analysis of survey results. HOPWA funded agencies delivering services to clients distributed flyers and shared a survey link. A total of 87 surveys were submitted, achieving a response rate of 80%.	All comments were accepted	

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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)
4	Pop-up Events, Stakeholder Sessions, Online Focus Group, Online Survey	Residents and Stakeholders	Charleston Master Plan	The City of Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan identifies 16 areas for in-depth planning. One of those areas is the Charleston area and this report outlines the results of the first round of engagement for the Charleston Master Plan. The outreach engaged with 438 residents and stakeholders.	All comments were accepted.	

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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)
5	Online Survey	Nonprofit partners, developers, property managers, community members	City of Las Vegas Consolidated Plan Survey	The City of Las Vegas conducted a survey for nonprofit partners, developers, property managers, business owners & community members to obtain insight on community needs and priorities. A total of 47 surveys were submitted.	All comments were accepted.	
6	Survey – Online and Door-to-Door	Ward 3 Constituents	Ward 3 – Rafael Rivera Revitalization Plan	The survey was marketed to Ward 3 constituents via social media and targeted communication and direct outreach was targeted to the Rafael Rivera Study Area. 553 completed surveys were submitted by residents and businesses.	All comments were accepted.	

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)
7	Public Meetings	Non-profit agencies that applied for funding	Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB)	The CDRB members are selected by each council members to represent their respective Wards. They provide recommendations to City Council, which are then approved by City Council at a Public Hearing.	All comments were accepted	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The city recognizes that it needs help from both its state and federal partners as the barriers to affordable housing are not just at a local level. The limited vacant developable land within city boundaries will cause it to look toward building up. However, the city recognizes the opportunity that the federal government can play in opening Bureau of Land Management owned land for affordable housing development, which has begun. The city also acknowledges the need to help with homeownership through down payment assistance and counseling for households to become homeowners. Additional gap financing is also needed, especially on smaller scale developments, to help make affordable housing projects financially viable in an environment of high construction and competition.

The City collaborates with the State and multiple local jurisdictions annually to assess the need for additional affordable housing. Not only is there a high demand for new affordable housing units, but the City has also found that the most significant housing problem is cost burden, which is experienced by both homeowners and renters throughout the City. Shrinking housing inventory along with rising construction and land costs have created upward pricing pressures for both homeowners and renters in the Las Vegas Metro market. Housing data shows both a current shortage of affordable housing and a need for additional units to accommodate future population growth. Incentivizing affordable housing development and rehabilitation through subsidies is necessary in mitigating the financial barriers to affordable housing.

As of the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS 2022), across all owner households and irrespective of mortgage-status, monthly housing costs average \$1,758 per month, resulting in 31.5 percent of households being classified as cost burdened and 25 percent excessively cost burdened. Housing gaps are most prevalent among homeowners in the bottom tiers of the household income distribution. For all households in median annual income groups below \$74,999, there is a shortage of 48,818 affordable owner-occupied residential units.

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2025 Shortage of Affordable Homes Report, more than 85% of extremely low-income renters in Las Vegas, experience severe housing cost burdens. And there are 13 affordable and available rental homes per 100 renter households in the Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV Metropolitan Area.

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% of gross income

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

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	605,095	644,595	7%
Households	215,615	237,305	10%
Median Income	\$50,202.00	\$58,377.00	16%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	33,020	27,080	41,915	24,670	110,630
Small Family Households	8,570	8,780	14,360	9,765	51,385
Large Family Households	2,300	2,584	4,070	2,395	11,770
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	7,790	6,445	8,960	5,615	27,325
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,960	4,175	5,385	2,300	9,174
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	5,310	4,090	6,895	3,720	13,925

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	465	230	585	105	1,385	70	50	205	50	375
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	745	609	580	160	2,094	20	120	255	60	455
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,405	1,180	1,295	510	4,390	65	195	410	335	1,005
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	15,030	6,755	2,205	130	24,120	4,915	3,950	2,490	855	12,210

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,350	6,615	12,170	3,455	23,590	1,270	2,220	5,375	3,565	12,430
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,755	0	0	0	3,755	1,345	0	0	0	1,345

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 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	17,645	8,780	4,660	905	31,990	5,070	4,310	3,365	1,295	14,040
Having none of four housing problems	6,860	8,405	19,450	11,015	45,730	3,440	5,585	14,445	11,455	34,925
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 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	5,195	5,690	5,695	16,580	1,555	1,695	2,360	5,610
Large Related	1,875	1,535	1,180	4,590	170	480	629	1,279
Elderly	5,150	3,530	2,425	11,105	3,180	3,070	3,315	9,565
Other	6,435	4,200	5,940	16,575	1,395	1,035	1,775	4,205
Total need by income	18,655	14,955	15,240	48,850	6,300	6,280	8,079	20,659

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 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	0	0	2,695	2,695	1,290	1,080	0	2,370
Large Related	0	0	530	530	85	295	15	395
Elderly	4,385	1,735	540	6,660	2,370	1,840	1,105	5,315
Other	0	6,140	2,145	8,285	1,270	0	0	1,270
Total need by income	4,385	7,875	5,910	18,170	5,015	3,215	1,120	9,350

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 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	1,890	1,570	1,460	535	5,455	70	270	485	300	1,125
Multiple, unrelated family households	125	214	155	80	574	15	35	180	120	350

	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
Other, non-family households	155	85	260	55	555	0	15	10	0	25
Total need by income	2,170	1,869	1,875	670	6,584	85	320	675	420	1,500

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

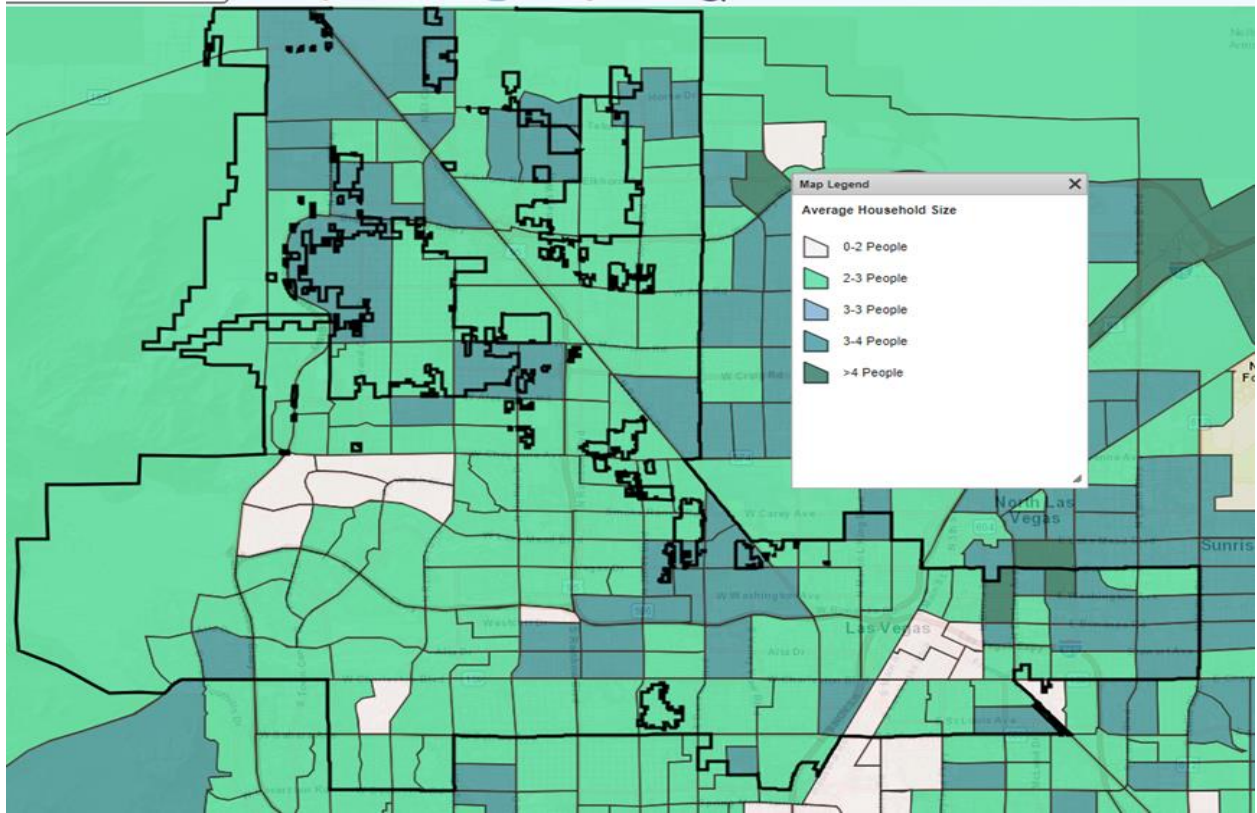
	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present								

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

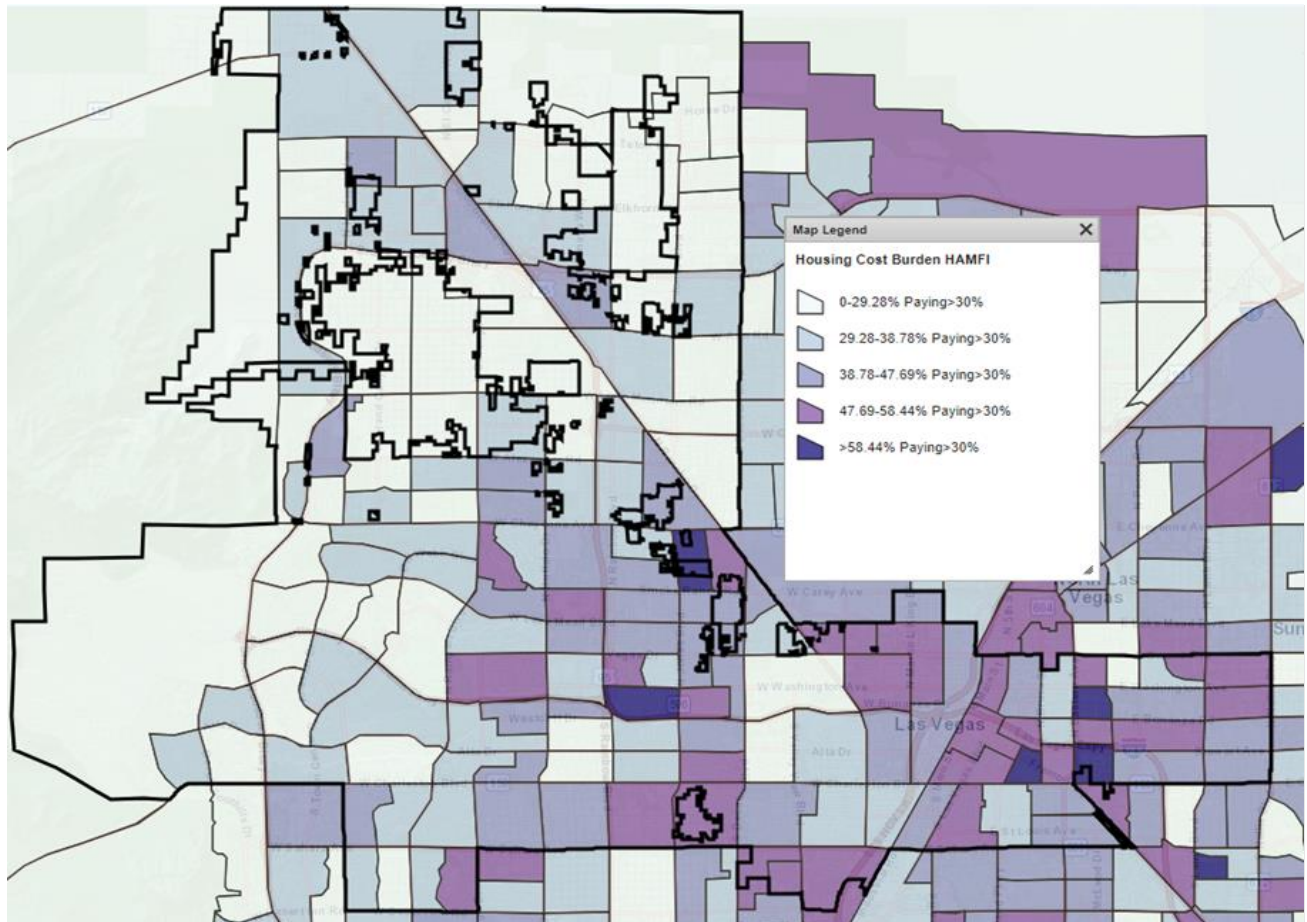
Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to 2022 ACS estimates, single person households made up the second largest group of occupants at 69,552 households or 29%. Of single person households, 39% were 65 years or older with 9% more female householders 65 years or older compared to male households. Single persons were the largest group of renters out of the 99,800 renter-occupied units; they comprised 35,794 people or 36% of renters, which is significantly higher than 2-person households at 25% and 3-person households at 16%. Approximately 59% of single person households were white, 17% were black, and 15% were Hispanic or Latino. The median income for single-person households was \$36,948 in 2022, lower than the median income for two-person households at \$76,294.

The CPD Map shows five census tracts in zip codes 89101 and 89102, which have an average household size of 0-2 people, with a housing cost burden ranging from approximately 39% to over 58% of households, and a poverty rate ranging from 18% to over 43%. Renter households accounted for 82-92% of housing in these areas. Demographic data for residents in these census tracts showed on average 34% were white, 19% were black, 34% were Hispanic, and 8% were Asian. Median home prices varied considerably ranging from \$116,100 to \$422,000. Median rent prices were more uniform ranging from \$512-\$735. The average median income in these census tracts was \$22,494. Housing Need data from the CPD Map indicates there are not enough renter units affordable to low-income households in the area.



CPD Maps: Average Household Size



CPD Map: Housing Cost Burden HAMFI

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

The estimated number and types of families in need of housing assistance, according to the Point in Time count in 2024, was at least 7,906, which was the homeless population in Southern Nevada on the night of the count and was noted to be a 20% increase from 2023. The types of families consisted of single adults at 81% and Families with Children at 19%. Approximately 6% of the population were veterans, 34% were chronically homeless, and 6% were unaccompanied youth. A higher proportion of individuals between the ages of 35-44 experienced homelessness compared to any other age group and African American individuals experienced the highest disparities in homelessness, constituting 42% of the homeless population while only representing 12% of the total population in Clark County.

Of the total population of people experiencing homelessness, 11% reported having a Serious Mental Illness (SMI), 9% reported a Substance Use Disorder (SUD), 3% reported being survivors of domestic violence, and 1% reported being HIV-positive. Those in sheltered settings were more likely to report public health issues or social determinants of health that impact their daily lives.

According to the data from the 2023 ACS 1-year Estimates, 95,837 (14.7%) of the population in the city of Las Vegas are disabled. Approximately 52% of those with a disability were between 18-64 years old and 39% were 65 years and over.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem is cost burden. According to PD&R's 'Worst Case Housing Needs 2023 Report to Congress,' they noted in their executive summary, "For most households, worst case needs are caused by severe rent burdens—that is, paying more than one-half of the household's income for rent. Inadequate housing quality caused only 2.8 percent of worst case needs." PD&R's Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis (CHMA) report as of January 1, 2024, stated that homeownership has become significantly less affordable in the housing market area (HMA) since 2020, while rental affordability has declined sharply since 2019, as home sales prices and rent growth outpaced income growth. The report added that a significantly larger share of lower income renter households in the HMA had severe cost burdens as compared with the nation. As a result, there is a shortage of affordable housing for both renter and owner households.

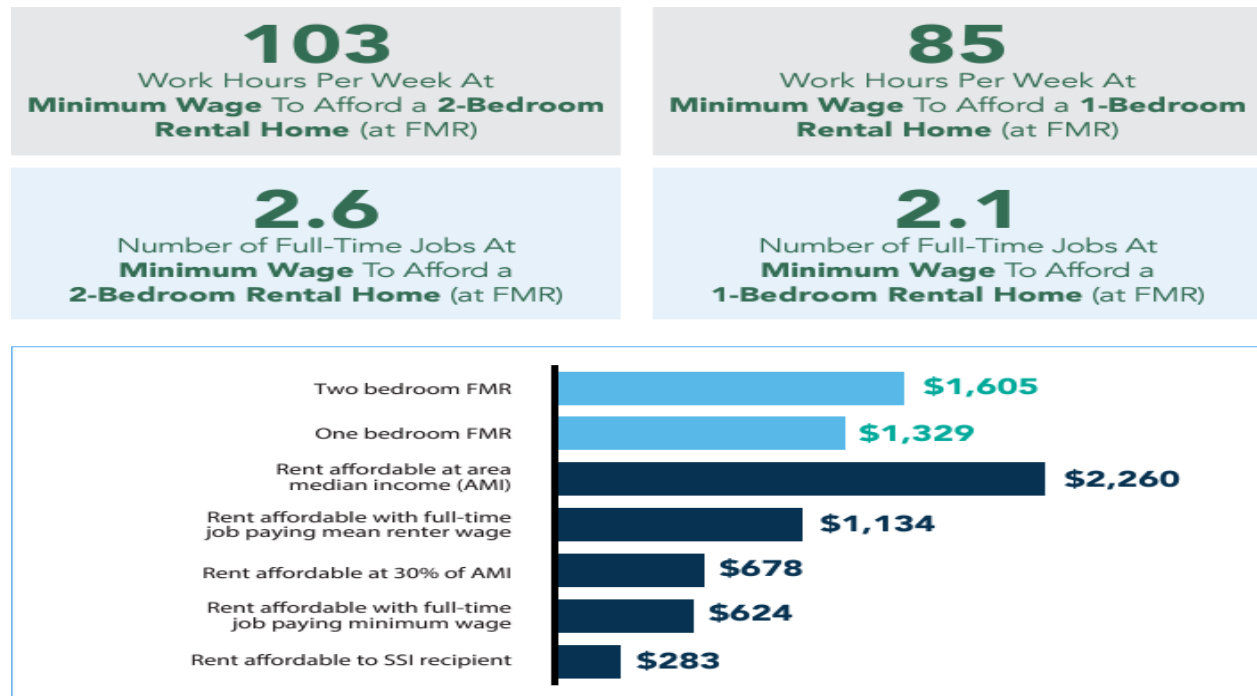
According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2025 Shortage of Affordable Homes Report, more than 85% of extremely low-income renters in Las Vegas, experience severe housing cost burdens. And there are 13 affordable and available rental homes per 100 renter households in the Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV Metropolitan Area.

STATE FACTS	
Minimum Wage	\$12.00
Average Renter Wage	\$21.80
2-Bedroom Housing Wage	\$30.87
Number of Renter Households	483,711
Percent Renters	42%

MOST EXPENSIVE AREAS	HOUSING WAGE
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise MSA	\$31.60
Reno MSA	\$30.42
Douglas County	\$27.77
Elko County	\$27.60
Esmeralda County	\$27.08

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

The most affected populations with regard to housing problems, specifically cost burden, are low-income households who are renters. Housing cost burden was more prevalent among households in the lowest area median income brackets, who are less likely to be homeowners. In the City of Las Vegas' 2023 Housing Report (NRS 278.237/Assembly Bill 213), the shortage of affordable renter-occupied units was found to be approximately 29,934 for all households with a median annual income of less than \$34,999.



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 the data from the 2023 ACS 1-year Estimates, in the city of Las Vegas there were 146,516 children under 18 years old in households. 34.9% of these children lived in a household that had received public assistance such as food stamps in the past 12 months. Approximately 26,693 or 18.6% of children lived in a household with an income below the poverty level in the past 12 months. The percentage of children in households who had incomes below the poverty level were 8.7% in married couple households, 21.4% in male householders with no spouse present, and 34.9% in female householders with no spouse present.

CHAS data from 2017-2021, shows approximately 36% of households in the city of Las Vegas were cost burden including 17% who were severely cost burden. Over 53% of households severely cost burden were extremely low-income with an area median income at or below 30%. Extremely low-income households experiencing severe cost burden were comprised of 75% renters and 25% homeowners and were disproportionately Black/African American and Hispanic.

Summarizing the data together, single-parent households, particularly single mothers and Black and Hispanic households who are renters are more likely to experience severe housing cost burden, with many paying more than 50% of their income on housing. These families are unlikely to be able to meet all of their basic needs if housing consumes nearly one-half or more of their income. Factors such as significant rent increases over recent years, limited affordable housing stock, and gaps in support systems such as affordable childcare put these households as well as formerly homeless families receiving rapid re-housing assistance at risk of homelessness. Access to permanent affordable housing, affordable childcare, transportation, job training, and educational opportunities are needed to address the housing needs of low-income individuals and families with children.

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:

The City of Las Vegas does not estimate at-risk populations, but it is widely recognized that households who are housing cost burden are more likely at risk to experience homelessness. One of the growing concerns, at the U.S. population ages is seniors on fixed income becoming a higher portion of the at-risk population.

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

According to the 2024 COC Report from 2018-2021, income in Clark County grew only modestly. From 2021 to 2022 there was a sharp 36% increase in median household prices which increase in wages followed but at a slower rate compared to the surge in median household prices and Fair Market Rents. This gap between rising housing prices and a slower rise in wages highlights a growing affordability challenge.

Of the population that reported health conditions, which sheltered populations are more than likely to report a health condition compared to unsheltered populations, 11% reported having a Serious Mental Illness, 9% reported a substance use disorder, 3% reported being a survivor of domestic violence and 1% reported being HIV-positive.

Common Barriers to housing instability include the following:

- Financial: Poor Credit History, difficulty paying rent, mortgage or utilities
- Employment: Sporadic employment history or poor income
- Criminal background
- Family size
- Rental history: prior evictions, rent/utility arrears

Discussion

According to the 2017-2021 CHAS data, approximately 84,745 households in the City of Las Vegas were spending over 30% of their income on housing costs. Over 60,000 of these households were very low or

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extremely low-income households, including 33,290 households with “worst case” housing needs - families who have incomes at or below 50% of the area median income and pay more than half of their income toward housing costs. While both renter and owner households experienced cost burden, overall renter households had more housing problems than owner households.

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

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

Introduction

The City will use the 2025 Regional Fair Housing and Equity Assessment (RFHEA) to address the Disproportionately Greater Needs sections. Like all jurisdictions that receive community development block grant funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the jurisdictions covered by this analysis of impediments to fair housing—unincorporated Clark County, Boulder City, Henderson, City of Mesquite, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas—are obligated to affirmatively further fair housing. To fulfill this long-standing obligation to foster a genuinely free market in housing that is not distorted by housing discrimination, these jurisdictions have identified, analyzed, and devised solutions to both private and public sector barriers to fair housing choice that may exist within its borders. As is the case throughout the nation, the impediments to fair housing choice are both local and regional in nature—and the approaches to mitigate them necessarily have local and regional components.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	21,200	2,064	4,215
White	8,160	894	1,660
Black / African American	5,115	295	1,115
Asian	920	210	399
American Indian, Alaska Native	210	0	8
Pacific Islander	75	25	30
Hispanic	5,960	590	900

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*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	21,060	4,965	0
White	8,455	2,715	0
Black / African American	3,190	420	0
Asian	1,045	430	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	35	0
Pacific Islander	160	14	0
Hispanic	7,740	1,325	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,890	15,205	0
White	11,030	6,945	0
Black / African American	3,650	1,625	0
Asian	1,020	875	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	50	0
Pacific Islander	225	80	0
Hispanic	7,135	5,340	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*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	8,395	14,195	0
White	4,440	6,655	0
Black / African American	1,280	1,900	0
Asian	425	1,120	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	150	0
Pacific Islander	50	100	0
Hispanic	1,835	4,000	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*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

Of Households whose income is 0-30% AMI it is estimated that the two demographic groups whose homes have one or more of the established housing problems are Black/African American households (94%) and American Indian/Alaska Native households (100%). Disproportionately Asian (77%) and Pacific Islander householders (67%) have lower percentages of households that have one or more of the establish housing problems.

