

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
General Questions	6
Managing the Process (91.200 (b))	10
Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))	16
Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))	19
Monitoring (91.230)	24
Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))	26
Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))	27
Housing Needs (91.205)	30
Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))	45
Housing Market Analysis (91.210)	50
Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))	69
Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))	73
Public Housing Strategy (91.210)	75
Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))	79
Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))	83
Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))	89
Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))	106
Community Development (91.215 (e))	115
Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))	126
Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis	133
Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)	133
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)	134
Other Narratives: Fair Housing	139
Appendix A: Resources	144
Appendix B: 5-Year CIP Citizen Participation Data	149
Attachment 1: Housing Needs Table	
Attachment 2: Homeless Needs Table	
Attachment 3: Special Needs Table	
Attachment 4: Community Development Needs Table	
Attachment 5: HOPWA Needs Table	



3-5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

Introduction

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

HCP Consortium

Clark County and the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Mesquite and Boulder City are the local entitlement communities that comprise the HCP Consortium. The City of Henderson is an affiliate jurisdiction but operates its program independently. The HCP Consortium was formed to respond to HUD's requirements for completion of the Consolidated Plan. Clark County is the lead agency in the HCP Consortium. The planning period for the HCP is from 2005 to 2009. All members have the same program year. The HCP is a five-year plan, which provides an assessment of the Consortium's needs, resources and gaps as well as develops strategies to eliminate any gaps in service.

Citizen Participation

There was an extensive citizen participation process for the HCP Consortium Consolidated Plan including mailed surveys, communitywide meetings, committees and task forces focusing on specific issues and public hearings at the monthly meetings of the jurisdictional governing bodies.

Community Profile

The majority of the 8,060 square miles within Clark County is owned by agencies of the federal government, including the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Forest Service. The County contains five incorporated jurisdictions including Henderson, which is not a part of the Consortia. Development occurs in both the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County. Clark County population is continuing to grow at an average rate of 5.6% per year, which equates to an average of 80,000 new residents per year. The population of the Clark County is estimated at 1.75 million in FY 2004.

The population growth is largely fueled by the continued expansion of the hotel and gaming industry. An additional 6,212 new hotel rooms were added to the hotel inventory from 2000 to 2003 with 8,466 planned for 2004 to 2006. With an estimated 1.6 jobs created for each additional hotel room, it can be conservatively estimated that 13,546 jobs will be created in the next two years alone. This job growth creates a very high migration of persons into Nevada looking for employment and housing.

In-migration from depressed areas in the United States has presented diverse challenges to the social services and community development infrastructure of the valley. As with other 'Boomtowns' across the nation, the Las Vegas Valley is attracting the poor with plenty of work, but is unable to control the rising housing costs that result from a supply-demand deficit. Individuals and families coming to Las Vegas frequently find that they do not have the skills required for available jobs, that the available jobs do not pay enough to afford the cost of housing, and that the cost of living is not as low as they had anticipated.

The HCP Consortium area has become an increasingly diverse community over the past ten years. The Hispanic population has increased by more than 12 percent, from 11.6% of the population in 1990 to 23.7% of the population in 2000. This population may be undercounted due to the increased numbers of illegal immigrants from Mexico and Latin America.

Consortium Housing Plan

The following summary is provided to illustrate the primary housing issues facing the HCP Consortium and the strategies that will be pursued over the next five years. The data used is from the 2000 U.S. Census unless otherwise indicated.

Housing Needs Assessment

Over 122,000 moderate- and low-income households are estimated to be paying for housing they cannot really afford. Over 50,000 of these households are low-income households with "worst case" housing needs - families who have incomes at or below 50% of the area median and pay more than half of their income for housing. As can be logically expected, households between 0 and 30% of area median income are the most likely to have worst case housing needs. This translates to 28,114 households that are extremely low-income and severely cost burdened.

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

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

Housing Market Assessment

The majority of the housing supply has been developed to accommodate the owner market by a ratio of more than 1.5 to 1. Vacancy rates have substantially decreased in rental housing as housing prices have skyrocketed, making it impossible for many families to become homeowners. Additionally, the reduced vacancy rates have resulted in substantial increases in rents, causing even more families to experience a

severe cost burden.

The vacancy rate is expected to continue its downward trend as thousands of lower priced rental units are slated for demolition in areas near the Las Vegas Strip as the major casinos purchase the properties for future commercial development. Further, tens of thousands of existing rental units will be converted to condominiums in the next few years, further decreasing the stock of rental housing. The increasing price of land has also slowed the new construction of rental housing, with fewer projects being proposed or built. If these trends continue, Clark County will face a severe rental housing shortage in the coming years.