Of Households whose income is 30-50% AMI it is estimated that Black/African American households (88%), Pacific Islander households (92%) and Hispanic Households (85%) have one or more of the established housing problems. Disproportionately white (76%), Asian (70%), and American Indian, Alaska native (56%) households do not have one or more of the established housing problems.

Of Households whose income is 50-80% AMI it is estimated that American Indian, Alaska Native (72%) and Pacific Islander (73%) have one or more of the stablished housing problems. While Asian (54%) and Hispanic (57%) have lower percentages of households that have one or more of the established housing problems.

Over the three income brackets there is not a general trend of one racial category experiencing more than one of the housing problems compared to a different racial category. However, overall Asian households whose incomes are below 80% AMI experience less housing problems and Black/African American households under 50% AMI experience more housing problems.

Disproportionately, households whose income is below 30% AMI are more than likely to experience an identified housing problem-particularly being cost burden.

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

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

Introduction

The severe housing problem most experienced by homeowners and renters is cost burden. According to the 2022 ACS 5-year estimates, there were 260,767 housing units, with 131,837 owner-occupied units, 108,625 renter-occupied units, and 20,305 vacant housing units. Of those owner-occupied units, 13% of homeowners with a mortgage paid 50% or more in monthly housing costs and 5% of homeowners without a mortgage paid 50% or more in housing costs. The severe housing cost burden is higher among renters with 26% of renters paying 50% or more in housing costs.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,310	3,955	4,215
White	7,315	1,740	1,660
Black / African American	4,720	690	1,115
Asian	715	410	399
American Indian, Alaska Native	210	0	8
Pacific Islander	75	25	30
Hispanic	5,530	1,020	900

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	12,060	13,975	0
White	4,960	6,215	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	1,715	1,895	0
Asian	550	930	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	35	0
Pacific Islander	65	104	0
Hispanic	4,485	4,580	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,370	31,710	0
White	3,175	14,790	0
Black / African American	1,055	4,220	0
Asian	425	1,470	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	135	0
Pacific Islander	95	210	0
Hispanic	2,420	10,055	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,220	20,375	0
White	915	10,175	0
Black / African American	190	2,990	0
Asian	175	1,375	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	190	0
Pacific Islander	20	130	0
Hispanic	770	5,060	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*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

Households identified as having one or more of the four housing problems identified above and whose income is between 0-30% Area Median Income are disproportionately black and Hispanic. While all demographics are calculated as experiencing one or more of the housing problems Black/African American households reported an increase of 11% compared to their portion of population of the city. Hispanic households reported an increase of 5% while Asian and white households were 3% and 2% respectively.

Households in the 30-50% Area Median Income level overall experiencing at least one housing problem was lower than the 0-30% income category and relatively stable but Hispanic and Asian households experienced 3% each higher than other demographic households while Black/African American households was 1% lower compared to their portion of the population of the city.

Households in the 50-80% Area Median Income level overall was relatively stable as Asian and Hispanic households were 1% lower while Black/African American households were 1% higher and white households were 3% higher compared to their proportion of the city population.

Households in the 80-100% Area Median Income level was also relatively stable as White, Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native and Hispanic were 1% higher while Black/African American households were 4% lower compared to their proportion of the city population.

Based upon the data there is not a disproportionate need along demographic/income categories compared to the city as a whole with the exception of households earning between 0-30% Area Median Income as all demographic categories experience at least one of the identified severe housing problems but Hispanic and Black/African American households experience a higher level of at least one problem within the 0-30% Area Median Income bracket.

Demo

Hispanic/Latino and Black communities in Las Vegas have disproportionately high rates of housing insecurity and are overrepresented in homelessness statistics. Lower average incomes and higher rates of poverty among these groups lead to increased vulnerability to eviction and homelessness. Additionally, gentrification in some Las Vegas neighborhoods has displaced lower-income families, often affecting Hispanic and Black residents most heavily.

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:

A household is cost-burdened when it spends more than 30% of its income on rent and utilities and severely cost-burdened when it spends more than 50% of its income on these expenses. About 36% of all City of Las Vegas households are cost-burdened, paying more than 30% of their gross income for housing costs.

According to the July 2024 Housing Report, produced by RCG Economics based on data from ESRI and NV. Demographer, the average annual population increase for the City of Las Vegas is 6,908 people based on the average population increase from 2003-2023. The projected population increase from 2024-2029 is 6,964 as a conservative estimate. When averaging the population increase over the past twenty (20) years the total increase is 6,908/year, which would then create a demand over the course of five (5) years of 34,540 people. As part of its 2050 Master Plan the City has projected on the high end an increase in population of 310,000 people and therefore identified the need to accommodate the expected population increase of 310,000 people would require constructing approximately 110,000 new dwelling units, of which 121,000 would need to meet HUD's affordability criteria.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	137,995	43,885	35,355	4,345
White	79,390	20,960	15,825	1,690
Black / African American	12,980	6,554	6,995	1,135
Asian	9,290	2,340	1,545	399
American Indian, Alaska Native	480	150	330	8
Pacific Islander	685	305	195	30
Hispanic	31,535	12,435	9,340	980

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

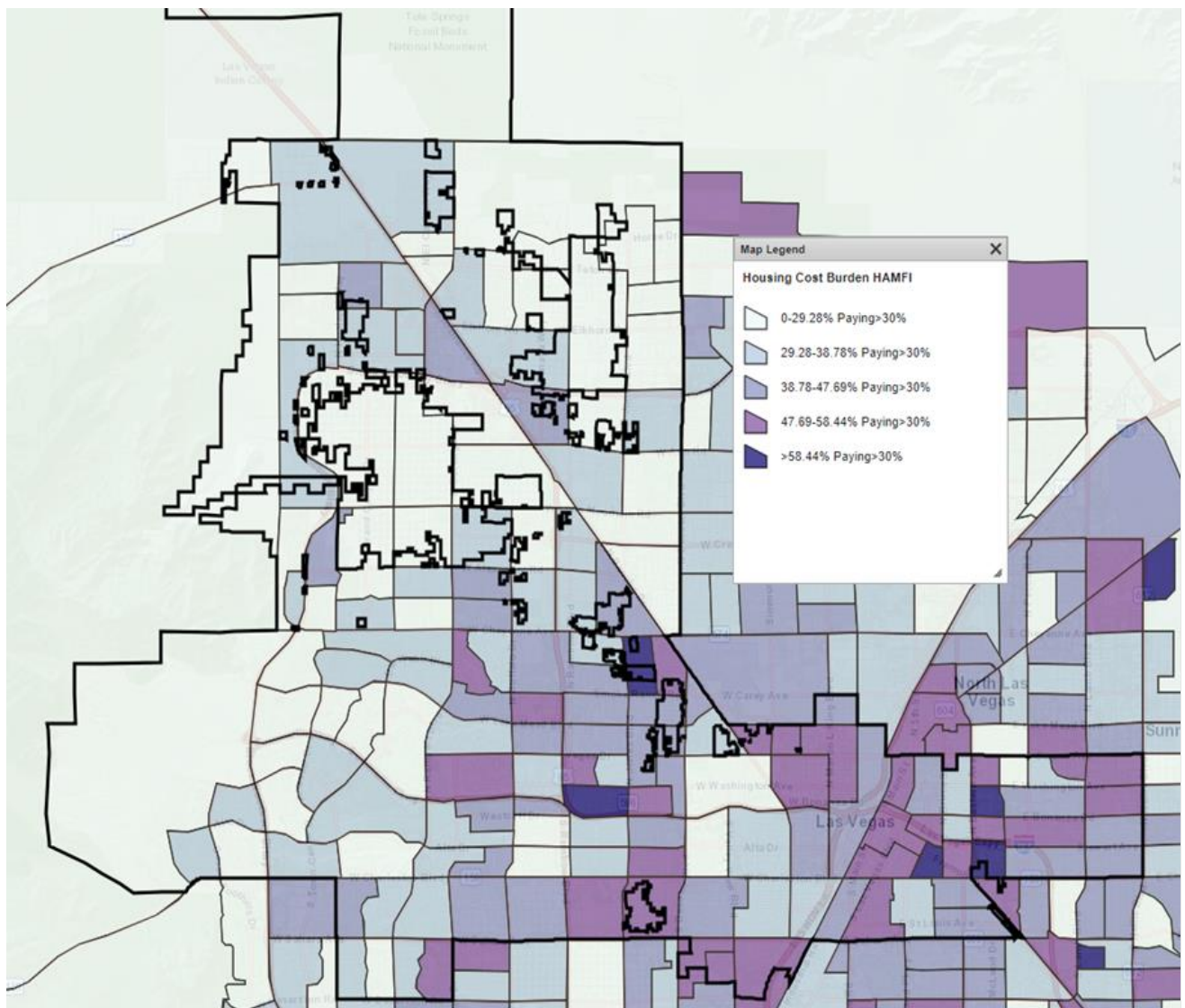
Discussion:

An analysis of the Housing Cost Burden data revealed White and Asian households had the lowest rate of experiencing housing cost burden at 31% and 29% respectively. Compared to the overall rate of 36% of households in the city of Las Vegas experiencing housing cost burden, Hispanic and Pacific Islander households experienced a higher rate of housing cost burden at 40% and 41% respectively.

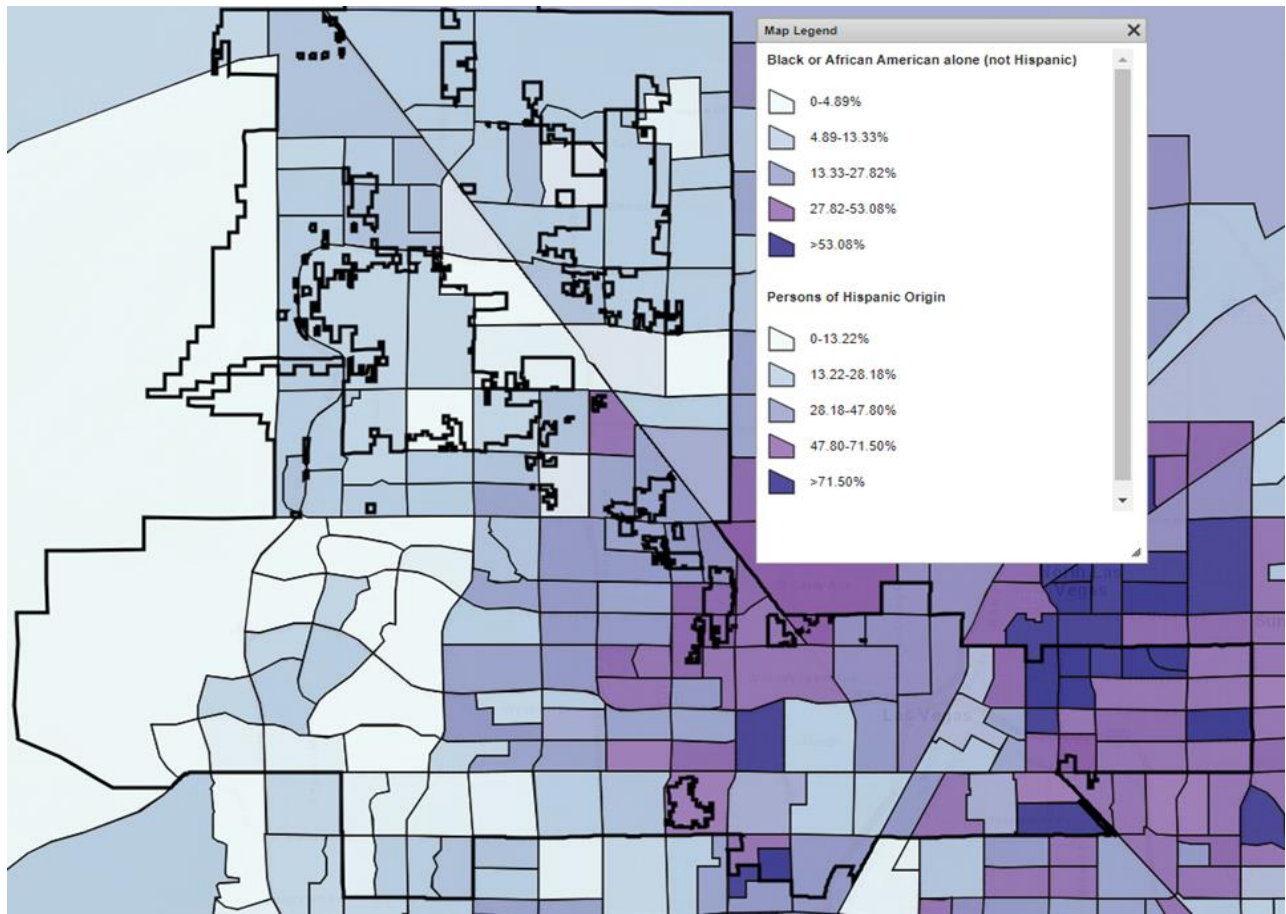
Black/African American and American Indian households experienced the highest rate of housing cost burden at 49% and 50% respectively.

Among households experiencing housing cost burden, Black/African American and American Indian households had a higher rate of severe cost burden compared to any other racial or ethnic category at 25% and 34% respectively.

As shown in the CPD Map for Housing Cost Burden below, areas with the highest percentage of households experiencing housing cost burden are areas with a high concentration of Black/African American and Hispanic households, demonstrating the disproportionately greater need for affordable housing. Due to the relatively small percentage of American Indian and Pacific Islander households, .43% and .55% of all households respectively, there are no racially concentrated areas among those groups.



CPD Maps: Housing Cost Burden HAMFI



CPD Maps: Race/Ethnicity

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?

When analyzing the percentages of demographic groups there is a clear trend that there is a decline in the percentages of severely housing cost burden White/Asian households as the percentage of income being paid toward housing costs increases. The opposite is true for Black/African American households as the percentage of income paid toward housing costs increases. Specifically, as households pay more of their income toward housing costs the white share goes from 58% (30% or less of income) to 44% (50% or more of income). Concurrently, the percentage of Black/African American households goes from 10% (30% or less of income) to 20% (50% or more of income). Asian households show a decline similar to white households though not as stark (7% to 4%). American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander remain consistent across the cost burden spectrum and Hispanic households fluctuates between 23%-28% within the respective categories.

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

There are a number of needs not identified above depending on the age of the household occupants. If a household is a senior, then the best way to help alleviate the housing cost burden is to build more affordable housing particular housing where tenants do not pay more than 30% of income on housing costs. If a household is younger there could be need for childcare and that could prohibit the ability of a parent to work thus costing the household to be more burden. Of course, educational attainment is correlated to income and at least during the 2021-2022 school year the number of Black/African American students who graduated high school was 69% while the number of Hispanic students was 80%.

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

The highest concentrations of poverty are in communities with a high Hispanic and African American population which are the Central and East areas of the City of Las Vegas. Homes in the center part of the Las Vegas Valley tend to be older than along the outskirts. This is a common growth pattern where new homes are built increasingly far away from the city center as it grows. Generally, central tracts have a median year built before 1970 while those along the edge of the Las Vegas Valley were built after 2000.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

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)

Characteristics of Residents

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

Demo

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,731	9,995	64	9,271	312	230
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,188	3,203	20	2,834	165	121	49
Black/African American	0	0	1,397	6,533	39	6,201	137	104	27
Asian	0	0	83	113	3	104	4	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	25	64	1	58	4	1	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	38	82	1	74	2	3	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

There are 3,615 families with disabilities on the Housing Choice Voucher wait list, which is 19.4% of the households on the list. The wait list is closed. There are 1,345 families on the Public Housing wait list and 545 of those are families with disabilities, which is 40.5% of households on the list. The wait list has been closed since 2015 (over 36 months). These households need access to transportation, supportive services for their disabled household member, food assistance, education opportunities and access to other mainstream programs.

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

The wait list total for all HCV programs there are 38,408 families seeking assistance. The agency is currently at 100% voucher utilization and the Tenant Based waiting list is currently closed however we open most of the Project Base developments waitlists. The most recent waitlist was closed in January 2025.

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 is security deposits.

The SNRHA may Project Base up to 20% of its Vouchers. The general locations for future projects will be outside of areas of high concentration of poverty and as defined in the applicable RFP. The SNRHA has partnered with local developers awarding 300 project-based vouchers to support developers building affordable housing for families, seniors, permanent supportive housing and housing for youth aging out of Foster Care.

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

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

Discussion

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

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

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

The 2024 Homeless Census revealed that in Clark County, 7,906 people were experiencing homelessness. This represents a 20 percent increase from the 2023 count. Almost half of the survey respondents self-reported a disabling condition while the number one reason for housing instability was due to job loss or unemployment. According to the PIT count data, African American individuals experience the highest disparities in homelessness, constituting 42 percent of the homeless population.

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

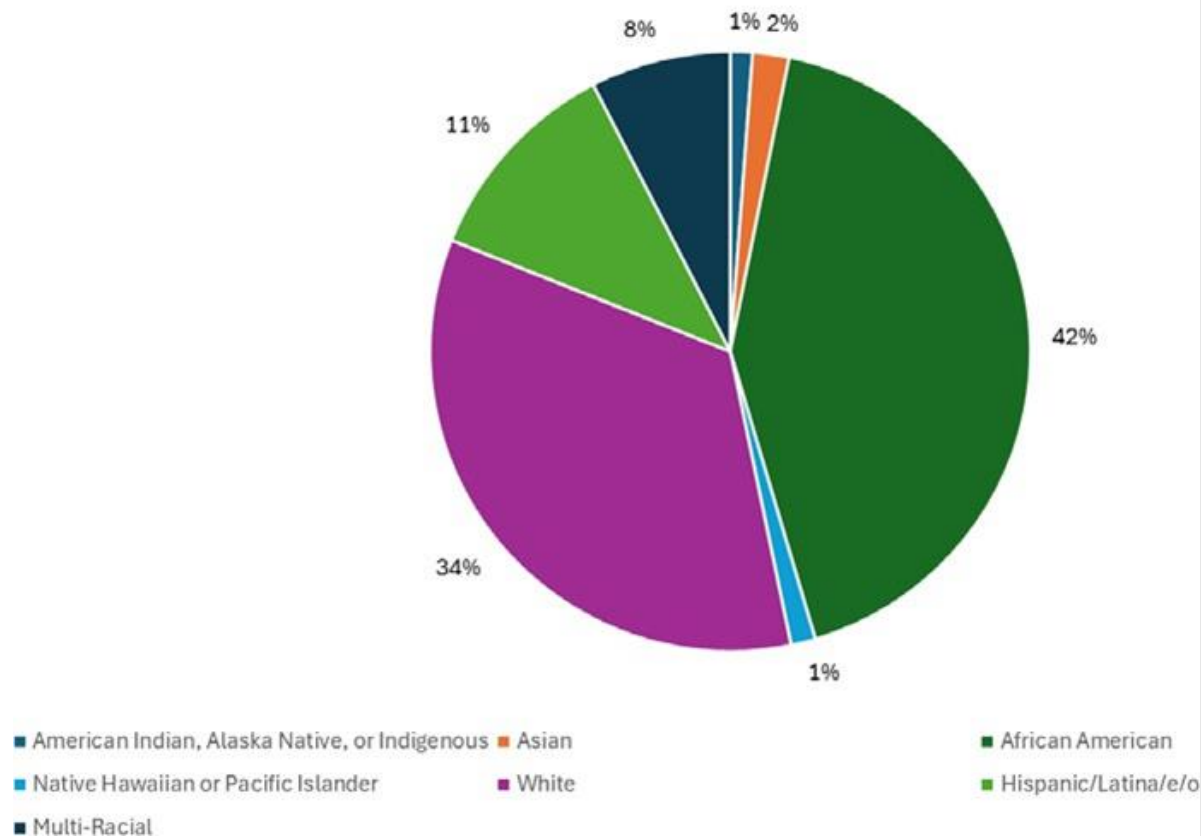
If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children,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

In 2024, the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count found that 7,906 people in Clark County were experiencing homelessness on a single day. Of this total, 3,704 individuals were identified as living in shelters, while an estimated 4,202 people unsheltered. Among those experiencing homelessness in Clark County, 42% identified as Black, African American, or African, 8% as multi-racial, 1% as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, 1% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2% as Asian or Asian American, and 11% as Hispanic.

Some specific subpopulations noted were 81% single adults, 6% Veterans, 6% unaccompanied youth, 19% families with children and 43% chronically homeless. The female homeless population was 63.6% of the count, while the male homeless population was 36.4%.

Demo

People Experiencing Homelessness Population Percentage By Race and Ethnicity



Source: 2024 Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care Census Report 2024

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race & Ethnicity	Sheltered	Unsheltered
White	3,813	7,330
Black, African American, or African	3,734	5,443
Multi-Racial	1,333	2,440
Hispanic/Latina	485	1,123
Asian or Asian American	152	271
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	133	205
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	120	191
Middle Eastern or North African	10	17

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

The 2024 Homeless Point In Time Count and Survey estimated 7,906 people were experiencing homelessness. There were 1,502 (19%) households containing families with children; 6,404 (81%) of households without children; homeless veterans included 6% (475 families) of this population and 475 (6%) Unaccompanied Youth Households.

Additionally, there was a 79% increase in homelessness among those under 18 years of age, between 2023 and 2024. This appears to be correlated to our increase in family specific non-congregate shelter beds as 91% of children under the age of 18 are residing in Shelters.

In 2023, Las Vegas/Clark County CoC had one of the highest numbers of veterans experiencing homelessness in the country, with 912 veterans (3% of the national total). In 2024, there was a 46% decrease in veterans experiencing homelessness in Clark County (87% decrease in unsheltered Veterans and a 9% increase in sheltered). This improvement is partly attributable to enhanced access to shelters, which provide critical services and resources for veterans. Veterans now account for 6% of the total 2024 count. It is important to note that the significant change from 2023 to 2024 is also due to a correction in our demographic projection methodology. Last year, a demographic projection error led to an overestimation of the number of veterans experiencing homelessness. This year, we have refined our projection process to ensure greater accuracy, particularly in our veteran count. These improvements reflect our ongoing commitment to accurately represent the needs of our community and to continuously improve our data collection and analysis methods.

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

Among those experiencing homelessness in Clark County, 42% identified as Black, African American, or African, 8% as multi-racial, 1% as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, 1% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2% as Asian or Asian American, and 11% as Hispanic.

In Clark County, African American individuals face the most significant disparities in representation among people experiencing homelessness, according to our PIT count. When comparing our PIT Count to the American Community Survey (ACS) data, we discovered that a higher proportion of people of color are experiencing homelessness compared to their White counterparts. Specifically, people who identify as Black, African American, or African, make up 12% of the overall Clark County population but make up 42% of the individuals experiencing homelessness.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In 2024, the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count found that 7,906 people in Clark County were experiencing homelessness on a single day. Of this total, 3,704 individuals were identified as living in shelters, while an estimated 4,202 people unsheltered. The number of people experiencing homelessness staying in emergency shelter increased by over 33 percent. A positive development, reflecting the County's proactive response to the 2023 PIT count, where 60 percent of the homeless population was unsheltered.

The Housing Inventory Count classifies projects into different types, including places for people experiencing homelessness, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens. The inventory also includes housing projects for formerly homeless individuals, such as permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and other forms of permanent housing. In Clark County, 51% of the available inventory consists of (Permanent Supportive Housing, Other Permanent Housing, Rapid Rehousing) with the majority being Permanent Supportive housing, while Shelters (Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing) make up the remaining 49%. During the Point-in-Time count, shelters had an 85% overall utilization rate (86% for emergency shelters and 77% for transitional housing). Housing also experienced an 85% utilization rate (71% for permanent supportive housing, 85% for types other than permanent supportive housing, and 100% for rapid rehousing).

Discussion:

In 2024, the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count found that 7,906 people in Clark County were experiencing homelessness on a single day. It's important to recognize that no PIT Count can fully capture the complete extent of homelessness due to several factors. Despite the best efforts of the community, there are inherent challenges in identifying everyone living in unsuitable conditions. Additionally, individuals can only be included in the count if they agree to take part in the PIT survey and provide sufficient details to prevent double counting. It's crucial to note that the PIT Count is just one method of gauging progress in preventing and ending homelessness. It does not encompass the experiences of all individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Clark County each year. However, when combined with data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and feedback from service

providers and individuals with lived experience, the PIT Count offers valuable information that supports the major cities in Clark County, the CoC, and various partners in making progress towards the shared goal of ending homelessness.

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

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	0
Area incidence of AIDS	488
Rate per population	3
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	25
Rate per population (3 years of data)	17
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)	13,000
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	386
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	500

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance, NV 2023 HIV Fast Facts

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	3
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	22
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	10

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Individuals with HIV/AIDS in the Las Vegas Paradise Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) encounter numerous obstacles to achieving self-sufficiency. These challenges include extreme poverty, limited affordable housing options, cultural barriers, and systemic issues like poor credit. Addressing these problems often necessitates the collaboration of multiple systems, including medical and health services, employment rehabilitation programs, support services such as substance abuse treatment, and non-HOPWA funded housing initiatives. Additionally, the growing gap between fair market rent (FMR) rates and income has intensified the housing cost burden for low-income people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). HOPWA services in the EMSA have seen prolonged client engagement in long-term programs and reduced client turnover. The shortage of affordable housing in the area has hindered the capacity to support new clients entering the system.

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

HOPWA housing and supportive service needs are determined by assessing various factors, including income, health status, housing stability, and the availability of resources. Populations in need typically

include individuals with HIV/AIDS, those experiencing homelessness, and those with housing instability. Needs are assessed through surveys, case management, and collaboration with service providers to identify specific challenges, such as access to healthcare, mental health services, and affordable housing. Data from client intake and ongoing monitoring inform these determinations.

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

The EMSA covers a significant geographic area of approximately 7,891 square miles and comprises a diverse array of jurisdictions. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the estimated population for the EMSA in 2023 is around 2,375,000, with approximately 800,000 households. The median age of residents remains 36.9 years. Of the total population, about 65% identify as White, and 22% are foreign-born. Additionally, 50% of the population is female.

In 2023, the median household income is reported at \$65,000, with approximately 11% of individuals living below the poverty line. Around 28% of the population indicates that Social Security is their primary source of income. Notably, 35% of households in the EMSA are headed by single women with children under 18 living in poverty.

For individuals with HIV/AIDS in the Las Vegas-Paradise EMSA, please refer to the tables in NA-10 for detailed information on HIV diagnoses (see Figure 1: HIV Diagnosis in the Las Vegas-Paradise EMSA, 2023 CDC HIV Surveillance Report) and diagnoses of HIV Stage 3 (AIDS) (see Figure 2: HIV Stage 3 (AIDS) Diagnosis in the Las Vegas-Paradise EMSA, 2023 CDC HIV Surveillance Report) within the city's jurisdiction.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

The city will not establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities.

Discussion

The Las Vegas Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area ranks among the top 10 MSAs for the rate of adults and adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection, as of 2022. This underscores the increasing needs of individuals living with HIV/AIDS in the EMSA.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities, along with effective staffing and case management, play a vital role in supporting a diverse range of individuals, regardless of their unique circumstances. Those at risk of or experiencing homelessness require comprehensive services to help achieve economic stability. Essential services include access to computers and telephones, assistance with identification and documentation, resume support, job connections, benefits and insurance guidance, legal aid, pet care, medical services, family support, LGBTQ-focused resources, women's health services, as well as clothing, footwear, and food assistance. These resources are crucial for empowering individuals to attain self-sufficiency.

In terms of primary care, mental health, and behavioral health services, the city of Las Vegas has identified a pressing need for health centers to effectively serve its growing homeless population. The 2024 Homeless Point-in-Time Count revealed the total population of people experiencing homelessness, 11% reported having a Serious Mental Illness (SMI), while 9% reported a Substance Use Disorder (SUD). Additionally, 1% reported being HIV-positive, and 3% reported being survivors of domestic violence at the time of the count, 7,906 individuals were experiencing homelessness, this represents a 20% increase from the 2023 count.

The city of Las Vegas has provided primary health care and limited mental health services on a rotational basis through partnerships with regional agencies. However, as the demand for services at the city's designated resource center for homelessness continues to grow, the need for more permanent support services has become increasingly apparent to facilitate transitions from homelessness to self-sufficiency. Research underscores the necessity for affordable and free healthcare options in low-income areas throughout the jurisdiction.

How were these needs determined?

Current utilization data from the Homeless Resource Center, along with demographic information from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), indicates a strong need for services to support individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The City also relies on data from the Point-in-Time Count, which tracks both sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals. The demand for essential services, such as identification and document retrieval and family housing support, underscores the necessity for these resources, as the number of agencies in Southern Nevada providing these services directly influences this need.

The lack of accessible health, mental, and behavioral health services is a contributing factor to homelessness in the region. As such, the city recognizes that enhancing the availability of these services could help prevent individuals from becoming homeless and facilitate their transition to self-sufficiency.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The Las Vegas City Council creates priorities that provide a vision for the entire city including residents, businesses, visitors and employees. The projects in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) contribute greatly to these priorities, which include.

- Public Safety and Law Enforcement
- Homeless Services
- Economic Diversification

Based on the estimated expenditures on Capital Improvement Projects over the next 5 years, 7% of the budget will go towards Public Safety projects, 21% will fund Sanitation projects and 43% will fund Public Works projects, with an additional 8% towards Culture and Recreation. General projects have 18% of the projected expenditures, which include projects such as Downtown Beautification Programs, Medical District Master Plans, Cemetery Expansions and Health and Wellness Centers.

How were these needs determined?

The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is intended to provide a summary of the city's capital investment for the next five years. It is also intended to stimulate a thought process to determine (a) the city's priority of projects, (b) how the city can use capital and technology to become more efficient, (c) if it is making the best use of limited resources in designating capital funding, and (d) how the city can take advantage of more grant and partnership funding for capital projects. The CIP is a compilation and analysis of the capital needs anticipated over the next five years. The plan includes construction of new facilities, maintenance/renovation of existing facilities, parks, transportation infrastructure and flood control.

A systematic evaluation of all potential capital projects and possible funding sources was undertaken in order to identify projects in the CIP. It is a forward-looking document to organize project priorities. The CIP is revised annually to include new projects, updates on existing projects, reflect changes in priorities and extend the plan an additional year.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Homelessness

- The City of Las Vegas experienced a 20% increase in 2024 in the most recent Point in Time Count. Programs with a homelessness focus must have a program that targets families with children, homeless youth, and/ or single, homeless adults.

Health Services

- The City of Las Vegas seeks to address physical, behavioral and mental health needs, as well as provide substance abuse services to residents of the community.

Youth Services

- The City of Las Vegas is committed to assisting our youth through many different avenues whether it be educational, recreational, counseling, parenting skills classes, etc.

Employment Training

- The City of Las Vegas looks to increase self-sufficiency, including literacy, independent living skills, resume writing, job coaching, financial management, workplace readiness, etc.

How were these needs determined?

Priority needs are determined based on community and programming knowledge, the HOPWA Needs Assessment, the Consolidated Plan Community Survey, agency roundtables and need demonstrated through application cycles. Emphasis is also placed on citywide strategic priorities, Consolidated Plan and community-wide dialogue and input. Funding towards these needs is determined by the Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB) through a biennial program. The Board determines which categories and organizations are funded based on written applications and oral presentations. The city assesses the management of the funds through the first year of the biennial cycle and then the CDRB allocates funding for the second year based on performance of the first year and anticipated budget provided by HUD.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

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

Multiple housing context indicators increased in 2023, including interest rates, average 30-year fixed mortgage rates, and home prices. In 2022, the Federal Reserve began increasing interest rates to tamp down inflation. The Federal Reserve maintained this trend into 2023 and increased rates throughout the year. Average 30-year fixed rate mortgage rates rose from 6.5% in January of 2023 to 7% in December. Las Vegas home prices, as measured by the Case-Schiller repeat sales index, hit their lowest point of 2023 in February and subsequently rose throughout the rest of that year.

The housing opportunity index from the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) and Wells Fargo gives the share of homes sold which were affordable to the median income family. Coming out of the previous recession, the affordability share was high at 83.9% in Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise. Affordability has trended downward since then. Although the index increased from the 4th quarter of 2022 to the 1st quarter of 2023, the index subsequently declined as interest rates increased. For the 4th quarter of 2023, the affordability index stood 14.2% for Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise. The national index decreased to 37.7% by the 4th quarter of 2023; the indexes both nationwide and for Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise reached an all-time low in the 4th quarter of 2023 for this time series (starting in 2013). In Las Vegas, the median income increased 2.7% and median price increased by 1.6% between the 4th quarter of 2022 and 2023.

According to the 2025 Clark County Housing Assessment & Affordability Analysis, 23.5% of homeowners were cost burdened (spending >30% of AMI) and 10.1% were severely cost burdened (spending >50% AMI). Nearly 48% of renters in the county were cost burdened and 24.1% were severely cost burdened. Furthermore, more than a fourth of the homeowners in the county were low income (earning <80% of AMI). Over 56% were cost burdened and about 32% were severely cost burdened. For renters, more than 55% in the county were low income (earning <80% AMI). Over 75% were cost burdened and 43% severely cost burdened. Almost 13% of middle to high-income renters (annual earnings > 80% AMI) were also cost burdened.

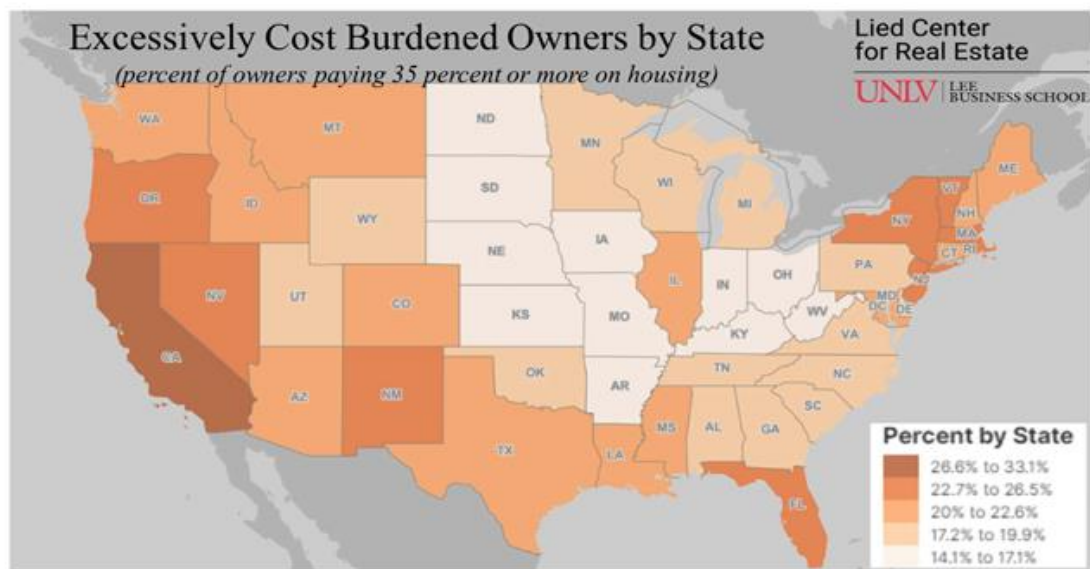
The rate of homelessness as measured by the point-in-time homeless count per thousand population increased in Clark County over the last five years from 2019 to 2023 from 2.4 to 2.8. Year over year the increase was also 16%. The only good news on homelessness rates was that Clark County remains below rates in the 2007 to 2015 period. Both counties are well above the national average rate of point-in-

time homelessness per thousand of 2.0, which had also increased over the past five years and year over year. A total of 8,666 Nevadans were counted as homeless during the 2023 point-in-time count.

Unfinished projects affordable housing projects, whether they be new construction or preservation, are considered to be in the 'pipeline.' This year, 6,612 affordable units were reported to be in the pipeline, down from 7,159 affordable units in 2022. The pipeline was still large as compared to 2021's pipeline of about 3,800 units. A total of 690 new affordable units were completed and added to the inventory, with 23% of them targeted to very low-income households. Completed units were lower than last year's AHPR total of 891 units. This was surprising given the very large pipeline reported in 2022 and an additional 2,069 units first reported to be in the pipeline this year. It turns out that 1,226 units were withdrawn from the pipeline this year because of funding difficulties or other problems.

The state of our housing market

- Nevada 6th most excessively cost burdened state (35% or more of GMI) for owners, second in the West behind CA.



Source: Lied Center for Real Estate, U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-Year Estimates, DP04

Summary of Affordable Housing Activity

Category of housing unit or assistance	Total units or households (includes all nine jurisdictions)*	% Very Low Income (VLI)
Single family/mobile home for rent or for sale/owner occupied with rent or deed restrictions completed	0	NA
Multi-family rehabilitation completed	764	15%
New multi-family project completed	690	23%
Pipeline projects funded or under construction	6,612	46%
Special population or transitional	0	NA
Single family purchase, rehabilitation or modification assistance	68	35%
Tenant based rental assistance (TBRA)	10,678	98%
Other housing assistance (application fees, deposits, utilities)	Not tracked separately	NA
Support services, homeless services, other tenant-based assistance (City of Las Vegas HOPWA)	66	100%

	Total Rent Restricted Units	Subtotal Set-aside for VLI Households
Clark Co (unincorporated)	1,638	793
minor preservation	219	219
new	1,015	215
preservation	404	359
City of Henderson	620	219
minor preservation	80	69
new	540	150
Mesquite	36	36
new	36	36
City of Las Vegas	1,075	917
minor preservation	55	55
new	600	442
preservation	420	420
City of N. Las Vegas	448	246
new	448	246
Washoe County (unincorporated)	452	13
new	452	13
City of Reno	2,292	793
new	1,584	279
new to inventory preservation	35	35
preservation	673	479
City of Sparks	31	20
new	15	4
preservation	16	16
Grand Total	6,592	3,037

Summary of Multifamily Pipeline Activity by Jurisdiction

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

Introduction

The city of Las Vegas is home to approximately 640,000 people living within 259,000 dwelling units. Overall, the city lacks diversity in housing types and choices. However, more than 80% of all construction has taken place after the 1980's, which results in much of the city's housing stock being in relatively good condition. Housing availability is limited in the City of Las Vegas and affordability across household incomes is a challenge. A variety of strategies must be utilized to maintain existing and develop new affordable housing to meet community needs.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	161,599	62%
1-unit, attached structure	12,197	5%
2-4 units	22,930	9%
5-19 units	35,709	14%
20 or more units	23,642	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,444	1%
Total	259,521	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	611	<1	7,681	7
1 bedroom	1,059	1	20,509	19
2 bedrooms	21,226	17	39,339	36
3 or more bedrooms	103,833	82	43,050	39

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The City maintained or added 1,087 affordable housing units in the last five years from 2020-2024. The target income was 80% AMI or below and included housing for seniors and multi-family units. The City leveraged its HOME Entitlement funds with Bonds, CDBG, HOME State and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AAHTF) dollars to support the projects. Currently the City of Las Vegas requires assisted projects with State Housing Trust Funds to be utilized for households whose income is 60% AMI or below. A portion of local Redevelopment Agency funds (9%) are utilized for affordable housing as well.

According to the 2022 Annual Housing Progress Report (AHPR):

- As reported to the Housing Division, nearly 25,000 households were helped with Emergency Rental Assistance and other Covid-19 related supplemental housing assistance programs. Before the Covid related programs, the number of households assisted with rental assistance ranged from about 1,000 to 4,000 a year.
- The AHPR pipeline number (units with funding in the planning stage or under construction) hit another new high in 2022 at 7,159 units, almost doubling from the year before 3,824-unit pipeline number. Of the 7,159 units in the pipeline, 5,246 units were in new multifamily projects.
- AHPR net inventory increased again in 2022. The total subsidized units in the AHPR inventory increased to 31,334 units, 1,931 units (7%) more than the baseline established in 2014.
- Since 2018 there has been a net gain of 1,336 units with sliding scale rental assistance or set asides for households with incomes at or below 50% of area median family income for a total of 16,220 units. Over half of the AHPR subsidized inventory of units (52%) were in this affordable to Very Low Income (VLI) category.

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

Over the course of the next five years the City estimates approximately 300 units could potentially be lost due to expiring affordability periods. The City is committed to affordable housing preservation and utilizes funding sources for opportunities to maintain these existing units.

For Clark County total, there was a net gain of 577 units (approximately 3%) while population over the period increased by 14%, according to the Nevada Demographer estimates and 2022 projection. The increase in population was greater than the increase in subsidized units and caused a decrease in the subsidized units per thousand metric.

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

According to the July 2024 Housing Report, produced by RCG Economics based on data from ESRI and NV. Demographer, the average annual population increase for the City of Las Vegas is 6,908 people based on the average population increase from 2003-2023. The projected population increase from 2024-2029 is 6,964 as a conservative estimate. When averaging the population increase over the past twenty (20) years the total increase is 6,908/year, which would then create a demand over the course of five (5) years of 34,540 people. As part of its 2050 Master Plan the City has projected on the high end an increase in population of 310,000 people.

To meet the conservative 5-year estimate of 6,964 people the total demand of housing units would be 2,511, which would require construction of 1,377 for sale units, 829 rental units, and 305 subsidized units.

As of the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS 2022), across all owner households and irrespective of mortgage-status, monthly housing costs average \$1,758 per month,

resulting in 31.5 percent of households being classified as cost burdened and 25 percent excessively cost burdened. Housing gaps are most prevalent among homeowners in the bottom tiers of the household income distribution. For all households in median annual income groups below \$74,999, as indicated in the table below there is a shortage of 48,818 affordable owner-occupied residential units.

Lack of Affordable Units

Income	Number of Owner-households	Units Affordable	Shortage
30% AMI (\$19,906/yr)	9,346	—	9,346
50% AMI (\$33,178/yr)	11,735	—	11,735
60% AMI (\$39,813/yr)	3,869	44	3,825
80% AMI (\$53,084/yr)	10,803	755	10,049
100% AMI (\$66,356/yr)	13,872	3,511	10,361
120% AMI (\$79,627/yr)	4,714	1,193	3,521
120+ AMI	77,516	98,578	—
Affordable Housing Unit Shortage			48,818

Source: ACS 2022 5 year, RCG, Clark County Assessor

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The city is focused on improving the quality of its existing housing stock while strategically implementing new policies to help alleviate the current and expected demand of housing on both the rental and homeownership side of the market. Housing data shows both a current shortage of affordable housing and a need for additional units to accommodate future population growth.

Key actions identified by the city's 2050 Master Plan include:

- Diversify and improve housing stock to include a range of building types and “missing middle” housing appropriate for transit-oriented developments.
- Integrate affordable housing into the place types identified in the Land Use Chapter through the use of zoning regulations and other enabled policies.
- Amend LVMC Title 19 to remove affordability barriers and to allow more mixed residential dwelling unit types in areas of transformation and enhancement, including accessory dwelling units, garage conversions, casitas, or granny flats, with selective applications in areas of preservation.
- Accommodate a population increase of approximately 309,000 new residents by constructing approximately 110,000 new dwelling units, of which 121,000 of the City's total 366,535 projected units must be affordable or meet HUD's affordability criteria.

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

- Shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations
- Very low to low-income families have limited housing options

- Lack of sufficient housing options for families with disabilities
- Disproportionate housing needs for certain race and ethnicities

The increasing number of single-person households and the aging population highlight the need for smaller units, including homeownership units for single-person and two-person households. The most cost-effective way to provide these smaller homeownership units is through multi-family structures. Additionally, multi-family units with three or more bedrooms are essential to provide quality, affordable rental housing for larger families in Clark County.

Discussion

Household growth in the Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, Nevada Housing Market Area (HMA) has generally mirrored population growth trends since 2010. However, an increase in the number of smaller households—partly due to a rising share of retirees—has led household growth to outpace population growth since 2010. The average household size is currently estimated at 2.64 people, down from 2.65 in 2020 and 2.70 in 2010. As of January 1, 2024, an estimated 891,800 households reside in the HMA, representing an average annual increase of 12,250 households, or 1.4%, since 2020. This slightly exceeds the annual population growth of 1.3%. By comparison, households in the HMA grew by an average of 13,050, or 1.7%, annually from 2010 to 2020, while the population increased by 1.5% annually. Homeownership in the Housing Market Area (HMA) has become significantly less affordable since 2020, with sales prices rising faster than incomes. In 2024, a record-high 7,906 people experienced homelessness on a single night in January, marking a 20% increase from the 2023 count. There are a limited number of homes affordable for purchase by low- and moderate-income households, and the variety of home types available is also restricted.

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

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

Introduction

As of the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS 2022) Las Vegas' median the median home price in 2024 was \$448,174. Across all owner households and irrespective of mortgage-status, monthly housing costs average \$1,758 per month, resulting in 31.5 percent of households being classified as cost burdened and 25 percent excessively cost burdened.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	168,800	279,700	66%
Median Contract Rent	826	983	19%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	6,847	6%
\$500-999	49,185	46%
\$1,000-1,499	40,941	38%
\$1,500-1,999	8,100	7.5%
\$2,000 or more	2,719	2.5%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

DataSource: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,840	No Data
50% HAMFI	16,404	3,360
80% HAMFI	59,219	16,999
100% HAMFI	No Data	31,469
Total	79,463	51,828

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

DataSource 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,316	1,476	1,750	2,452	2,841
High HOME Rent	1,141	1,224	1,471	1,690	1,866
Low HOME Rent	892	956	1,147	1,326	1,480

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

DataSource: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As shown in the figure below there is a gap of 48,818 affordable units of Owner-Occupied housing in total. That total is broken down below by income level.

Income	Number of Owner-households	Units Affordable	Shortage
<\$19,999	9,346	0	9,346
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4,053	0	4,053
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7,663	0	7,663
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12,056	136	11,920
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21,203	5,367	15,836
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19,087	25,570	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	27,660	61,328	—
>\$150,000	30,769	79,587	—
Affordable Housing Unit Shortage			48,818

Source: ACS 2022 5 year, RCG, Clark County Assessor

As shown in the figure below there is a gap of 29,934 affordable units of Renter-Occupied housing in total. That total is broken down below by income level.