The large majority of existing affordable rental units in the Consortium are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. There are 3,176 public housing units and 9,056 publicly assisted households in Clark County with lengthy waiting lists for both programs. This shows the need for the production of more affordable rental units for those with incomes below 50% of MFI.

Homeownership is increasingly beyond the reach of most low- and moderate-income households. In 2000, the price of a new home was about \$161,893. New home prices have risen to about \$278,924 and are only affordable to persons at 153% of AMI and above. The price of an existing home in 2000 was only \$130,000 and still affordable to moderate-income persons. The current price of an existing home in 2004 is \$250,000 and is only affordable to persons at 137% of AMI and above.

Summary of Consortium Housing Strategy

High Priority:

1. Extremely low-income and low-income renter households
2. Existing low- and moderate-income owner households
3. Persons with special needs (elderly, frail elderly, severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug additions, HIV/AIDS, and public housing residents)
4. Low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers

Medium Priority:

1. Moderate-income renter households

Strategies

- Expand the supply of affordable rental housing through new construction with an emphasis on households at 50% of AMI and below
- Prevent or eliminate homelessness by providing rental assistance
- Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing through rehabilitation activities
- Increase the supply of housing for those with special needs through supportive housing, downpayment assistance for people with disabilities, rehabilitation and adaptation of existing owner occupied homes and construction of special needs housing.
- Increase homeownership through new construction, downpayment assistance and rehab of housing for sale to low-income buyers

Consortium Strategy to Remove Barriers To The Production Of Affordable Housing

Current barriers to the production of affordable housing include the high costs of development (local government regulations/fees, increasing land prices, and limited land availability), lack of community support, and limited financial resources. Over the next five years, the HCP Consortium will work on

reducing local government regulatory driven costs, increasing public education on housing issues, and developing new resources.

Consortium Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction

The potential for lead-based paint poisoning is not a major issue in the HCP Consortium Area due to the relatively young age of the housing stock. However, the HCP Consortium will test for lead-based paint in potential rehabilitation projects; 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.

Continuum of Care for the Homeless

Summary of Homeless Needs

The UNLV Homeless Study of 2004 identified 7,877 sheltered and unsheltered homeless throughout the community. African Americans are estimated to make up 30.2% of the homeless population, a significantly higher percentage than among the population in general. Subpopulations among the homeless that have special service and housing needs include the severely mentally ill, the chronic homeless, those with substance abuse problems, victims of domestic violence, children and youth, veterans and the disabled.

Many low-income persons and families in Clark County are at risk of becoming homeless due to the lack of sufficient income, or in the event of a temporary crisis, including loss of employment, sickness or disability, loss of spouse or domestic violence. Extremely low-income households paying 50 percent or more of their household income for housing are at greatest risk. These households are often one paycheck away from becoming homeless. The resources available to assist these households are extremely limited. The local public housing authorities have extensive waiting lists for all types of assisted housing, and emergency rental, mortgage and utility assistance for temporary crisis situations are in short supply.

Summary of Inventory for Homeless

There are currently 1,623 shelter beds, 1,880 transitional housing spaces, and 1,385 permanent supportive housing spaces.

Homeless Strategies:

- Support programs that serve homeless to become self-sufficient
- Support programs that are specifically targeted to homeless subpopulations
- Support and increase housing options for homeless households from emergency shelter to permanent housing
- Work to end Chronic Homelessness by 2012
- Support programs that fill a gap in the current continuum of care

Community Development Plan

- Support access to needed services by funding the construction of new community facilities in low and moderate income areas and improve the quality of existing community facilities through rehabilitation
- Strengthen and support families by providing for a range of services

- Promote healthy, positive youth development through quality and creative public facilities and services that meet the diverse needs of all youth
- Support coordinated youth activity programs that are designed for at-risk and other youth to boost self-esteem and promote better relationships with others
- Provide activities for seniors and people with special needs that support quality of life
- Create or improve senior centers to provide access to senior activities
- Reduce substance abuse
- Prevent crime by providing services for at-risk youth, their families, and others
- Help eliminate child abuse
- Upgrade public facilities to accommodate persons with physical disabilities
- Improve streets and roadways
- Improve efforts to preserve housing and neighborhoods through code enforcement

Anti-Poverty Strategy

The HCP Consortium members will continue to promote housing efforts that incorporate supportive services, which assist extremely low- and low-income housing residents in achieving self-sufficiency. The HCP Consortium will continue to encourage applications by non-profit organizations and public housing authorities for programs designed to promote self-sufficiency among assisted housing and transitional housing residents. Support for preschools and day care centers will allow low-income households to secure job training and placement with the knowledge that their children are well cared for during working hours. CDBG Program funds will also be used for education programs that provide classes in English as a Second Language and classes designed to assist high school dropouts in receiving their GED. Programs such as these provide the basic skills necessary to enter job training and job placement programs.