Income	Number of Renter Households	Units Affordable	Shortage
<\$19,999	23,657	0	23,657
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6,315	5,329	986
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11,636	6,345	5,291
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16,679	32,058	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20,174	37,150	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12,749	53,132	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10,851	43,862	—
>\$150,000	6,564	36,498	—
Affordable Housing Unit Shortage			29,934

Source: ACS 2022 5 year, RCG, Clark County Assessor

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

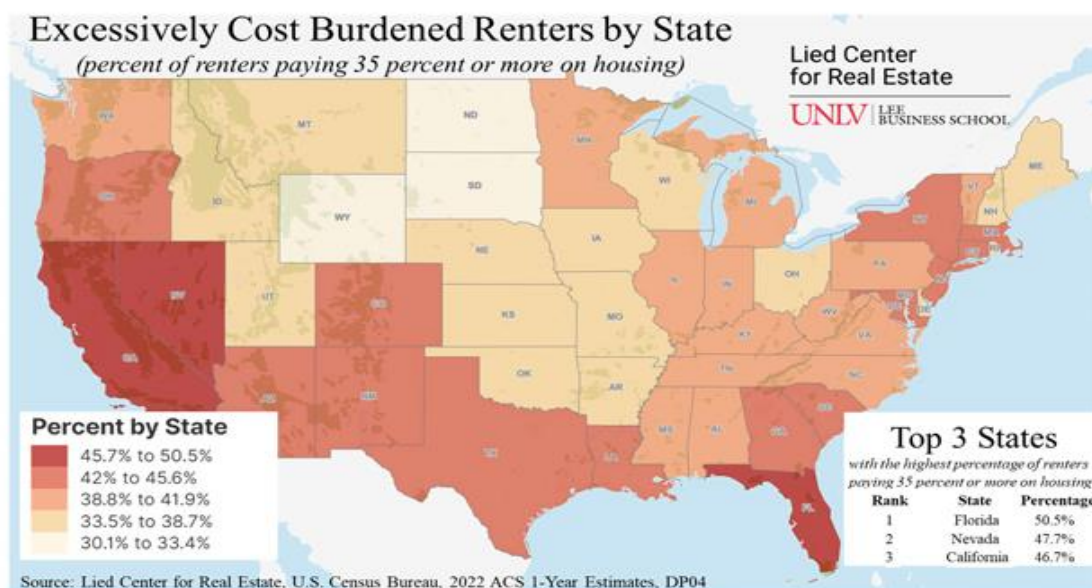
Due to the rising home values and rising rent costs, it is expected that the affordability of housing will continue to be a challenge and may even worsen. However, there are over 1,000 affordable housing units in the pipeline to be built. In addition, the release of Bureau of Land Management property for affordable housing units will increase the number of units that will be coming in the pipeline over the next five (5) years.

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

Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a one-bedroom unit in Las Vegas is \$1,476 while current high and low HOME rents are \$1,224 and \$956 respectively. A very low-income person making 50% Area Median Income (AMI), would pay over 50% of their monthly income towards housing expenses if they pay fair market rent. As of the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS 2023), the median gross rent for a one-bedroom unit in Las Vegas was \$1,294 per month. In areas with rapid rent increases, the median rent might not fully reflect the rising cost of newer, higher quality units, causing the FMR to be higher. An analysis conducted by RCG Economics in July 2024, found that the median contract rent in Las Vegas was \$1,415 per month resulting in a shortage of 29,934 affordable renter-occupied units for all households with median annual income of less than \$34,999.

The state of our housing market

- Nevada 2nd most excessively cost burdened state for renters, behind FL but ahead of CA.



Discussion

In Las Vegas, the median home price as well as rental rates have risen substantially faster than wages resulting in many residents spending over 30% of their income on housing, particularly low-income renters. Population growth also contributed to a limited housing supply, including available affordable housing. To meet existing and future housing demands, the City's strategy to increase and preserve affordable housing will focus on infill and redevelopment.

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

Introduction

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

HUD has defined housing conditions as housing problems that 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 30%.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	33,495	26%	53,615	48%
With two selected Conditions	655	1%	4,845	4%
With three selected Conditions	210	0%	240	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	92,365	73%	51,875	47%
Total	126,725	100%	110,575	99%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	39,780	31%	26,720	24%
1980-1999	60,570	48%	54,120	49%
1950-1979	24,739	20%	27,345	25%
Before 1950	1,640	1%	2,395	2%
Total	126,729	100%	110,580	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	23,959	21%	26,980	26%
Housing Units Built Before 1980 with Children Present	27,035	24%	11,365	11%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	19,529	0	19,529
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 37 - Vacant Units

2023 ACS-5 Year Estimate

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

While the City has funded Rebuilding Together of Southern Nevada for many years during the previous consolidated plan cycle, the city also began implementing an internal rehabilitation program. Since that inception the combined total of projects either completed or projected to date is 51 total households. The demonstrated need for rehabilitation is significant as waitlists are beginning to be established due to the overwhelming demand. 104,654 or 42% of the housing units were built in the city before 1989. Many of these older homes are located in central and east Las Vegas with the highest concentrations in zip codes 89101, 89102, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, and 89145 where over 80% of homes are believed to be in some needs of rehabilitation work.

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

Over 75% of the housing units in Clark county were built between 1970 and 2009, while only 7.9% were built prior to the 1970s. 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. 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 weekly 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

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

Introduction

Clark County is served by Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA). The Housing Authority operates 2,871 units and manages 9,875 Housing Choice Vouchers, providing significant support for affordable housing in the region.

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) provides affordable housing options for low- and moderate-income individuals and families in Southern Nevada. SNRHA's programs include: Public housing SNRHA owns and manages properties that include studio apartments, townhomes, and homes for seniors and people with disabilities. Housing Choice Voucher program. This program allows applicants to live in properties owned by participating landlords. RAD/PBV Housing Program This is an affordable housing program with specific requirements and processes. Supportive services These services help residents find jobs, go to college, and achieve self-sufficiency. Examples include childcare, job readiness, and health and nutrition.

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA) offers various affordable housing options for low- and moderate-income individuals and families in Southern Nevada. SNRHA's programs include:

Public Housing SNRHA owns and manages properties such as studio apartments, townhomes, and homes for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

Housing Choice Voucher Program This program enables applicants to live in properties owned by participating landlords.

RAD/PBV Housing Program An affordable housing program with specific requirements and processes.

Supportive Services These services help residents find employment, pursue higher education, and achieve self-sufficiency. Examples of supportive services include childcare, job readiness programs, and health and nutrition assistance.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				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 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

DataSource: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The public housing consists of 17 separate developments, of which 13 serve families, 1 serve elderly and disabled households, and 3 are specifically designated for the elderly only (age 62 and above). The portfolio also includes 386 scattered-site houses. The SNRHA through its preservation efforts converted 11 properties from Public Housing to Project-Based Vouchers through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program totaling 1,104 units. These units were either completely modernized with the latest design features and/or newly constructed units. About 60.7% of the entire inventory of public housing units serves families and 39.3% serve elderly and elderly/disabled households.

Most SNRHA public housing is concentrated in 3 zip codes just north and west of downtown Las Vegas (89101, 89106 and 89107). In all, 53.8% of the non-scattered-site developments (15 of 27) properties) and 57.4% of the non-scattered-site units (1,488 units) are located in these neighborhoods, which are characterized by low median income, high poverty rates, and high minority concentration. The remainder of the public housing portfolio (former Clark County Housing Authority properties) is located for the most part in more stable neighborhoods in Green Valley/Henderson and the Whitney (East Las Vegas) and Sunrise (Northeast Las Vegas) areas of the unincorporated county. Interestingly, the public housing scattered-site units are widely dispersed and located in some of the best neighborhoods in the Las Vegas Valley, including Centennial (74 units), Summerlin (61 units) and Green Valley/Henderson (40 units).

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

The SNRHA currently owns 1,890 units of conventional public housing in Clark County and houses over 4,000 people under the public housing program, much of the public housing is relatively old. The median age of developments is 40 years. Efforts have been made to continue to modernize these units with the most recent effort being the Choice Neighborhood Initiative Implementation Plan that is revitalizing the 235 unit Marble Manor Development located within the Historic Westside Neighborhood of Las Vegas. The SNRHA will demolish the 235 units and develop 627 units of mixed-income units with retail space, green space and other amenities on the 35 acre parcel.

The SNRHA public and assisted housing stock has significant capital needs. Based upon the PNAs performed by The Nelrod Companies in December 2021 on most of the portfolio, the total estimated cost of repairs to the public housing portfolio is about \$175million with \$2.1 million in need of immediate repair. The report identifies components such as windows, roofs, kitchens and bathrooms for multiple scattered sites as well as Elderly East and West and Henderson.

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

According to SNRHA's FY2024 plan, SNRHA's strategy for addressing the housing needs of families in the jurisdiction and on the waiting list in the upcoming year include; (1) Need: Shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations Strategy1, Maximize the number of affordable units available to the PHA within its current resources by:

- Employ effective maintenance and management policies to minimize the number of public housing units off-line
- Reduce turnover time for vacated public housing units
- Reduce time to renovate public housing units
- Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through mixed finance development
- Seek replacement of public housing units lost to the inventory through section 8 replacement housing resources
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by establishing payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the jurisdiction
- Undertake measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families assisted by the PHA, regardless of unit size required
- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by marketing the program to owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration

- Maintain or increase section 8 lease-up rates by effectively screening Section 8 applicants to increase owner acceptance of program
- Participate in the Consolidated Plan development process to ensure coordination with broader community strategies

Strategy 2: Increase the number of affordable housing units by:

- Apply for additional section 8 units should they become available
- Leverage affordable housing resources in the community through the creation of mixed-finance housing
- Pursue housing resources other than public housing or Section 8 tenant-based assistance. Need: Specific Family Types: Families at or below 30% of median Strategy 1: Target available assistance to families at or below 30 % of AMI
- Exceed HUD federal targeting requirements for families at or below 30% of AMI in public housing
- Exceed HUD federal targeting requirements for families at or below 30% of AMI in tenant-based section 8 assistance
- Employ admissions preferences aimed at families with economic hardships
- Adopt rent policies to support and encourage work
- Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs
- Continuing implementation of the Limited English Proficiency Plan in conjunction with SNRHA's Affirmative Marketing Plan to ensure all eligible applicants/participants have equal access to all programs and services.

Discussion:

SNRHA operates a variety of Affordable Housing Properties (AHP) acquired by or donated to the 3 former housing authorities over the last 50 years. The portfolio includes 1,043 housing units in 6 developments, 229 mobile home pads, and 182 scattered-site units, some acquired and rehabilitated under the 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.

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

Introduction

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households (Analysis Year – 7/1/2023 - 7/1/2024 (Clark County))

	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)	4,192	273	92	3,826	0
Households with Only Adults	2,185	811	1,199	9,846	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	13,317	0
Veterans	115	0	821	11,941	0
Unaccompanied Youth	383	0	262	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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 City uses its ESG, CDBG, HOME-ARP and HOPWA funding to support community agencies that provide comprehensive services to homeless individuals. These programs focus on enhancing employability, addressing healthcare needs to include physical and mental health, and assisting with housing acquisition. Below, we highlight some of the key community partnerships the City relies on to deliver essential services to those experiencing homelessness.

Nonprofit Organizations funded by ESG and HOPWA provide a variety of services, including talk therapy, case management, employment training, mental health support, substance abuse treatment, HIV care, and access to government services. Other local agencies offer housing assistance, prevention programs, and additional services. These supportive services aim to help homeless individuals transition successfully into independent and stable living situations.

The City's HOME-ARP Supportive Services supports programs such as workforce development and life skills, which include workshops and training sessions aimed to enhance employment readiness. Programs are also designed to provide individuals experiencing homelessness with trauma-informed, intensive case management, as well as the resources skills, and training to help them break their cycle of homelessness.

The City's Homeless Resource Center provides onsite medical services and medication storage through the Street Medicine Program such as, but not limited to, quality and accessible medical care, health education, connection to primary care services, connection to higher level of care when necessary, assistance with understanding insurance benefits, connection to Managed Care Organizations, Clark County Social Services, Department of Welfare and Social Services, Southern Nevada Health District, Westcare, and referrals to various behavioral/mental health services and programs. Other services include employment services for assistance with job search and application, assistance with work cards, referral to job fairs, referrals to staffing agencies, referral to vocational training and education program, and employed through connection with external partnered agencies and/or internal department referrals.

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

The City of Las Vegas is an active participant in the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (CoC), Southern Nevada Homelessness CoC Board, SNH Evaluation Working Groups (EWG) and CoC providers will continue to build working relationships and partnerships with job readiness training, employment/ training programs.

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.

Through HOPWA funding, the City of Las Vegas supports a wide network of non-profits, service providers, and agencies offering emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, emergency rental assistance, and eviction prevention services.

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

- Golden Rainbow
- The Just One Project
- CPLC, INC
- Aid for Aids of Nevada
- Access to Healthcare
- Women's Development Center

CDBG Public Services:

Family Promise Navigation Center provides intense case management, client advocacy, and referrals to wrap-around services. The program provides basic needs, daily showers, hygiene products, clothing and access to weekly laundry services. Transportation to and from overnight shelters, as well as daily bus passes for travel to job search appointments and other important appointments. Family Promise will be opening a brand-new facility to house clients on-site in the spring and is working to expand to construct their second building to house an additional five (5) families.

Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth conducts multi-pronged outreach to prevent youth homelessness, provide life-sustaining supplies to youth living on the streets, educate the community, and advocate on behalf of homeless youth through their Safe Place; Youth Outreach and Intervention Program.

Shannon West Homeless Youth Center serves homeless and at-risk youth between the ages of 16-24 by providing emergency shelter, transitional housing and studio apartment to homeless youth.

St. Jude's Ranch for Children Child Victims of Sex Trafficking Program (children 14-18 years old) is a new program (started July 1, 2023) and was developed out of the need to keep child victims out of detention and placed into a therapeutic model of care. The organization is currently building a new campus at the Boulder City Campus, and it is scheduled to be completed in late 2024. However, because of the urgent need to fill an existing gap in services available to these children, the organization has transformed one of the foster homes to serve this vulnerable population. In this program, children attend school onsite, are provided additional therapy services, and participate in life skills and career readiness courses.

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

Introduction

For the elderly, frail seniors, individuals with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), people with substance addictions, and those with HIV/AIDS and their families, securing affordable and reliable transportation is a primary need. Other key concerns include maintaining independence, aging in place, and ensuring housing stability.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	38
PH in Facilities	68
STRMU	194
ST or TH Facilities	19
PH Placement	63

Table 41– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

DataSource: HOPWA CAPER

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

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS:

Through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) program, the City of Las Vegas has served over 1,038 households in the fiscal year 2024 alone. By providing housing information and referrals, housing case management, mental health, and substance abuse treatment and counseling, rental and operating assistance for an emergency, transitional and long-term housing targeted to low-income persons living with LIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Rent, supportive services, and permanent housing placement are the top three housing resources that are offered through this program. Supportive services offered under HOPWA address needs like transportation, case management, employment assistance, legal documents, counseling and mental health and substance abuse treatment. Currently, there are 68 permanent affordable rental units which are operated by three Project Sponsors. AFAN and The Just one Project provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) HOPWA households, in addition, AFAN also provides Short-Term Mortgage Utility Assistance (STRMU). In the past year 2024, 68 households were provided with permanent housing, 38 with TBRA, 63 households with PHP and 194 with STRMU.

Housing stability has a direct correlation to improved health among PLWHA. However, there are over 10,048 people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS within the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) and less than 1% of permanent housing dedicated to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

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

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

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

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

The Las Vegas Recuperative Care Center, a medical respite for homeless patients recovering from illness or injury, served 222 patients during the 2024 year. Of the 222 patients served, 52% of patients transitioned from the Recuperative Care Center into functional housing (transitional housing, MCO housing, sober housing, group and supportive housing) through intensive case management services.

The City's Homeless Resource Center programs collaborate with community agencies to provide housing along with supportive medical services. They offer intensive case management and transportation to medical and mental health appointments. Additionally, they provide technology assistance to help individuals stay updated on their appointments. The programs also offer support for benefits and assistance to eligible individuals, including help for families with disabled children in obtaining disability insurance. Furthermore, these initiatives promote effective coordination between mental and physical health institutions and housing providers.

Southern Nevada Continuum of Care is the largest coordinator of re-entry in Las Vegas. This program includes all housing and homeless service providers in Southern Nevada and utilizes the Coordinated Entry System to assist individuals and families in accessing housing and services. Coordinated Entry is centralized process designed to streamline participant intake, assessment, and referral provision and leverages existing partnerships and resources. This system is tailored to a specific geographic area and is easily accessible to anyone seeking housing or services. The system is designed to ensure that everyone facing a housing crisis has fair and equal access to services. It quickly identifies individuals in need, assesses their strengths and needs, and connects them to appropriate housing and homeless services. This system uses standardized tools and practices and follows a housing first approach, which means

there are no barriers to entry. In an environment with limited resources, it prioritizes support for those who are most vulnerable and have the greatest service needs.

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 of Las Vegas received \$500,000 from the State Community Recovery Funds for the creation of a Psychiatric Health and Wellness Clinic to provide quality care and access to psychiatric and substance use services beginning in 2025. Services will include; treatment planning, medication management, crisis stabilization, outpatient treatment services, medicated assisted treatment (MAT) and therapeutic interventions to support a patient's recovery and outpatient needs. The Psychiatric Health and Wellness Clinic is located on Main Street and Foremaster Street next to the Courtyard HRC and will serve the population in the Corridor of Hope area.

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

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

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

A portion of CDBG Public Service funds are used to help provide supportive services for households/individuals who are not homeless but may have special needs including Olive Crest, Foster Kinship, and St. Jude's Ranch for Children.

Olive Crest in Nevada provides a wrap-around continuum of services designed to prevent child abuse and neglect; recruit, train, and support foster families; and help victims of childhood trauma grow into the people they were meant to be.

Foster Kinship's Navigator Program is an evidence-based, comprehensive support program for kinship caregivers designed to increase the stability and well-being of the kinship family. Foster Kinship empowers kinship caregivers in three ways: 1.) We help to ensure a safe home for children by providing immediate basic needs assistance. 2.) We help caregivers provide the most stable home for children by providing legal guidance, financial help, and housing support. 3.) Finally, we ensure that kinship caregivers can provide the most nurturing home for children through education, family events, and support groups.

St. Jude's Child Victims of Sex Trafficking Program works alongside local child welfare and law enforcement agencies to immediately receive young women who were identified as trafficking victims in

Las Vegas. Prior to the organization developing a child victim's program, these individuals were placed in local juvenile hall or held by child welfare agencies.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

There are not any direct Public Policies that have negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment in fact the city has worked extensively on identifying and implementing proposals to address barriers that did exist including the two listed below:

Barrier Addressed: Limitations of Existing Laws, Regulations, and Land Use Policies

The City recognized that existing land use policy did not allow for diversification of uses and it relied upon a traditional zoning code that required separation of uses such as single-family vs multi-family within neighborhoods.

Policy Decision: Implement a Form-Based Code (FBC)

Impact: The updated code will allow for adaptive reuse of existing buildings and natural redevelopment of areas. In theory any use can inhabit an existing building or land within reason (i.e. less severe delineate between single or multi-family housing being permitted).

Implementation: In 2018, the City of Las Vegas adopted a Form Based Code and development of the code is ongoing for districts within the city as the need/time is available.

Barrier Addressed: Permitting Process

The City recognized that incentives could be provided to encourage the development of affordable housing.

Goal 2: Reduce the lengthy review process and associated fees

Policy Decision: Adopt an ordinance to add amendments to the Unified Development Code of the City of Las Vegas, which included density bonuses, height bonuses, financial incentives and prioritized review (or a combination thereof) that may be available for the development or maintenance of affordable housing. City Council adopted these ordinances in 2023.

Impact: When applications are submitted, the timeframe for review is reduced therefore the development process is quicker.

Implementation: Since 2023, the City of Las Vegas has adopted the height Bonus, density bonus and fee reduction pertaining to affordable housing development

There are gentrification or segregation issues within the city that the city takes into account when redeveloping deteriorating communities. This was included in the development of the established NRSA pertaining to East Las Vegas and the Historic Westside.

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

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs Clark County	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,008	2,563	1%		
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	69,936	31,793	22%		
Construction	21,323	83,760	7%		
Education and Healthcare Services	49,609	124,843	16%		
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	19,023	35,624	6%		
Information	4,683	14,770	2%		
Manufacturing	9,764	30,725	3%		
Other Services	14,423	49,238	5%		
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	37,413	58,848	12%		
Public Administration	10,772		4%		
Retail Trade	36,141	115,206	11.5%		
Transportation & Warehousing	15,908	72,995	5%		
Wholesale Trade	6,001	26,625	2%		
Grand Total	318,502	646,990			

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	317,842
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	296,004
Unemployment Rate	6.9%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People Median Income
Management, business and financial	90,497
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	
Service	77,591
Sales and office	70,037
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	25,877
Production, transportation and material moving	32,002

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	170,363	61.56%
30-59 Minutes	94,098	34.00%
60 or More Minutes	12,287	4.44%
Total	276,748	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	33,554	4,013	13,235
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	64,063	2,908	20,938
Some college or Associate's degree	82,604	3,490	22,066
Bachelor's degree or higher	81,536	2,243	13,455

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	692	2,299	5,090	13,135	7,904
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8,325	6,735	9,672	13,871	6,656
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	23,848	25,506	22,145	40,600	29,373
Some college, no degree	15,605	20,850	22,647	36,858	27,313
Associate’s degree	2,553	7,138	8,589	12,947	7,539
Bachelor’s degree	3,903	19,195	16,139	28,108	17,098
Graduate or professional degree	342	7,966	9,262	19,347	15,105

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$ 27,711
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$ 32,115
Some college or Associate’s degree	\$ 37,652
Bachelor’s degree	\$ 50,045
Graduate or professional degree	\$ 69,842

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

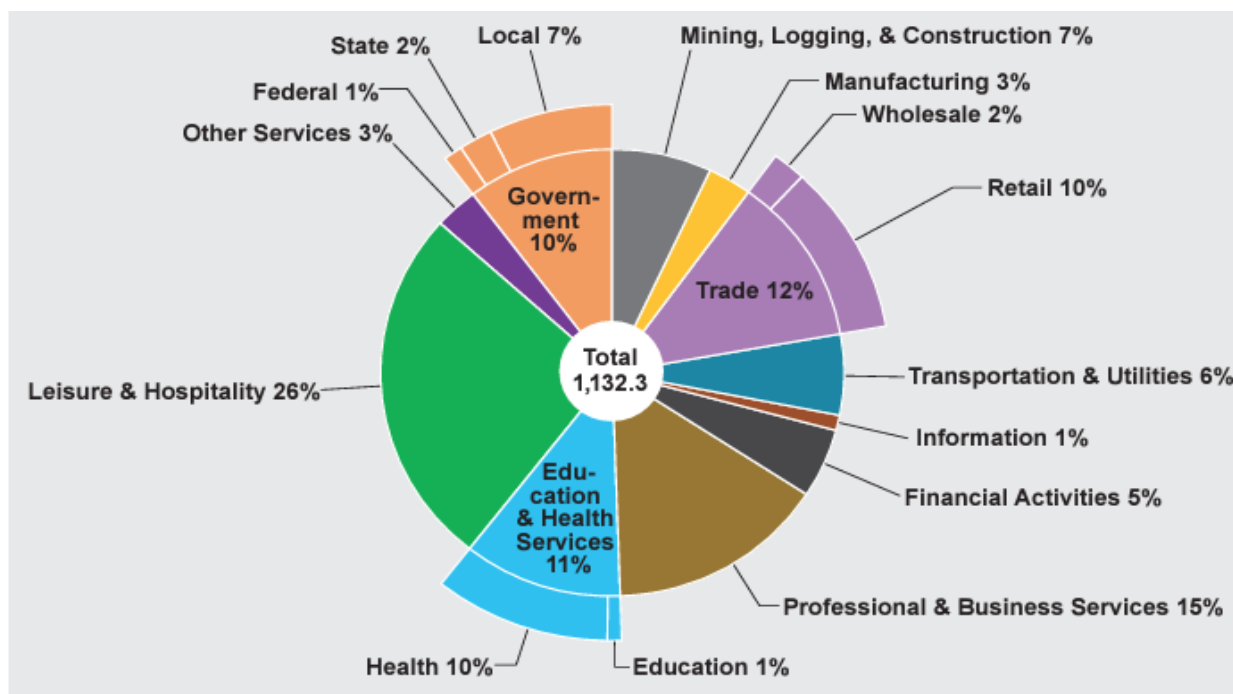
Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

As the largest casino gaming market in the nation, tourism is the principal economic base of the jurisdiction, which directly or indirectly supported approximately 358,900 jobs and generated an estimated \$79.3 billion of economic activity in the jurisdiction during 2022 (Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority [LVCVA]). The Strip, an approximately 5-mile portion of South Las Vegas Boulevard primarily in the unincorporated community of Paradise, is home to 31 casinos and contributes significantly to the economy of the HMA.

In 2023, the number of jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector surpassed 2019 levels with an increase of 17,200 jobs, or 6.1 percent. The leisure and hospitality sector in the Las Vegas jurisdiction added the most jobs of any nonfarm payroll sector from 2011 through 2019, increasing by an average of 4,500 jobs, or 1.7 percent, annually.

The leisure and hospitality sector is the largest employment sector in the jurisdiction, accounting for 26 percent of total nonfarm payrolls, compared with 11 percent nationally. The presence of approximately 220 casinos, nearly 152,300 hotel rooms, and 15 million square feet of meeting and exhibition space

support jobs in the sector (LVCVA; Nevada Gaming Control Board, October 2023). The sector includes the two largest employers, MGM Resorts International and Caesars Entertainment, Inc., which operate a combined 17 casinos on The Strip. Tourism activity has increased significantly after plummeting in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of visitors increased 5 percent in 2023 from a year ago to 40.83 million but was still 4 percent less than the 42.52 million visitors in 2019, whereas gaming revenue has more than doubled compared with 2019. Several large-scale developments have contributed to job growth in the leisure and hospitality sector. The transportation and utilities sector has been the fastest growing employment sector in the jurisdiction since 2020, largely because of e-commerce and the growing demand for warehouse space.



Share of Payroll Jobs

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce

- **Skilled Labor:** The city requires a workforce proficient in hospitality, technology, healthcare, and construction.
- **Education & Training:** Institutions like UNLV and the College of Southern Nevada play a crucial role in aligning education with industry demands.
- **Labor Shortages and High Turnover:** Las Vegas has one of the highest turnover rates in the country, particularly in the hospitality and service industries².

Infrastructure

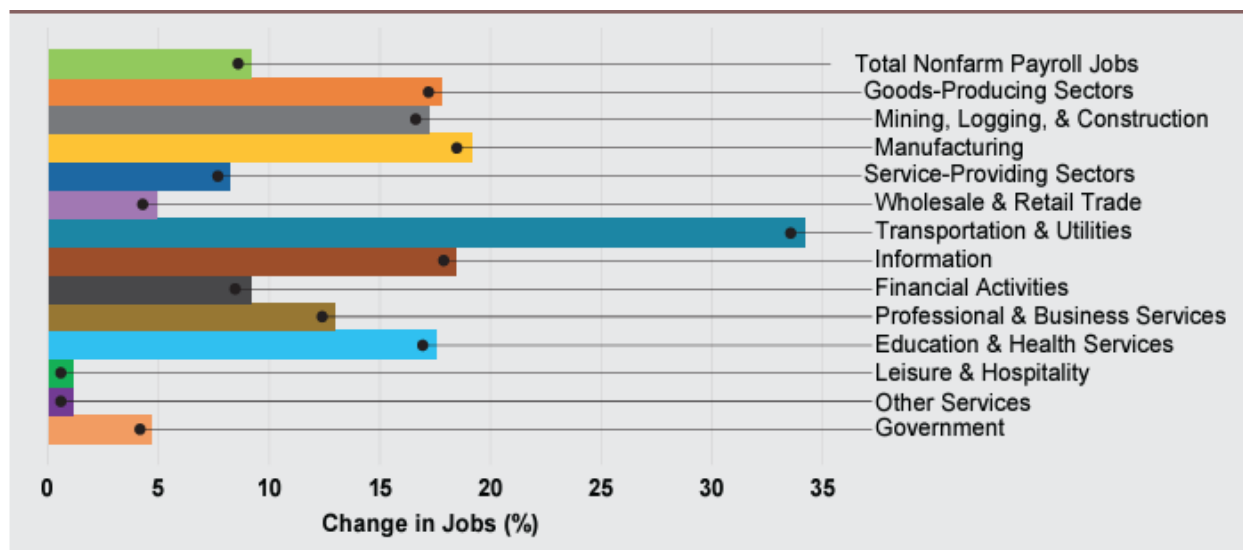
- **Transportation & Mobility:** Investments in roads, public transit, and autonomous vehicle technology are essential for business growth.

- **Technology & Innovation:** Las Vegas is fostering tech-based industries, including gaming and smart city initiatives.
- **Infrastructure Advantages:** Las Vegas infrastructure, including downtown, the Medical District, and citywide amenities, serves as a key economic driver and prime location for growth.

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.

In 2020, countermeasures to slow the spread of COVID-19 resulted in payrolls declining by 122,100 jobs, or 11.8 percent, compared with a 6.0-percent decline nationally. The leisure and hospitality sector had the steepest declines across the nation, and the pandemic had an outsized impact on that sector. Job growth corresponded with economic activity fully resuming when COVID-19 vaccines became available.

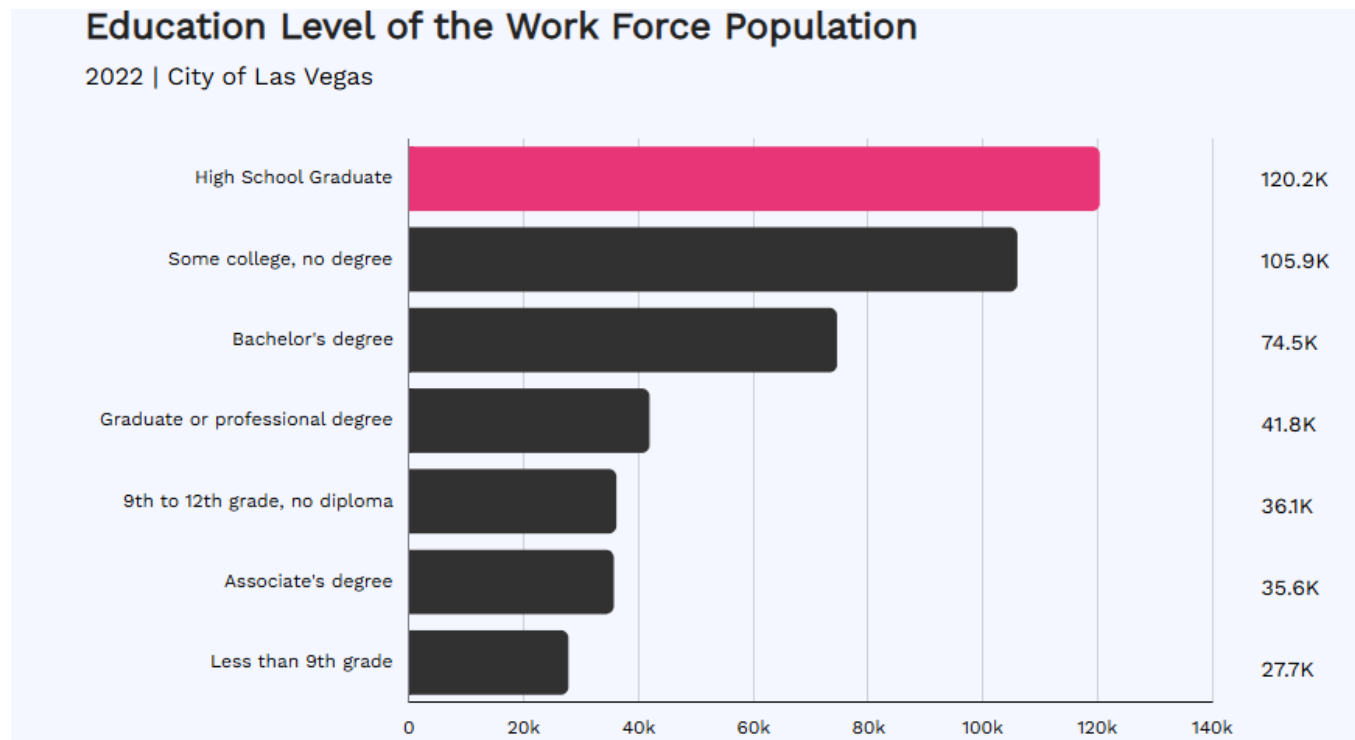
In 2023, the leisure and hospitality sector led job growth in numeric terms, adding 17,200 jobs, or 6.1 percent, following a gain of 38,600 jobs, or 16.0 percent, in 2022. Despite strong growth in this sector during the past 3 years, leisure and hospitality payrolls are only 1.1 percent above prepandemic levels. The sector contracted 29.1 percent, or by 85,600 jobs, in 2020, accounting for more than 70 percent of all jobs lost that year. New hotels, attractions, and sporting venues contributed to increased tourism activity during the past year. Seven hotels opened in 2023, adding approximately 4,650 rooms and creating an estimated 5,570 new jobs.



Sector Growth in Las Vegas, 2020 - Current

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

According to the 2022 City of Las Vegas Community Dashboard, 120,200 of the workforce population are a High School Graduate, while 74,500 have a bachelor's degree.



Southern Nevada continues to experience scarcity in a trained healthcare workforce that has been negatively impacted by the pandemic, with total annual demand for registered nurses alone expected to reach 1,588 workers and several other healthcare jobs ranking in the top 100 for in-demand occupations in Southern Nevada. The same is true for higher-level technical roles like software developers, engineers, architects, and cybersecurity specialists, representing additional demand for thousands of workers in fields that in many instances require two- and four-year degrees, or even advanced degrees.

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.

The city recognizes the necessity to diversify the economy. While gaming and tourism will continue to be important economic sectors, diversification will help Las Vegas attract more occupations in target industries, including technology, health care, finance, clean energy, logistics and light manufacturing. To ensure workers are prepared for new jobs, the city is also working to develop new partnerships with UNLV and the College of Southern Nevada to expand campuses and develop workforce training programs.

The Batteries Included Youth Initiative is a unique collaboration between the city, Clark County School District and Nevada Partners that represents a combined commitment to excellence and achievement. The initiative is designed to ensure Las Vegas teens reach their greatest potential by providing after-

school educational activities focused on leadership, community service, career planning and preparing for college. Batteries Included has teen councils located at community centers and high schools.

Workforce Development is a priority of the city of Las Vegas, and the city offers programs to help young adults enter the workforce. The Strong Future Youth Employment Program addresses deficiencies among high school graduates in such skills as professionalism, teamwork, critical thinking, communication, and work ethic. The program offers employability training and skills in public speaking, initiative and enterprise, effective communication, social media responsibility, effective time management, conflict resolution, interviewing techniques/strategies, resume writing, technology, planning and organizing, and teamwork.

The City of Las Vegas Second Chance Employment Program (SCEP) is designed for individuals reentering their communities from state and federal prisons and local jails, particularly those facing homelessness and unemployment. This program connects clients with full-time job opportunities, housing, and other supportive services based on a vulnerability assessment. The primary goal is to reduce recidivism and enhance the reentry process for justice-involved individuals. The city has partnered with a local nonprofit organization to offer educational and vocational training, soft skills development, and a strong focus on cognitive-behavioral therapies and work readiness. Furthermore, the program will incorporate risk-need responsiveness and general education assessments. Most importantly, participants will receive intensive one-on-one case management throughout their post-release journey.

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

Not applicable

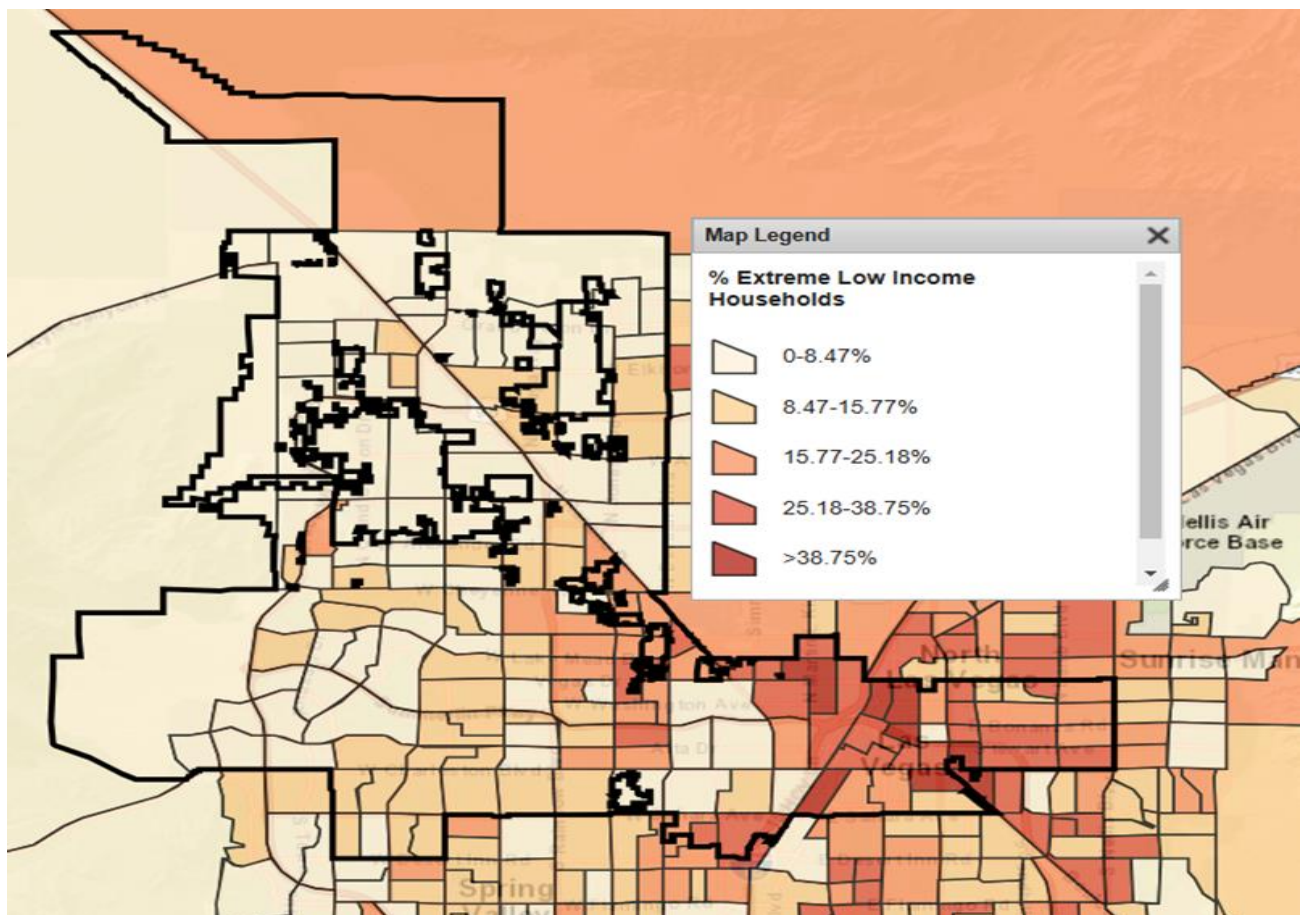
If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Discussion

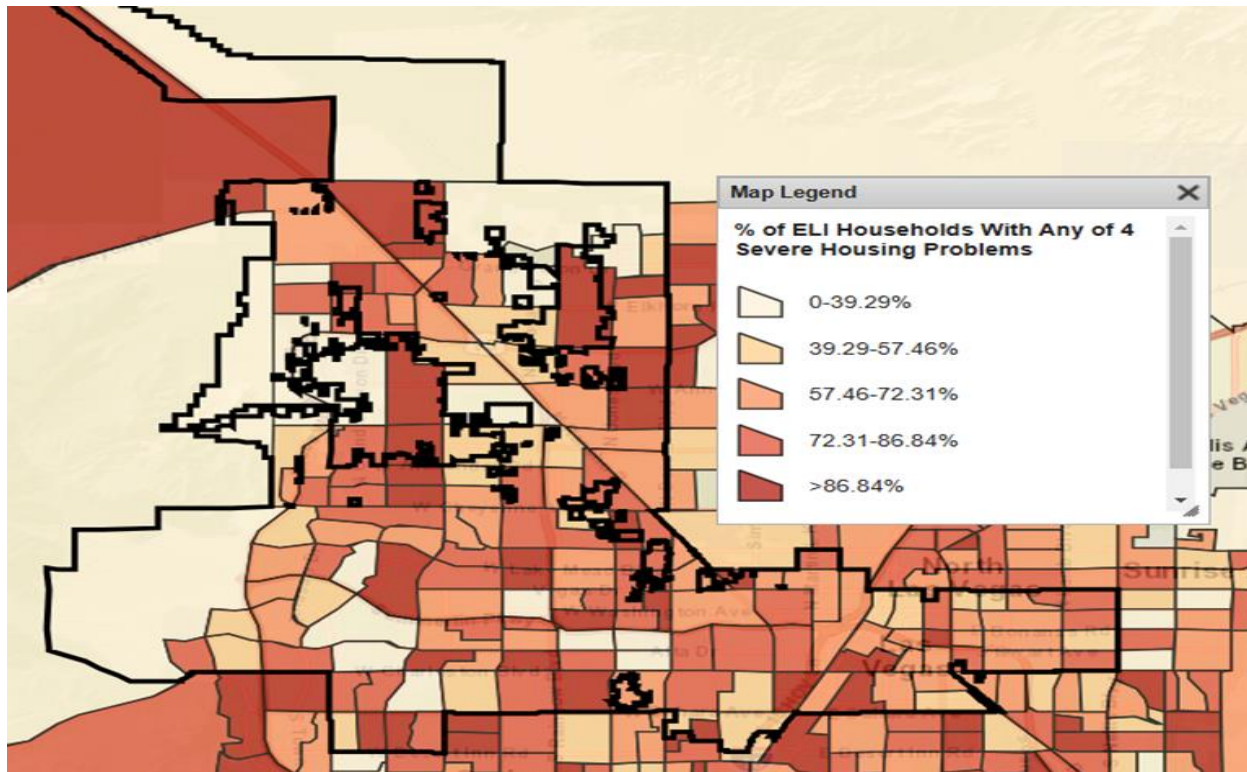
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

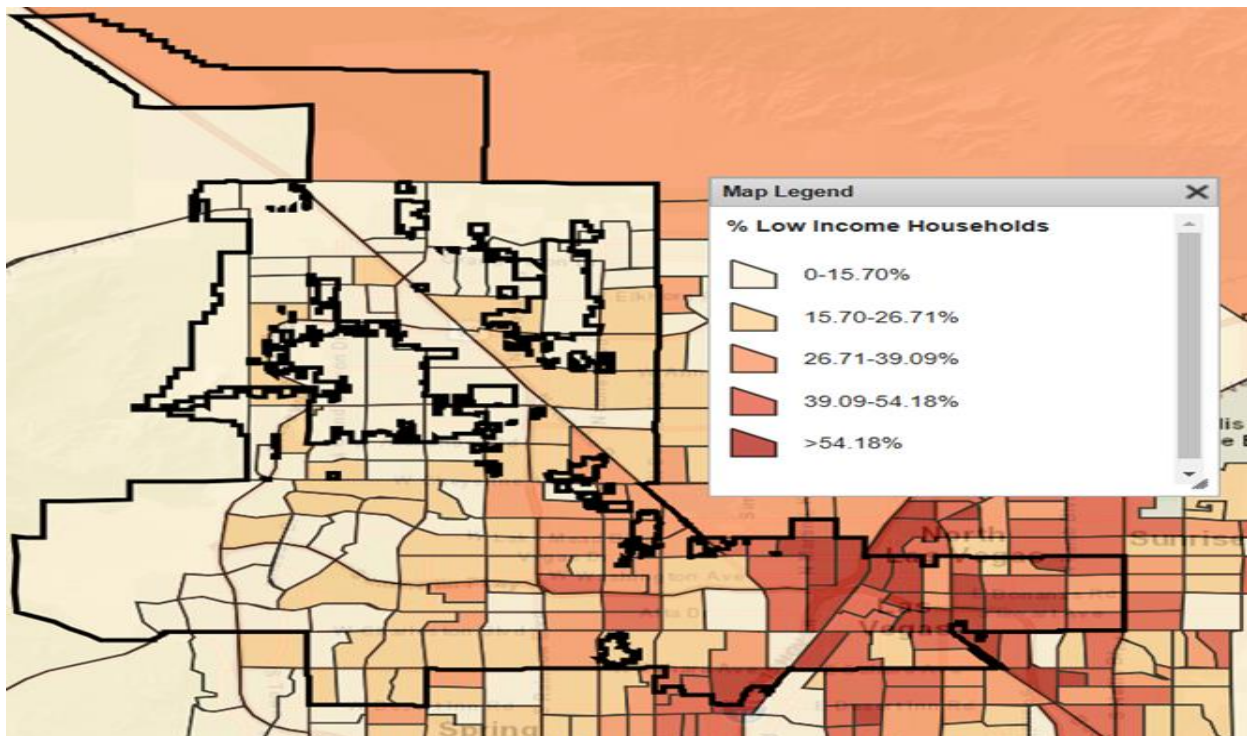
The City has not adopted a formal definition of areas of concentration however, the CPD maps below illustrate the highest percentages of income levels clustered throughout the jurisdiction. According to the percentages of representation, there is a higher percentage of extremely low, low, and moderate-income groups in the East and West parts of the city of Las Vegas. Nevertheless, households with experiencing housing problems spread widely throughout the jurisdiction. The most common housing problem in all areas is cost burden.



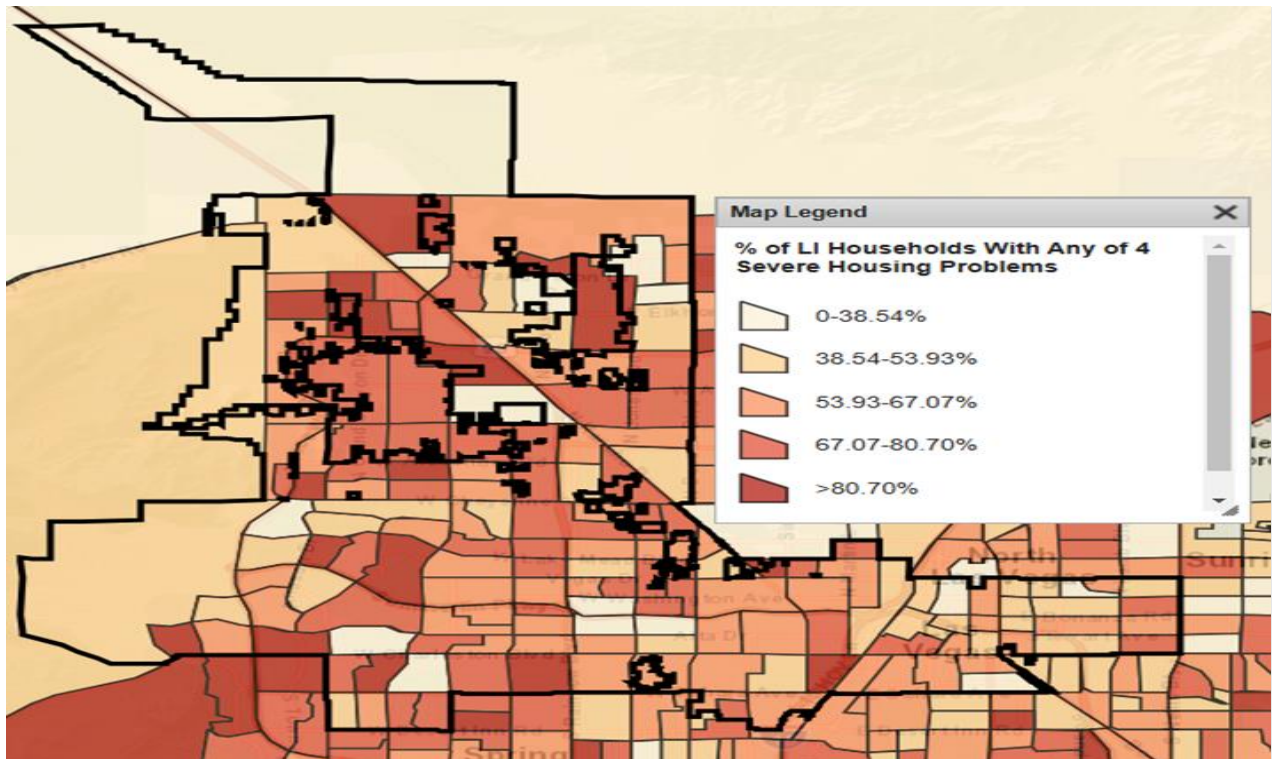
% Extreme Low-Income Households



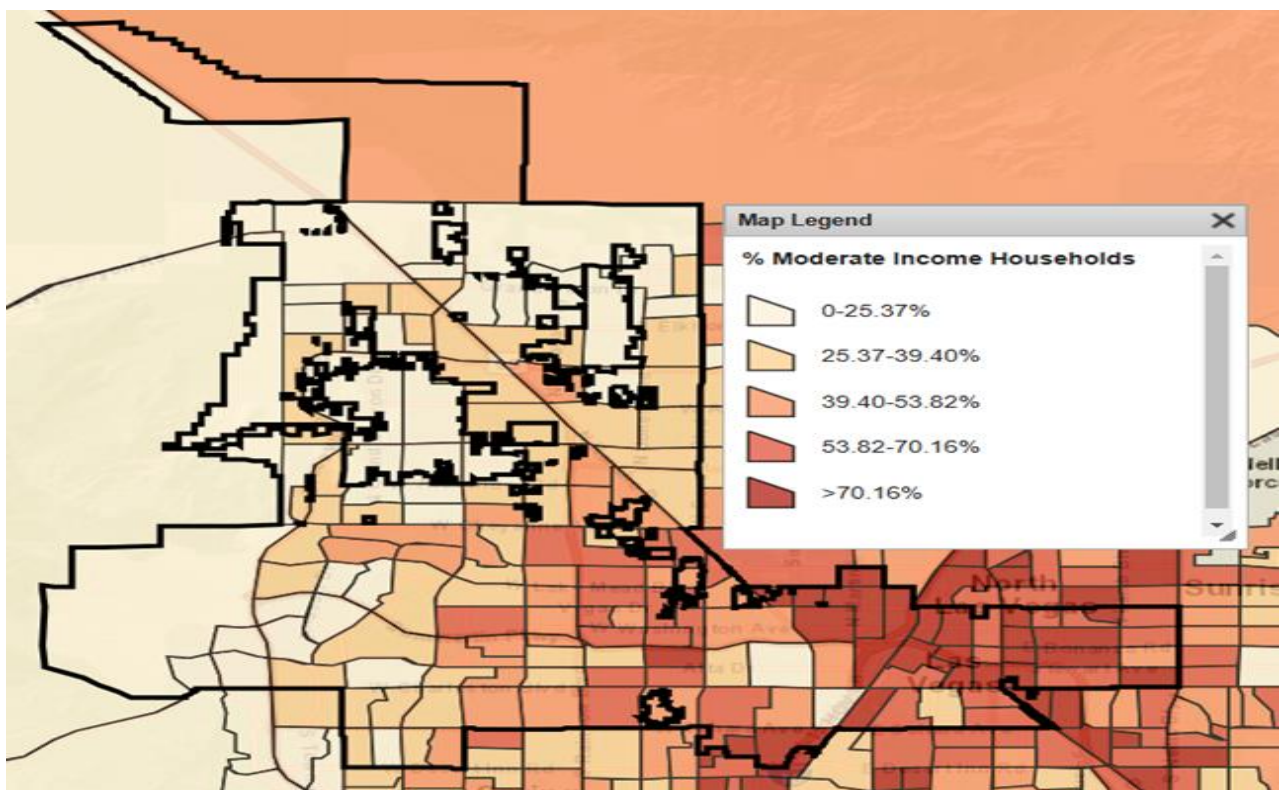
% of ELI Households with Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems



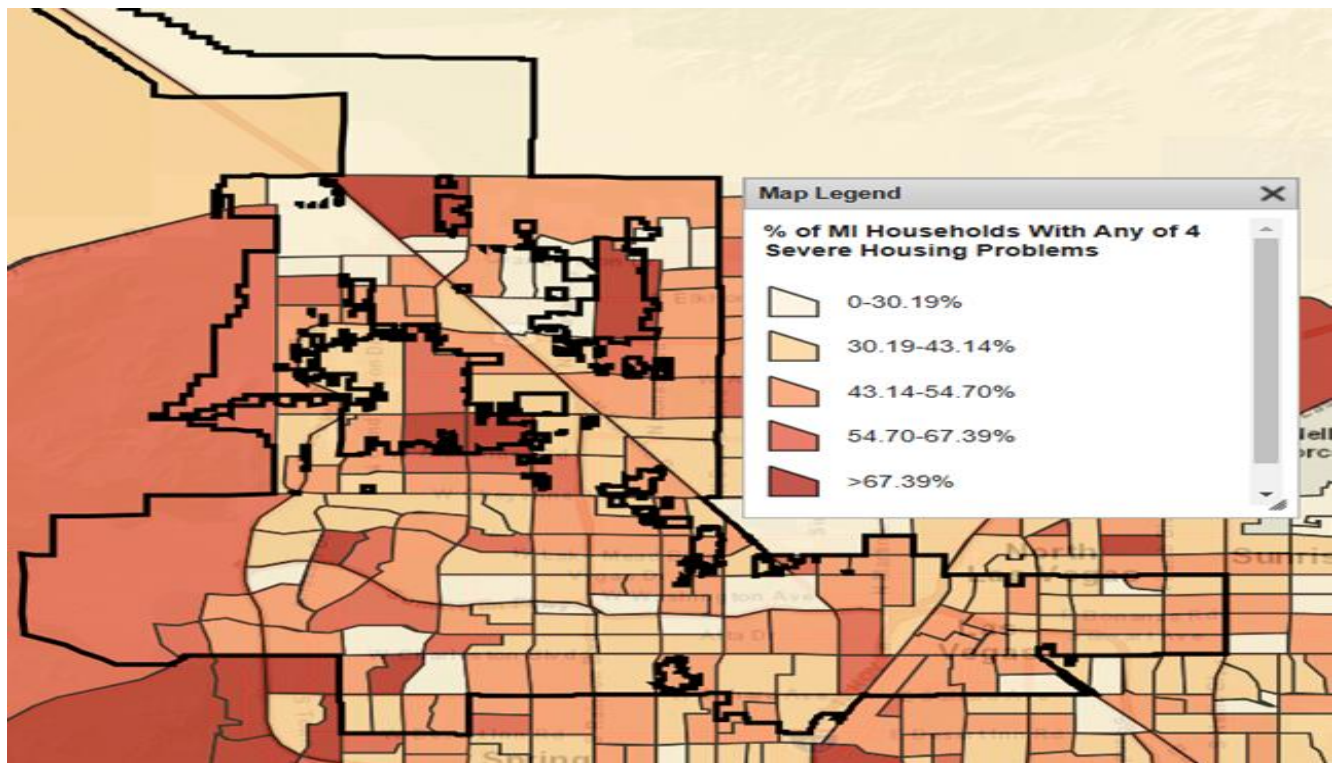
% Low-Income Households



% of LI Households with Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems



% Moderate-Income Households

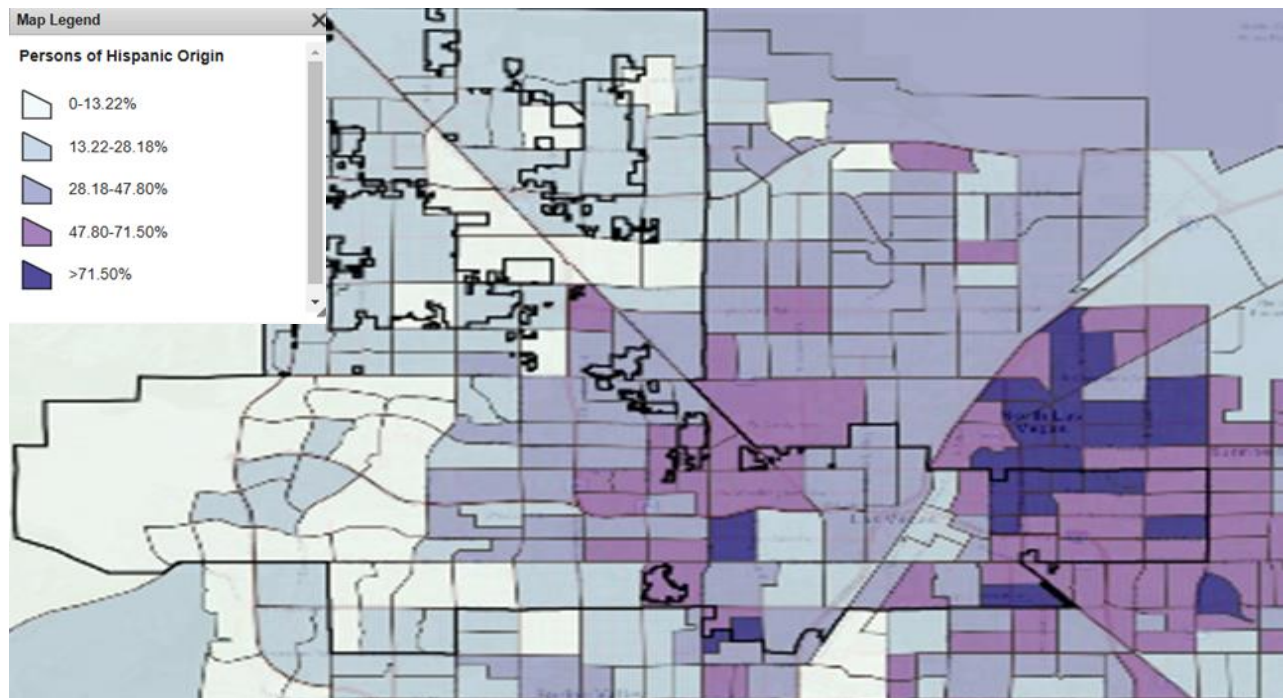


% of MI Households with Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems

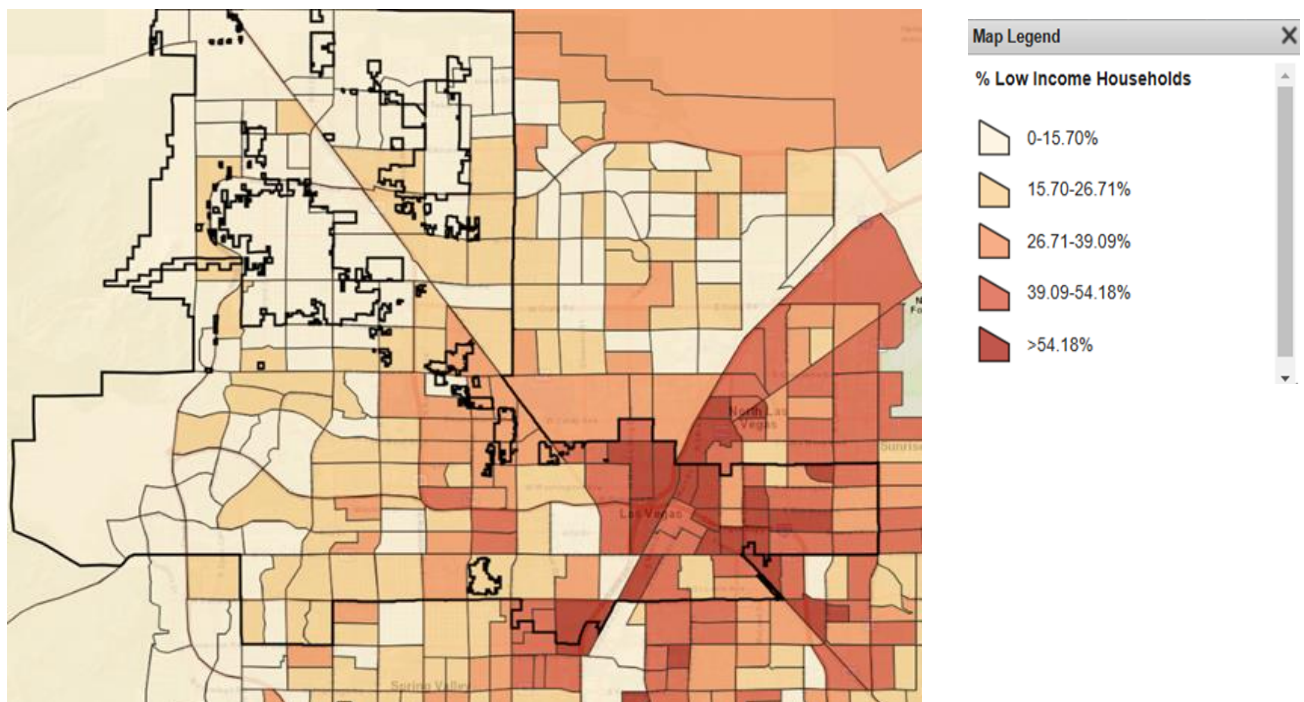
Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The Historic Westside is a community comprising of fifty-one percent (51%) of residents identifying as African American and thirty-five (35%) identifying as Hispanic with the median household income just under \$25,000/year, compared to the \$57,000/year citywide. According to the August 2020 approved Historic Westside Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area, the median property value in the area is \$77,700, which is significantly lower than that in greater West Las Vegas of \$123,600 and remarkably lower than that of the City's median home value of \$209,700.

The East Las Vegas area is comprised of a predominately Hispanic/Latino population. As illustrated in the CPD map below, many census tracts in East Las Vegas have a Hispanic population of over 71.5%. The Historic Westside and East Las Vegas communities also see a higher concentration of low-income households.



Persons of Hispanic Origin



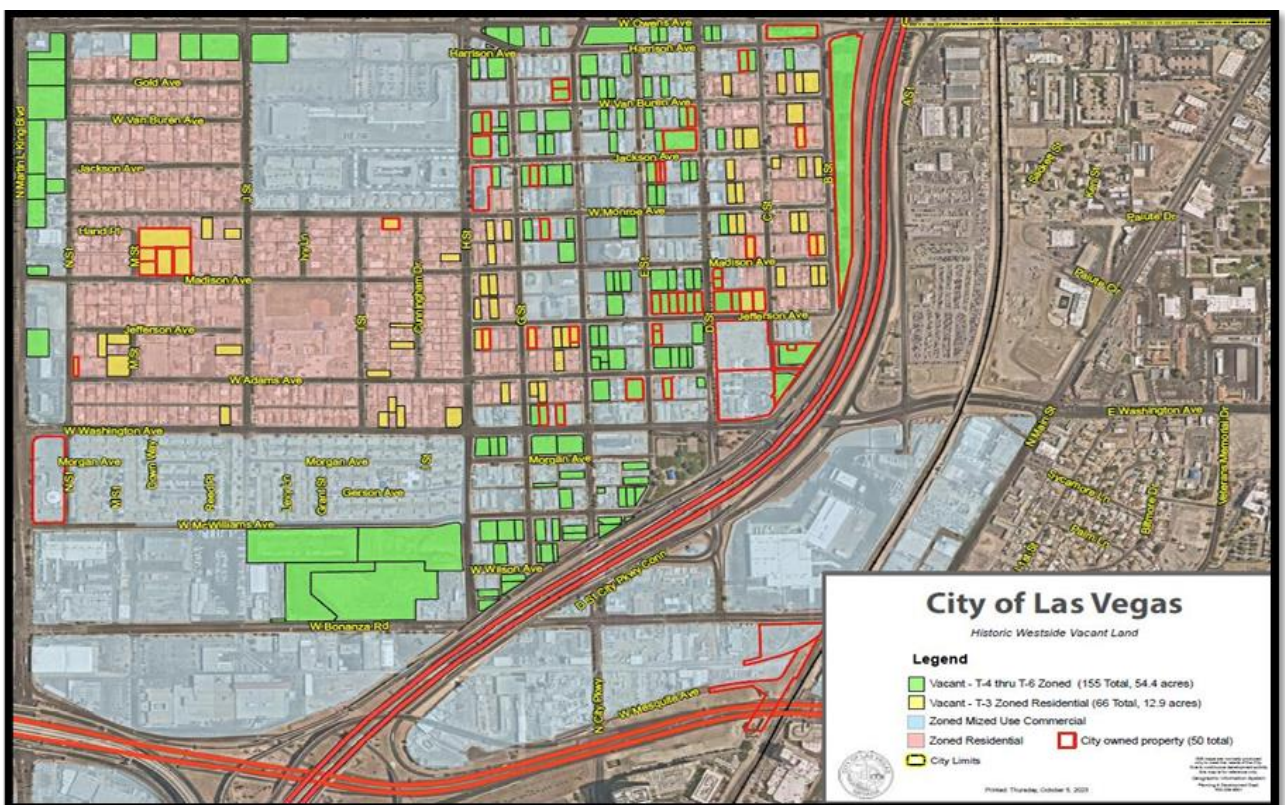
Percent Low-Income Households

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

The Historic Westside has 390 housing units according to the American Community Survey 2013-2017 estimates and single-family structures make up 26 percent. Multi-unit structures or those buildings that contained two or more apartments make up the remaining 74 percent. Rental properties dominate with

a rate of 63 percent. According to the August 2020 approved Historic Westside NRSA, the median property value in the area is \$77,700, which is significantly lower than that in greater West Las Vegas of \$123,600 and remarkably lower than that of the City's median home value of \$209,700. The median household income in the proposed NRSA is \$15,324; many of the households (98%) live below the poverty level with incomes below \$50,000. The number of families living below the poverty level is 29.6% in zip code 89106 and 12.1 % citywide. The population in the NRSA is 389 with a predominant Hispanic or Latino representation of 64%, African American's 33% and 3% Other. As identified in Figure 3 and Figure 4 below Vacant land is the second largest land use category in West Las Vegas, comprising of 15.5% (248.2 acres) of the total land area. Vacant 13 property exists in nearly all land use categories within West Las Vegas, including residential, commercial, industrial, mixed-use and public facilities.

Vacant land is the second largest land use category in West Las Vegas, comprising of 15.5% (248.2 acres) of the total land area. Vacant 13 property exists in nearly all land use categories within West Las Vegas, including residential, commercial, industrial, mixed-use and public facilities.



Vacant Land Inventory – Historic Westside

East Las Vegas is a largely Hispanic/Latino area characterized by lower median household income, higher unemployment rate, and lower housing costs compared to citywide median statistics. There area includes a mix of older single-family homes and apartment complexes. Unemployment in the East Las Vegas NRSA is 12.6 percent. The median household income is \$25,534 and 38.4 percent of households live below the poverty level in the East Las Vegas NRSA compared to 15.7 percent citywide.

8,707 residents live in the approved East Las Vegas NRSA area. The area is significantly Hispanic at 56 percent with nearly a third of the population foreign-born and more than half speaking a language other than English at home. White residents make up the second largest population at 21 percent and Black residents comprising an additional 14 percent. As a result, the area is home to an abundance of Hispanic restaurants, groceries and other services targeted towards this community. More than half the residents are millennials and children, while only 12.6 percent of the population is retirement age. Veterans comprise 8.9 percent of the population.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Significant community assets in East Las Vegas include:

- East Las Vegas Community Center
- Chuck Minker Sports Complex
- Rafael Rivera Park
- Hadland Park
- Latin Chamber of Commerce

For the Historic Westside, in addition to current community assets such as the Historic Westside Legacy Park and Historic Westside School, significant redevelopment plans are underway which will bring entertainment facilities, parks, and community amenities to the area.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The Historic Westside is located within Census Tract 32003000301 which is a HUD approved NRSA, as well as a designated IRS qualified opportunity zone, defined as an economically distressed community where new investments, under certain conditions, may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. Revitalization efforts are taking place through an advanced mix of housing types for different incomes, cultivated social enterprises, the implementation of appropriate zoning standards, improved transit access, historic preservation, a museum and workforce development campus.

The Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority, in partnership with the City of Las Vegas, was awarded a \$50 million Choice Neighborhood Implementation Grant to fund the redevelopment of Marble Manor public housing and implement neighborhood improvements which promote economic development and spur additional private investment.

An area of East Las Vegas has been designated as a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). A NRSA designation allows the city of Las Vegas to target Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources in support of community revitalization efforts by providing flexibility in how those funds are used in the NRSA area.

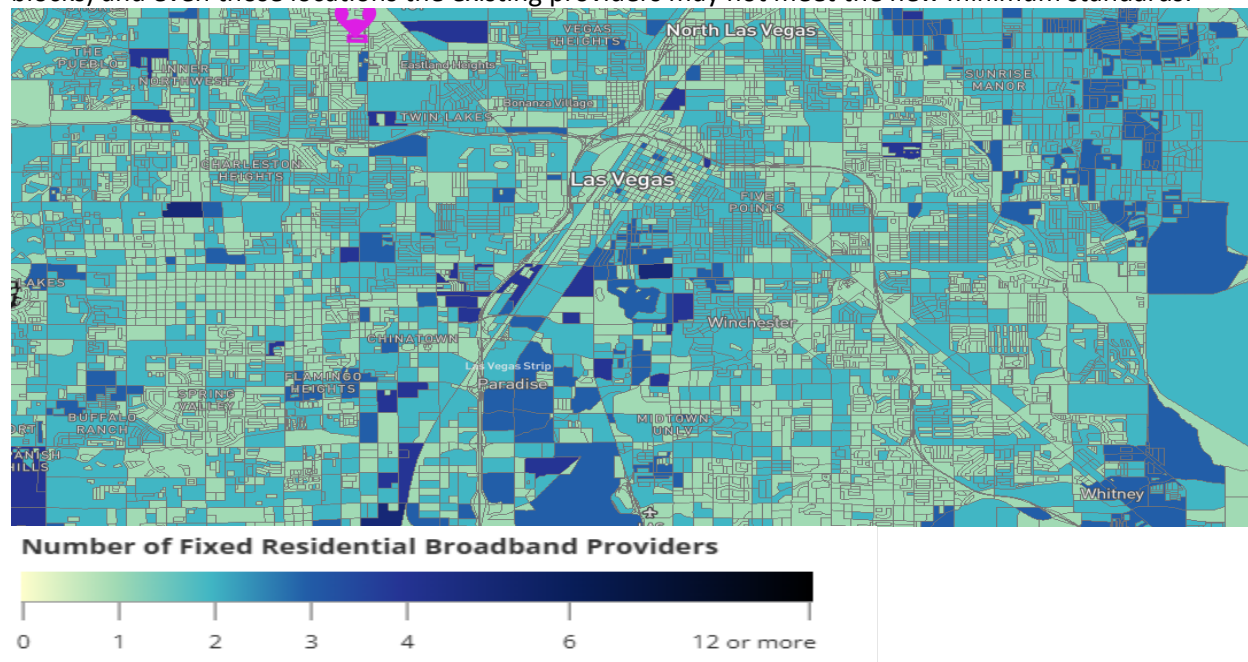
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

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

As shown in the figure below there is not a direct correlation between low-and moderate-income households and specific neighborhoods needing broadband. It is a regional issue that affects all political jurisdictions. Of course, any additional financial cost will affect low-moderate income households more, but the need is not concentrated to specific areas within the city of Las Vegas as it is a much greater regional problem. Ideally with more providers there would be more competition which would reduce the price but currently Cox Communication has a monopoly on the region when it comes to broadband.

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

In 2024 the FCC, in its Report to Congress stated that it was adopting new standards for determining when internet services are fast enough to qualify as broadband services. The new minimum standard was set at a 100 megabits per second (mbps) for downstream traffic and 20 Mbps for upstream traffic for fixed services. The previous minimum standard was 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. These new requirements will impact the Southern Nevada region as shown below there is lack of competition in the region as many locations only have 1 or maybe 2 providers that even meet the former minimum standards. As indicated in the light green below there is only 1 or 2 service providers that meet the current standards and in many of those locations there is only 1 provider who meets the new standards. In the region there are few locations (census blocks) that have more than 3 broadband providers (darker shaded blocks) and even those locations the existing providers may not meet the new minimum standards.



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

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

Per the 2024 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan there are specific climate change impacts that the Southern Nevada region is expected to face. These impacts include:

- Increasing droughts which will affect agricultural products including cattle, dairy, and vegetables.
- Wildfires, changing landscapes, higher temperatures, and drought are likely to increase the severity, frequency, and extent of wildfires which could harm property, livelihoods, and human health.
- Increased flash flooding events due to increasing thunderstorm intensity is expected.
- With the increase in drought pests such as bark beetles will be able to survive winter and therefore persist year-round and new pests and diseases may become established.
- High air temperatures will leave vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly susceptible to heat stroke, dehydration which affect people's cardiovascular, respiratory, and nervous systems.
- The increase in temperatures can increase the formation of ground-level ozone, which a key component of smog which can impact lung diseases such as asthma.

The city of Las Vegas has instituted a robust Sustainability Resource Plan to help alleviate some of these issues. This includes water conservation which has declined from approximately 350 gallons per person per day in 1990 to less than 220 as of the last consolidated plan report.

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

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

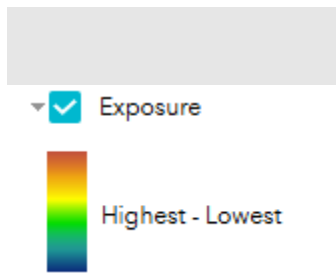
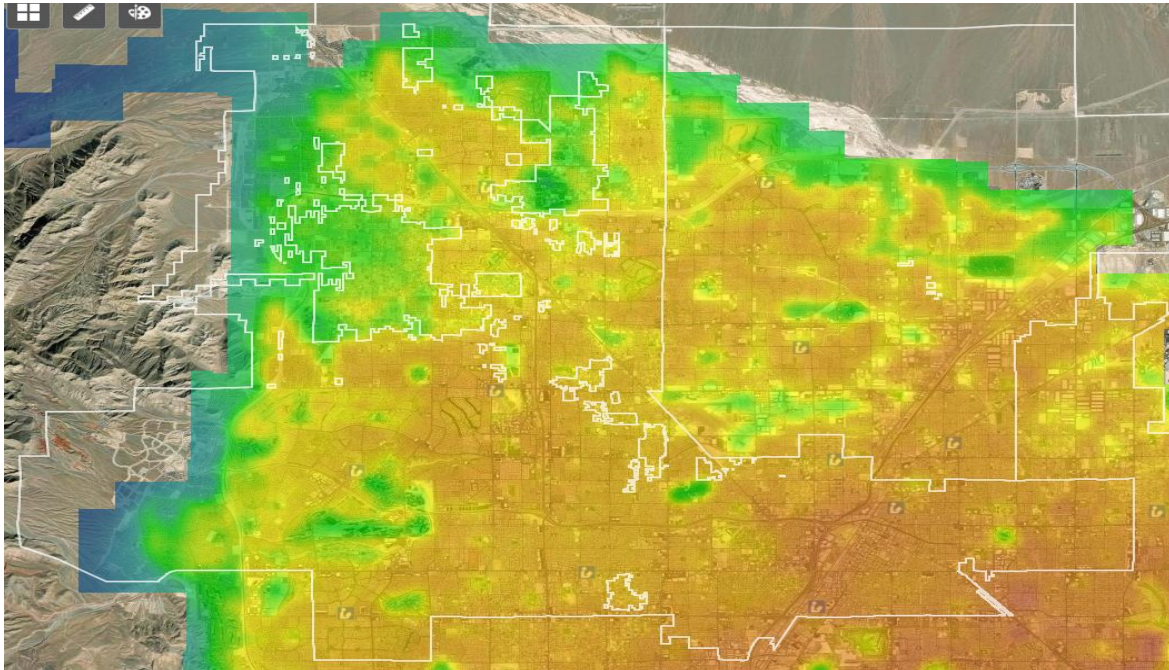
Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

What this means is increasing hot temperatures in the region will mean increased air conditioning, pressuring demands on the energy infrastructure that can lead not only to higher utility bills but power outages and blackouts. The Climate Assessment explains these changes strain household budgets, increase people's exposure to heat, and limit the delivery of medical and social services. Climate susceptibility varies by neighborhood, housing situation, age, occupation, and daily activities. People without access to housing with sufficient insulation and air-conditioning (for example, renters and the homeless) have greater exposure to heat stress. Children playing outside, seniors living alone, construction workers, and athletes are also vulnerable to extreme heat. It is widely acknowledged that low-income areas are more susceptible to the effects of climate change because they tend to be where the more affordable housing is located and that typically been in areas that are less desirable either from previous natural disasters or the potential for natural disasters are more likely to impact the areas.

The below maps completed by Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) staff within the Regional Transportation of Southern Nevada (RTC) indicate the areas that are vulnerability to extreme heat within the city jurisdiction. As shown in all the below maps the areas located toward Eastern Las Vegas which includes Wards 1, 3, and 5 are more vulnerable to extreme heat. In particular the population within these wards as shown by the sensitivity heat map there include adults age 50+, isolated older adults, diabetes-related health incidents per 100,000, cardiovascular-related health incidents per 100,000 and chronic lower respiratory disease-related health incidents per 100,000.

The series of heat maps below were the indicators that were analyzed for the Sothern Nevada Extreme Heat vulnerability study.

1.) Exposure

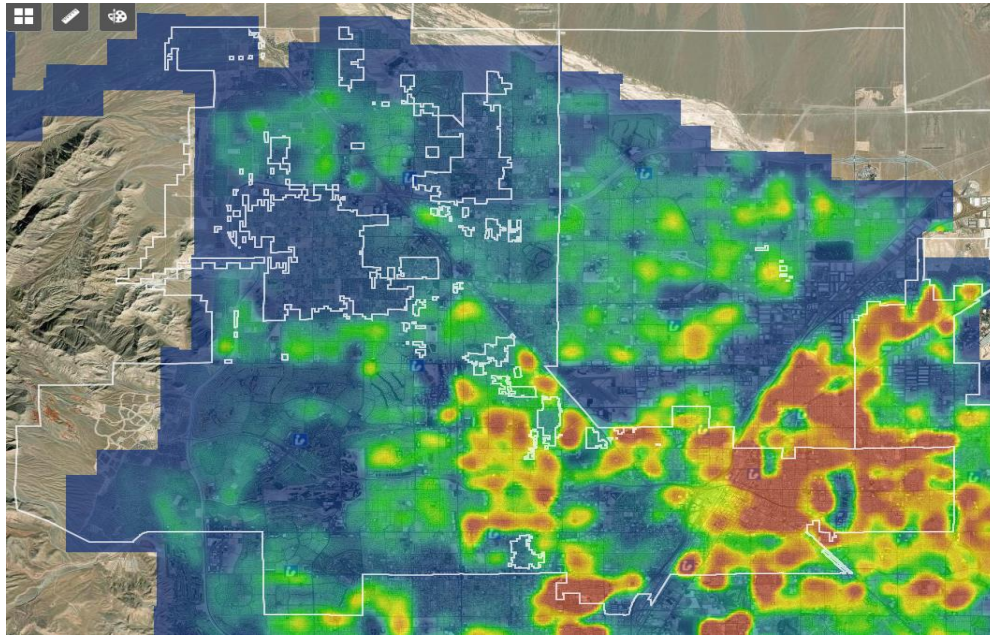


Exposure:

- Land surface temperature
- Developed land
- Vegetated land cover
- Elevation
- Air conditioning
- Mobile homes

	INDICATOR	DATA DESCRIPTION	DATA SOURCE
Exposure to extreme heat	Land surface temperature	Difference in daytime and nighttime land surface temperature from June 18 – 25, 2017 (1 km)	NASA, MODIS Land Surface Temperature and Emissivity (MOD11)
	Developed land	Percent of developed land (such as cement, asphalt, buildings, etc.)	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium, National Land Cover Database (2016)
	Vegetated land cover	Percent of an area covered in vegetation (such as trees, shrubs, grass, etc.) from August 29, 2019 (10m)	ESA Sentinel-2 Satellite, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
	Elevation	Height above sea level	PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, Digital Elevation Model
	Air conditioning	Residential parcels without central air conditioning	Clark County Assessor's Office, Residential Extraction dataset
	Mobile homes	Housing units that are mobile homes	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)

2.) Adaptive Capacity



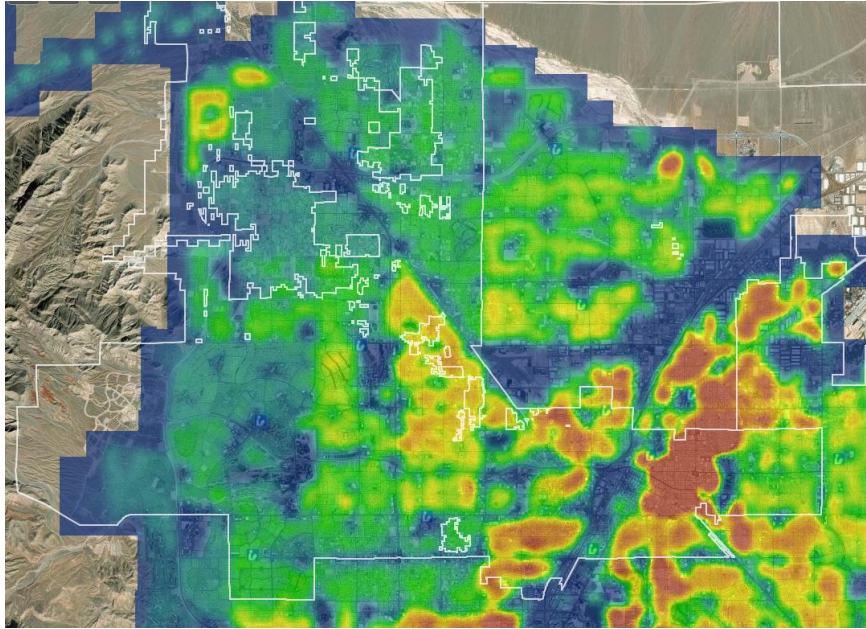
✓ Adaptive Capacity



Highest - Lowest

Adaptive capacity	Disability	Population ages 18-64 with a disability (hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulty)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Educational attainment	Adults 25 years and older who did not receive a regular high school diploma (or any foreign alternative)	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Language (limited English proficiency)	Population age 5 and older with limited English proficiency	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Poverty	Population age 20-64 with an income in the past 12 months below the poverty level	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Race (non-white population)	Population of a race other than "White (non-Hispanic or Latino)"	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Unsheltered homeless	Population of unsheltered homeless	Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care, Point-in-time Homeless Count (2017-2019)
	Vehicleless households	Households without a vehicle	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)

3.) Sensitivity



▼ ☒ Sensitivity



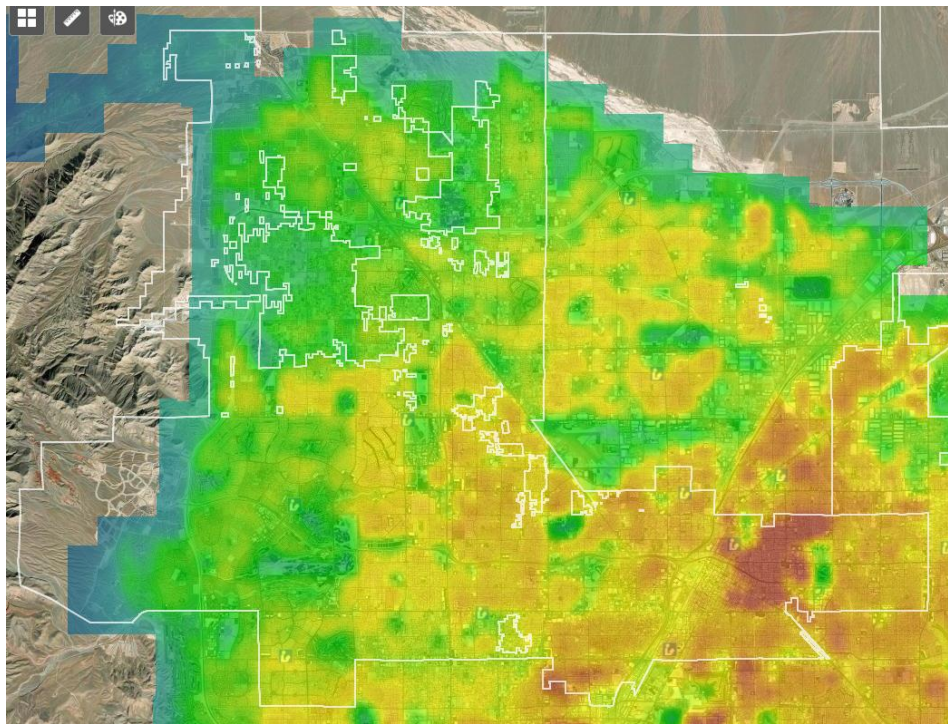
Highest - Lowest

Sensitivity:

- Adults age 50+
- Isolated older adults
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Respiratory disease

Sensitivity to extreme heat	Adults age 50+	Population age 50 and older	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Isolated older adults	Adults 65 and older who live alone	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year Estimates (2014-2018)
	Diabetes	Diabetes-related health incidents per 100,000 (age adjusted)	Southern Nevada Health District, Nevada death certificate data (2013-2017); Nevada hospital discharge data (2016-2017)
	Heart disease	Cardiovascular-related health incidents per 100,000 (age adjusted)	Southern Nevada Health District, Nevada death certificate data (2013-2017); Nevada hospital discharge data (2016-2017)
	Respiratory disease	Chronic lower respiratory disease-related health incidents per 100,000 (age adjusted)	Southern Nevada Health District, Nevada death certificate data (2013-2017); Nevada hospital discharge data (2016-2017)

The combined heat map below is the composite map of the three component layers provided above.



✓ Extreme Heat Vulnerability (Combined Score)



Highest - Lowest

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, Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOPWA), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Account of Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) funding during the 2025-2030 planning period. The city of Las Vegas's priority needs, goals and deliverables were developed directly through priority needs identified through extensive research and outreach, 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 four categories: homelessness; youth (with an emphasis on education); health services (with an emphasis on behavioral, mental and substance abuse), employment training and low/mod income public services; affordable housing, and community facilities, infrastructure, and improvements. All needs and goals were identified through the context of eligible uses of HUD federal funds. The City will use its available CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, and AAHTF resources to fund activities that will achieve the goals and address the priority needs identified in the plan. Additionally, the city will utilize part of its Redevelopment Set Aside and General Funds to assist projects/programs that provide housing and shelter.

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

Geographic Area

1	Area Name:	CITY LIMITS
	Area Type:	Local Target area
2	Area Name:	East Las Vegas NRSA
	Area Type:	Strategy Area
3	Area Name:	Historic Westside NRSA
	Area Type:	Strategy Area
4	Area Name:	Ward 1 NRSA
	Area Type:	Strategy Area
5	Area Name:	HOPWA EMSA
	Area Type:	Other

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City's allocation priorities are based upon data supplied by HUD and the City, ongoing studies that illustrate our neighborhoods' economic risk, and designated low-income census tracts and block groups. The HOPWA program targets the Paradise EMSA as the city is the Entitlement agency for those funds that encompass all of Clark County. The City is including a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) plan extension for the redevelopment of the Historic Westside, as well as the previously approved East Las Vegas NRSA.

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

1	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY LIMITS East Las Vegas NRSA Historic Westside NRSA HOPWA EMSA
	Associated Goals	Prevent and End Homelessness Provide Decent and Affordable Housing Community Facilities/Infrastructure/ Revitalization Provide Community and Supportive Services HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention

	Description	The 2024 Homeless Census revealed that 7,906 people were experiencing homelessness in Southern Nevada in January 2024, which was noted to be a 20% increase from 2023. The types of families consisted of single adults at 81% and Families with Children at 19%. Approximately 6% of the population were veterans, 34% were chronically homeless, and 6% were unaccompanied youth. A higher proportion of individuals between the ages of 35-44 experienced homelessness compared to any other age group and African American individuals experienced the highest disparities in homelessness, constituting 42% of the homeless population while only representing 12% of the total population in Clark County. Of the total population of people experiencing homelessness, 11% reported having a Serious Mental Illness (SMI), 9% reported a Substance Use Disorder (SUD), 3% reported being survivors of domestic violence, and 1% reported being HIV-positive.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Ending homelessness is an effort the City, in conjunction with multiple governmental and non-profit agencies, continues to pursue. This monumental, complex effort that afflicts homeless persons and consumes many large metro city officials and stakeholders, is an issue to be addressed incrementally, steadfastly, and strategically. The 2024 Homeless Census revealed that 7,906 people were experiencing homelessness in Southern Nevada in January 2024. Homeless persons having been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS was 1%. This special needs group cites several barriers to receiving services in addition to obtaining housing. In order to reduce homelessness day by day and ultimately achieve an end to homelessness, the City employs its Ticket to Home program that offers homeless citizens a free bus ticket to a family or friend who will house them. Also, the City engages in larger regional efforts and partners with community agencies that provide housing and wrap-around services for homeless persons. Simultaneously, the City works toward developing and rehabbing affordable housing units that increase the availability of homes to low-income families.
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children

		Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY LIMITS East Las Vegas NRSA Historic Westside NRSA HOPWA EMSA
	Associated Goals	Prevent and End Homelessness Provide Decent and Affordable Housing Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Revitalization HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
	Description	The City will leverage its Federal HOME dollars with State HOME and the Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund to form public-private partnerships to acquire land for housing, rehabilitate multi-family units and construct new units of affordable housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to the City of Las Vegas Housing Report, there is a shortage of 48,818 units of affordable housing throughout Las Vegas. The demonstrated need for rehabilitation is also significant, as 104,654 or 42% of the housing units were built in the city before 1989. Many of these older homes are located in central and east Las Vegas with the highest concentrations in zip codes 89101, 89102, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, and 89145 where over 80% of homes are believed to be in some need of rehabilitation work.
3	Priority Need Name	Community Facilities, Infrastructure, Improvements, Revitalization
	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 East Las Vegas NRSA Historic Westside NRSA
Associated Goals	Prevent and End Homelessness Provide Decent and Affordable Housing Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Revitalization Provide Community and Supportive Services HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention
Description	The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) provides a summary of the city's capital investment, which is intended to stimulate a thought process to determine the city's priority of projects. The CIP is a compilation and analysis of the capital needs anticipated over the next five years. The plan includes construction of new facilities, maintenance/renovation of existing facilities, parks and transportation infrastructure. Facilities that benefit the community and meet their needs, will be a focus.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The City's focus areas that leverage federal, state and general funding include the Corridor of Hope Courtyard, Health and Wellness Centers and the recently acquired hotel to provide housing units for homeless and those at-risk of homelessness. Additionally, the City will focus on other community facilities as needed for upgrades, rehabilitation, acquisition and development to meet all community needs.
4	Priority Need Name	Community Supportive Services
	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 Homelessness Provide Community and Supportive Services HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention

Description	The City collaborates with agencies, as well as administers programs internally, to provide supportive services to seniors, youth, homeless, special needs, persons with HIV/AIDS, as well as other underserved and at risk communities. Programs provide a wide range of services to meet our community needs.
Basis for Relative Priority	The City has internal programs as well as agency partners dedicated to providing supportive services to low-income individuals and families with growing needs for access to transportation, meal delivery services, case management, youth education, nutrition assistance, and housing assistance. If basic needs in these households go unmet, many would experience greater food insecurity, unable to obtain identity resources for employment opportunities, and be at-risk of homelessness.

**Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary
Narrative (Optional)**

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	While there is a need for TBRA programs to help low-income individuals and families afford the high cost of housing in Las Vegas, due to limited funding, the City of Las Vegas focuses efforts on the creation of new affordable housing units and preserving current affordable housing units.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Las Vegas has experienced significant increases in rental prices over recent years, making it challenging for low-income individuals, including those living with HIV/AIDS, to afford housing. Higher rents require larger subsidies, straining funding and reducing the number of individuals who can be assisted. To address these challenges, strategies such as increasing TBRA payment standards, incentivizing landlord participation, and expanding supportive services are needed to improve housing stability for people living with HIV/AIDS. The scarcity of affordable housing options has heightened the reliance on TBRA among persons living with HIV/AIDS.
New Unit Production	There is insufficient housing for extremely low and low-income households. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, no state is worse than Nevada when it comes to the availability of affordable homes for extremely low-income people, with just 14 affordable homes available per 100 extremely low-income renter households.
Rehabilitation	The demonstrated need for rehabilitation is significant, as 104,654 or 42% of the housing units were built in the city before 1989. Many of these older homes are located in central and east Las Vegas with the highest concentrations in zip codes 89101, 89102, 89104, 89106, 89107, 89108, and 89145 where over 80% of homes are believed to be in some need of rehabilitation work.
Acquisition, including preservation	There is insufficient housing for extremely low and low-income households. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, no state is worse than Nevada when it comes to the availability of affordable homes for extremely low-income people, with just 14 affordable homes available per 100 extremely low-income renter households.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

In order to receive HUD funding, the city of Las Vegas must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The City anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funds from HUD over the next five years for activities that provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for its residents.

These funds are intended to help meet priority needs identified throughout the City. Detailed information on the resources the City expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs are identified in the Annual Action Plan. The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities. Additionally, the City receives HOME (State), Low-Income Housing Trust Funds (LIHTF) and Redevelopment Set Aside (RDA) funds from the Nevada State Housing Division. These funds are used to promote and support affordable housing projects, programs, and initiatives.

Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
		Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Public-federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	\$3,790,614	0	\$2,321,339.78	\$6,111,953.78	\$15,162,456	The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program aims to expand housing and service options for PLWHA, strengthen service coordination through enhanced provider capacity, and improve the overall system of care through effective program management.

Public-federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing and homeless prevention	\$460,339	\$0	\$0	\$460,339	\$1,841,356	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds are utilized to cover operational costs for shelters and to support homeless prevention activities. This includes maintaining shelter facilities, staffing, utilities, and essential services that directly aid individuals experiencing homelessness. For homeless prevention, ESG funds assist with financial aid such as rent arrears, utility payments, and case management to stabilize at-risk individuals or families and prevent homelessness. These efforts aim to enhance stability and access to supportive resources, ensuring a pathway to self-sufficiency.
Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$5,341,723	\$0	\$0	\$5,341,723	\$21,366,892	Community Development Block Grant Funds are issued by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development on a formula basis for housing, community development, and supportive services that meet a national objective and serve low-income groups up to 80% area median income.

Public-federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$2,214,160.47	0	\$2,232,183.81	\$4,446,344.28	\$8,856,641.60	HOME Investment Partnership Program will be used toward the development and preservation of affordable housing for low-income individuals and families. These funds are leveraged with State of Nevada HOME and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds.
Public-state	Acquisition Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	\$952,097	0	0	\$952,097	\$4,760,485	The funds from the Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund is distributed by the State of Nevada and will be used to fund low-income housing activities and to serve as a match credit for required federally funded programs. Eligible activities include downpayment assistance, homeowner rehabilitation programs, acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of rental housing, and tenant-based rental assistance.

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

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

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

Specifically, the City utilizes its AAHTF funds to meet the matching requirements required by the HOME Program. HOME funds also leverage monies from the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco through its Affordable Housing Program. The City receives approximately \$1.1 million per year in State Redevelopment funds which are used to support programs for housing and homeless initiatives.

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

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

Discussion

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

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Affordable Housing-Rental Community Development- Public services	Region
City of Las Vegas	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Affordable Housing- Ownership Planning Affordable Housing-Rental Community Development- Neighborhood improvements Public facilities Public services	Jurisdiction
Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority	PHA	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Affordable Housing-Rental Public facilities Public services	Region
Nevada Housing Division	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Affordable Housing- Ownership Planning Affordable Housing-Rental	State
Ryan White Planning Council	Regional organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	Region

		Planning Affordable Housing-Rental	
Silver State Fair Housing Council	Regional organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Affordable Housing-Rental	Other
Non-Profit Partners	Nonprofit Organization Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Public services	Other
Housing Developers	Developer	Affordable Housing – Ownership Affordable Housing – Rental	Other
Local Contractors	Contractor	Affordable Housing – Ownership Community Development – Neighborhood Improvements	Other

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

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

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

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

In addition, the Department of Neighborhood Services has extended its grant cycle from one year to two years to allow for continued, uninterrupted support. Awarded grantees will be re-evaluated in the 3rd

Quarter of the program year to determine if funding will be adjusted based on performance. This eliminates the need for a second round of competitive funding and creates a more efficient funding process; agencies can allocate more time and resources to continually improving their service delivery rather than starting and stopping each year and it allows agencies to use the more stable funding pattern to better plan for multi-year efforts.

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

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

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	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The 2024 Homeless Census revealed that 7,906 people were experiencing homelessness in Southern Nevada in January 2024, which was noted to be a 20% increase from 2023. The types of families consisted of single adults at 81% and Families with Children at 19%. Approximately 6% of the population were veterans, 34% were chronically homeless, and 6% were unaccompanied youth. A higher proportion of individuals between the ages of 35-44 experienced homelessness compared to any other age group and African American individuals experienced the highest disparities in homelessness, constituting 42% of the homeless population while only representing 12% of the total population in Clark County.

Of the total population of people experiencing homelessness, 11% reported having a Serious Mental Illness (SMI), 9% reported a substance use disorder (SUD), 3% reported being survivors of domestic violence, and 1% reported being HIV-positive.

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

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

In addition, the city provides some services, including rental and utility assistance; transportation and case management to address assist at-risk families living in affordable and low-income housing. At-risk homeless receive referrals to providers through the city for various training services, medical and mental health, substance abuse counseling and other services.

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

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

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

The city works in partnership with federal and regional efforts to address homelessness. The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) program fosters a community-wide commitment to this goal. The Southern Nevada Homeless Continuum of Care (SNH CoC) has a robust homeless system of care. The CoC consistently improves its system-wide performance outcomes, including using successful targeting strategies, integrating innovative and evidence-based approaches, like coordinated entry (CE), and utilizing a highly adaptable system. Since 2014, the SNH CoC has integrated mainstream health services with housing services, which has allowed them to maximize care coverage to ensure effective coordination of supportive services and housing. The Nevada Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) has enabled better data sharing and cross-system collaboration with local hospitals, law enforcement, fire and rescue, and the state Health Information Exchanges; and is regularly evaluated with systems improvement implementations (Gaps Analysis, 2017). The strength in the delivery system for persons experiencing homelessness is the coordinated intake and assessment process and the level of communication among service providers.

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

The City of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness focuses on five areas to overcome gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for homeless individuals. Each strategy includes

specific short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals that are linked to measurable outcomes. Additionally, it provides actionable steps for the city to implement these strategies effectively.

Second Chance Employment (SCEP) - In 2024, 56.2% of respondents in the Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey identified job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness. The City of Las Vegas Second Chance Employment Program (SCEP) is designed for individuals reentering their communities from prisons and jails, who are facing homelessness and unemployment in the Las Vegas jurisdiction. This program connects clients with job opportunities, housing, and supportive services based on a vulnerability assessment. The city has partnered with a local nonprofit organization to offer educational and vocational training, soft skills development, and a strong focus on cognitive-behavioral therapies and work readiness. Participants will receive intensive one-on-one case management throughout their post-release journey.

Corridor of Hope Mental Health Services - Increased access to psychiatric services and medical support for individuals with opioid dependencies is becoming essential within our community. In 2024, 11% of respondents reported experiencing a serious mental illness (SMI), while 9% reported having a substance use disorder (SUD). To improve the likelihood that homeless individuals can maintain their medications, we need to ensure a smooth transition from medical detox in hospitals to community-based medication-assisted treatment (MAT) services. This approach could lead to a reduction in emergency room visits for homeless patients and decrease the prevalence of drug abuse.

The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center - The Courtyard is a twenty-four-hour low-barrier safe zone that provides a temporary safe haven and respite to people experiencing homelessness. The city plans to expand the partnership with Nevada Behavioral Health (NBH) to add additional behavioral health services, implement a community service program and a community volunteer program. We will continue to work with NBH to increase Medicaid billing opportunities, coordinate with the Main Street Health and Wellness mental health clinic to bring psychiatric services and medicated assistance treatment (MAT) services to Courtyard guests with access to housing, medical/mental health services, legal assistance, employment opportunities, income/benefits assistance, and other wrap around services.

The MORE Team (Multi-agency Outreach Resource Management) - The MORE teams are designed to connect unsheltered homeless individuals and families staying in places not meant for human habitation, to housing and supportive services, by providing information on available resources, and transportation to facilities where homeless individuals can receive immediate help.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Prevent and End Homelessness	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Homelessness Other – HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	City Limits	Homelessness	CDBG: \$2,003,146 ESG: \$2,301,695	Homeless Prevention: 3,000
2	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	City Limits	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$13,302,985 Account for Affordable Housing Trust Fund: \$4,760,485 State HOME: \$1,828,190 CDBG: \$2,000,000	Rental units constructed: 1,000 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 400 Household Housing Unit Housing units rehabilitated: 200
3	Community Facilities/ Infrastructure/ Revitalization	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City Limits	Special Needs Low/Mod Income Public Services	CDBG: \$10,130,600	Capital Improvement Projects: 5
4	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2025	2029	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City Limits	Community Facilities Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$2,003,146	Public Services: 2,500 persons assisted

5	HIV/AIDS Homeless Prevention	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homelessness Special Needs and Low/Mod Income Public Services Affordable Housing	HOPWA: \$21,274,409	Housing Operations: 7,000 households
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Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Prevent and End Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City of Las Vegas will continue its homeless services through its Courtyard and participate in the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care and prioritize goals and strategies identified by the SNH CoC. Activities include, but are not limited to, homeless prevention, shelter, outreach, transitional housing, wraparound services, and rapid rehousing. The City of Las Vegas will use ESG funding for shelter operations of a housing complex for the homeless population, as well as case management and supportive services for those clients. ESG funds will also support an in-house Housing Stabilization program, which supports individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis, as well as other eligible ESG activities.
2	Goal Name	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will address the affordability, availability, and sustainability of both owner and renter housing. These may include, but are not limited to new construction of rental housing, special needs housing, rehabilitation of rental housing, acquisition, rehab, resale or rental, new construction of rental and/or owner housing.
3	Goal Name	Community Facilities/Infrastructure/Revitalization
	Goal Description	The city of Las Vegas will annually identify capital and infrastructure improvements to fund based on community need but two identified projects are the Recuperative Care Center Expansion and the Rehabilitation of a newly acquired hotel to provide transitional housing units.
4	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, homeless, seniors, youth 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, case management, shelter, and housing.
5	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. As well as acquisition, rehabilitation and/or new construction of housing units.

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

The State of Nevada Annual Housing Progress Report dated August 2024, estimated a remaining affordable housing need of 67,340 units within the Las Vegas jurisdiction. The City will produce 200 new units of Affordable Housing for each year of the plan, for a total of 1,000 units of housing for seniors and families.

The greatest need for rental housing is for households earning less than 50% AMI. In order to meet this need, the City will leverage a portion of its HOME funds to provide gap financing for this target population. In addition, the City will continue to develop incentives that promote producing units for households earning up to 80% of AMI. The City also applies a blended approach where developers can get access to incentives by producing mixed-income developments. These mixed-income developments could include market-rate units along with units affordable to households earning less than 30% AMI all the way up to 80% AMI.

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 needed. A total of 613 applicants have indicated some type of mobility needs which is 6.9% of the 8,838 applicants in the wait list for Public Housing. These mobility needs will be addressed at the time of interview. The SNRHA also provides reasonable accommodations to address needs from our residents.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

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

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

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

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Building upon previous studies, such as the Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan and the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing that identified housing barriers, the City of Las Vegas 2050 Master Plan identifies the following factors as the general community impediments to affordable housing.

1. **Affordable Housing Inventory:** The availability of affordable housing is an additional factor; the state as a whole has a vast shortage of affordable housing, among the highest in the country. Las Vegas only has 10 affordable units available for every 100 households earning 30 percent or less of the average median income. In 2021, the City of Las Vegas currently owned less than 1,000 affordable housing units and required more than 5,000 to address the existing lack in that year alone. Additionally, while there is a shrinking regional land supply, one in which Las Vegas is at the forefront of, an equally important component is the ability to infill and redevelop urban core and arterial locations with mixed-use development that integrate affordable housing.
2. **Income and means to financing homeownership:** Wages in Las Vegas remain low compared to national averages, meaning a disproportionate share of income is being dedicated to rent or mortgage payments. Additionally, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, wages in the Las Vegas metropolitan area are 12 percent below the nationwide average. The ability to even qualify for a loan for home ownership, particularly with respect to credit worthiness and ability to make a down payment, is similarly stymied.

The 2050 Master Plan outlines a number of strategies to ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing such as developer incentives (LVMC Title 19.17) and homeowner assistance programs. Other policy changes affecting housing development include partnerships between the City and private sector in making underused sites available for affording housing as well as zoning changes that allow for smaller housing.

Other Key Actions identified by the Master Plan include:

- Diversify and improve housing stock to include a range of building types and “missing middle” housing appropriate for transit-oriented developments.
- Integrate affordable housing into the place types identified in the Land Use Chapter through the use of zoning regulations and other enabled policies.
- Amend LVMC Title 19 to remove affordability barriers and to allow more mixed residential dwelling unit types in areas of transformation and enhancement, including accessory dwelling units, garage conversions, casitas, or granny flats, with selective applications in areas of preservation.

- Accommodate a population increase of approximately 309,000 new residents by constructing approximately 110,000 new dwelling units, of which 121,000 of the City's total 366,535 projected units must be affordable or meet HUD's affordability criteria.

Barrier: Growth Limits/Buildable Land Inventory

According to the July 2024 Housing Report, produced by RCG Economics based on data from ESRI and NV. Demographer, the average annual population increase for the City of Las Vegas is 6,908 people based on the average population increase from 2003-2023. The projected population increase from 2024-2029 is 6,964 as a conservative estimate. When averaging the population increase over the past twenty (20) years the total increase is 6,908/year, which would then create a demand over the course of five (5) years, of 34,540 people. As part of its 2050 Master Plan the City has projected on the high end an increase in population of 310,000 people.

Goal: As part of the 2050 Master Plan the City identified the need to accommodate the expected population increase of 310,000 people which would require constructing approximately 110,000 new dwelling units, of which 121,000 of the then cities total 366,535 projected units would need to meet HUD's affordability criteria.

Policy Decision: Expand Infill Development Program

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness aims to develop the resources to provide services to those who seek help. Our objective is to ensure efficacy of homeless services provided by the city of Las Vegas, guaranteeing connections with regional collaborative efforts. Each strategy highlights goals and action steps to achieve the strategy, promoting efficacy of services, accountability and performance measures, and collaborative tools of community engagement. These five strategies are: to implement a justice involved Second Chance Employment Program, increase psychiatric services and medical support within the Corridor of Hope, increase inventory of quality group homes, continue to provide a 24 four-hour low barrier facility at the Courtyard Homeless Resource Center, and provide street outreach without Multi-Agency Outreach Resource Engagement (MORE) Team to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations. Each strategy sets out goals and action steps to expand services and increase homeless individuals' access to these services in order to attain self-sufficiency.

The Second Chance Employment Program (SCEP) is designed for individuals reentering their communities from state and federal prisons and local jails, who are facing homelessness and unemployment in the Las Vegas jurisdiction. Neighborhood Services will collaborate with the Municipal Court to address the needs of the justice involved who will reenter the community into homelessness. This program connects clients with full-time job opportunities, housing, and other supportive services based on a vulnerability assessment. The primary goal is to reduce recidivism and enhance the reentry process for justice-involved individuals. The city has partnered with a local nonprofit organization to offer educational and vocational training, soft skills development, and a strong focus on cognitive-behavioral therapies and work readiness. Most importantly, participants will receive intensive one-on-one case management throughout their post-release journey.

The city intends to increase access to psychiatric services and medical support for individuals with opioid dependencies is becoming essential within our community by initially developing plans for the second floor of our Health and Wellness Center to include psychiatric services. Expanding access to psychiatric and drug detox services for the homeless in the Corridor of Hope will strengthen our public health system. To improve the likelihood that homeless individuals can maintain their medications, we need to ensure a smooth transition from medical detox in hospitals to community-based medication-assisted treatment (MAT) services. This approach could lead to a reduction in emergency room visits for homeless patients and decrease the prevalence of drug abuse. We can achieve these goals through public-private partnerships that support the overall health and well-being of the community.

In partnership with the State of Nevada the city will incentivize the community to develop and license new group homes, accept state vouchers for individuals with no income and to retain quality group homes to provide safe, non-predatory shared housing for homeless individuals. This can be

accomplished by increasing the number of licensed group homes to provide long term care for those experiencing homelessness and who need active daily living (ADL) support.

The Courtyard Homeless Resource Center expands access to homeless services and housing placement by filling existing service gaps in the city's urban core. By offering a predictable, routine location for service delivery, this project increases existing outreach efforts and decreases homelessness through an enhancement in upstream service provision. The Courtyard also serves as a "safe zone" where homeless individuals and families can seek respite during the day and rely on a safe and respectful location to spend the night. The City of Las Vegas contracts with several non-profit agencies to conduct homeless outreach services in the Downtown Las Vegas area.

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The city of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to End Homelessness emphasizes the need for affordable, and group housing and provides actionable steps to fill the gaps within our community. As the number of homeless persons continues to rise, the CoC is challenged by a shortage of emergency shelter. However, according to the 2024 HIC data, the Southern Nevada CoC had 3,482 emergency shelter beds and 703 transitional housing beds available year-round. The number of people experiencing homelessness staying in emergency shelter increased by over 33 percent. A positive development, reflecting the County's proactive response to the 2023 PIT count, where 60 percent of the homeless population was unsheltered.

The MORE teams go to local areas where homeless and potentially homeless persons congregate like malls, food pantries, tunnels, city parks, in seeking out these individuals we can engage them in services and connect them with the local shelters and other housing programs. All eligible participants who do not qualify for diversion, homeless prevention or rapid re-housing will be referred to shelters to address their emergency need of having a safe place to stay.

An in-depth participant assessment will examine the factors that led to homelessness and determine if the participant is suitable for rapid re-housing or permanent supportive housing. Additionally, due to a lack of subsidized and affordable housing units, many homeless remain in shelters. Transitional housing is best suited to those in transitional life stages such as transition-age youth, families with young children, persons fleeing domestic violence, ex-offenders etc. Rapid re-housing typically targets families and individuals who are in a crisis state of homelessness and who should be able to sustain themselves after a minimal amount of assistance. Rental assistance is typically provided for one month, along with security deposits and housing inspections. Case management is also provided with linkages to other mainstream services.

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

Many people who are homeless or at-risk, in particular, those who are suffering from a disabling condition, are in touch with one or more of the City's public institutions and systems of care, including hospitals, mental health programs, detoxification and treatment programs, foster care and the criminal justice system. As such, these institutions have an essential role to play in identifying people who need assistance to maintain their housing or who are homeless and need help regaining it.

Through the comprehensive transition or "discharge" planning, these individuals, upon release, can be linked with the housing, treatment and services they need to facilitate ongoing stability and prevent future homelessness. The Southern Nevada CoC works with its partners to resolve, reduce and remove barriers homeless persons' experience during their transition to permanent housing and independent living by establishing coordinated assessment process to reduce barriers to program entry, implementing the housing first model, connecting program participants to resources such as: income; utilities, rent, identification, case management, etc.) to sustain permanent housing, utilizing available housing resource lists to assist program participants to identify housing options, and using HMIS data to analyze results. The city of Las Vegas Strategic Plan to address the housing crisis facing thousands in the city of Las Vegas includes goals to preserve the existing housing supply, increase housing opportunities and services and expand outreach to affected individuals. A major goal of the plan is to work with regional partners in expanding the number of affordable and housing and group home opportunities accompanied by supportive services. This includes developing and strengthening prevention programs to assist families with income and those at risk of becoming homeless. The city will develop and strengthen current programs to provide transitional housing opportunities for individuals released from jail, hospitals, and other service institutions. The city also seeks to maintain master leases to provide transitional housing opportunities with supportive services.

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

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

rental and utility assistance through subsidized payments or below market rent is a useful method to help low-income households avoid homelessness.

Acquiring stable housing can assist people experiencing homelessness better address their medical issues, however, access to medical care during their period of homelessness is a major concern in the jurisdiction. To address barriers to healthcare, the City of Las Vegas aims to improve access to healthcare services and hygiene products, collaborate with stakeholders in the health, social services and emergency services departments and create programs for tailored services. This includes connecting homeless individuals to primary and behavioral healthcare services as part of housing assistance, increasing the number of clients with medical insurance, expanding mental services at the Health and Wellness Center, managing their healthcare and utilizing insurance benefits.

Additionally, we aim to increased access to psychiatric services and medical support for individuals with opioid dependencies is becoming essential within our community. In 2024, 11% of respondents reported experiencing a serious mental illness (SMI), while 9% reported having a substance use disorder (SUD). Expanding access to psychiatric and drug detox services for the homeless in the Corridor of Hope will strengthen our public health system. To improve the likelihood that homeless individuals can maintain their medications, we need to ensure a smooth transition from medical detox in hospitals to community-based medication-assisted treatment (MAT) services. This approach could lead to a reduction in incarceration, emergency room visits for homeless patients and decrease the prevalence of drug abuse. We can achieve these goals through public-private partnerships that support the overall health and well-being of the community.

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

The Las Vegas Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program (LVLHCHHP) is a 48-month effort by the City to target four key zip codes (89101, 89106, 89107, and 89108) that are known to contain the oldest housing stock as well as underserved households with low income. The primary goal of the LVLHCHHP is to create lead-safe and healthy housing in Las Vegas and reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning. Over the next 24 months, the program is projected to evaluate 70+ units for lead-based paint hazards and complete lead hazard control and healthy homes activities in 50 homes. Several staff members and five construction workers have received Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) training. The program will continue to provide community education concerning protecting their families from lead in housing and lead-safe work practices. The City may reapply for the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes grant to continue this meaningful service in the community.

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

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

The actions outlined in the Las Vegas Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program (LVLHCHHP) directly address the extent of lead poisoning and hazards in the city, particularly in underserved

communities with older housing stock. By targeting zip codes 89101, 89106, 89107, and 89108, the program focuses on areas with the highest risk of lead exposure due to the prevalence of homes built before 1978, when lead-based paint was commonly used. Through the evaluation of 70+ housing units and the completion of lead hazard control in 50 homes over the next 24 months, the program aims to reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning by identifying and mitigating lead hazards in at-risk households.

To ensure that lead abatement efforts are conducted safely and effectively, several staff members and five construction workers have received Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) training on lead-safe work practices. This training helps prevent further contamination during renovations and repairs, reducing the risk of secondary exposure to lead dust. In addition to remediation efforts, the program prioritizes community education to raise awareness about lead poisoning prevention, empowering residents with knowledge on how to identify and address potential lead hazards in their homes.

Recognizing the ongoing need for lead-safe housing, the City of Las Vegas may reapply for the Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes grant to sustain and expand these critical services. Additionally, the City is leveraging federal and state HOME funds and the Affordable Housing Trust Fund to construct new affordable housing units free from lead-based paint hazards. By combining immediate remediation efforts with long-term solutions like new construction and public education, the program creates healthier living conditions for low-income families, ensuring children and other vulnerable residents are protected from the dangers of lead exposure.

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

The actions outlined in the Las Vegas Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program (LVLHCHHP) are integrated into housing policies and procedures through a combination of regulatory compliance, funding allocation, programmatic implementation, and long-term housing strategies. These actions align with federal, state, and local housing policies aimed at ensuring safe, healthy, and affordable housing, particularly for low-income and vulnerable populations.

At the policy level, the program adheres to federal lead-based paint regulations, including those set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These regulations require lead hazard assessments and abatement in federally assisted housing, making the LVLHCHHP a critical component of the City's compliance with lead safety standards. By evaluating and remediating lead hazards in targeted zip codes, the City integrates lead hazard control into housing rehabilitation programs, tenant protections, and health initiatives that prioritize resident safety.

From a procedural standpoint, the program leverages federal and state funding, such as HOME funds and the Affordable Housing Trust Fund, to support both lead hazard remediation and the development of new, lead-free affordable housing. This ensures that housing programs not only address existing hazards but also proactively reduce future risks by incorporating lead-free construction standards into new housing developments. Additionally, contractor training and certification in EPA-compliant lead-

safe work practices are integrated into procurement and housing rehabilitation procedures, ensuring that all lead mitigation efforts meet federal safety requirements.

The City also embeds lead hazard awareness into housing assistance programs by providing community education and outreach. These efforts help renters and homeowners understand their rights and responsibilities regarding lead safety, reinforcing compliance with housing codes and health regulations. Moreover, by including lead hazard reduction in grant applications, housing inspections, and long-term development plans, the City ensures that lead safety remains a key consideration in its overall housing policy framework.

Ultimately, the LVLHCHHP integrates lead hazard control and healthy housing principles into broader housing policies by aligning with federal regulations, securing funding for remediation and new construction, enforcing lead-safe procedures, and engaging the community in education efforts. This multi-layered approach strengthens the City's commitment to creating and maintaining safe, affordable, and healthy housing for all residents.

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

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

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

The HOPWA Strategic Plan outlines priorities to improve access to affordable, quality housing for PLWHA in the Las Vegas-Paradise EMSA. Key goals include expanding direct housing support, enhancing service coordination, improving data collection and communication tools for client empowerment, and building provider capacity through technical assistance and outreach. The City plans to utilize unspent funds for capital development projects addressing emergency and transitional housing needs, while also increasing access to housing subsidies and short-term facilities.

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

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

- Indistinguishable: all affordable housing units are to look exactly like market-rate units, thus preserving the dignity of all our citizens.
- Integrate and distribute: locate affordable housing units within larger housing developments and throughout the entire city of Las Vegas, not concentrated in only a few neighborhoods.
- Diversify housing stock: develop a portfolio of affordable housing projects to serve the entire spectrum of our vulnerable citizens' family size and budgets.
- Partnerships: develop partnerships with local, state and federal organizations to increase our resources.
- Special needs: require the design of affordable housing units to consider the special needs of seniors and persons with disabilities.
- Workforce Development: the city of Las Vegas incorporates workforce development into its affordable housing strategy to help families increase their education and skills to qualify for higher-paying jobs.

- Homeowner/Renter counseling: Managing and maintaining a home is an important responsibility, one that requires education and counseling to perform successfully. The city of Las Vegas funds homeowner/renter counseling.
- Reduce transportation costs: ensure that transportation expenses do not increase by strategically locating affordable housing close to transportation, employment centers, and schools.
- Minimize displacement: our goal is to meet the housing needs of our most vulnerable citizens. We strive to avoid displacement as we acquire and facilitate the construction of affordable housing.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to grant-specific requirements, the City of Las Vegas ensures compliance with Environmental, Davis-Bacon/Prevailing Wages, HUD Section 3 Economic Opportunities, and other cross-cutting grant requirements, as applicable. The City of Las Vegas provides agencies with monitoring checklists that

include grant-specific and cross-cutting grant requirements prior to on-site monitoring appointments. Items on the checklists are reviewed with the agencies during the on-site appointment. The City also promotes local fair housing training that is available to grant subrecipients and the public throughout the year. Furthermore, informational pamphlets about Section 3, Fair Housing, and other federal requirements are made available to the public at the Department of Neighborhood Service's lobby.

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