The HCP Consortium believes that the main opportunities to assist those below poverty level to achieve economic independence in coordination with affordable housing activities is through education and job training apprenticeship programs provided through the public housing authorities and non-profit agencies, and through transitional housing programs operated by non-profit organizations. CDBG and ESG Program funds are annually committed to transitional housing organizations to provide the operating funds necessary to assist residents in entering the workforce. Clark County has pre-committed its CDBG public service funds to homeless services. Programs for young people who reside in public housing and low-income areas that focus on building self-esteem and promoting education are also essential to foster personal achievement and break the cyclical nature of poverty.

Strategic Plan

Mission:

The HCP Consortium is committed to improving the quality and quantity of affordable housing, both for rental and homeownership, ensuring people with disabilities have access to both housing and services, creating community facilities that serve low income areas, undertaking activities to end homelessness, supporting social service programs to help low income households maintain self-sufficiency and improving the living environment for distressed neighborhoods and communities.

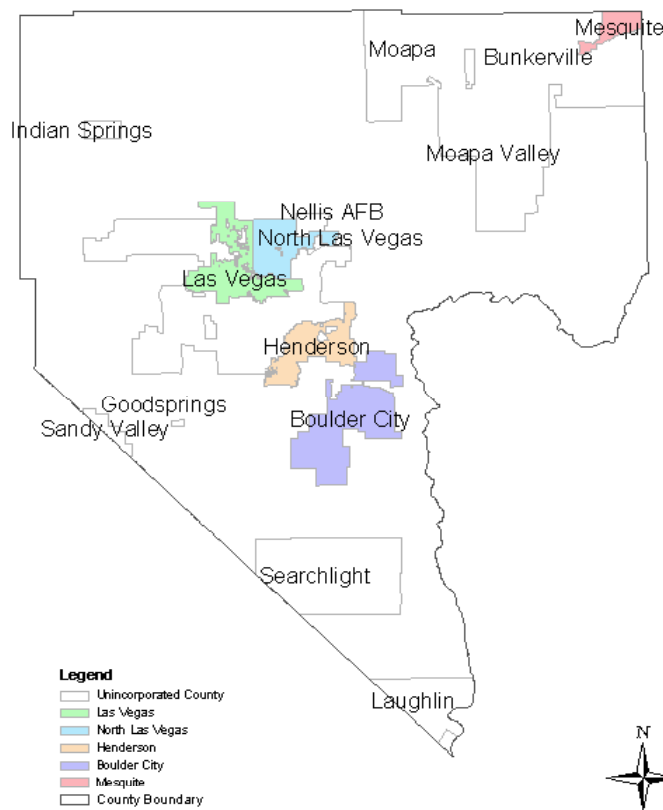
General Questions

Geographic Area

Clark County, Nevada contains 8,060 square miles and is located at the southernmost portion of Nevada. Larger than the state of New Jersey, most of the land area in Clark County is owned by agencies of the federal government, including the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Forest Service.

There are five incorporated jurisdictions in the County including Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, Henderson and Mesquite. Clark County provides traditional county services (social services, property assessment) as well as urban services (fire, police, water, sewer). As a result, urban development occurs in the unincorporated areas of Clark County as well as within the cities.

Figure 1. Clark County, Nevada



The small but growing rural communities of Mesquite, Moapa Valley, Indian Springs, and Pahrump, rely primarily on the services provided in the Las Vegas Valley for serving their low-income and homeless populations. The Las Vegas Valley is the nearest metropolitan area to these communities, with the other major metropolitan area of Nevada (the Cities of Reno and Sparks in Washoe County) being approximately a 7-hour drive northwest.

The HCP Consortium Consolidated Plan will involve all of the jurisdictions described above except the City of Henderson. Henderson is its own entitlement community and is not part of the current Consortia. The jurisdictions that are a part of this analysis include unincorporated Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite, which will be referred to collectively as the HCP Consortium.

Areas of Minority and Low-Income Concentration

According to the 2000 Census, minority groups have higher percentages of lower income households when compared to non-minority, lower income households as well as to all households in the Consortium Area. These minority group residents also tend to live in those parts of the Consortium Area that contain greater proportions of lower income households. The following two maps show the concentrations of minority groups compared to CDBG eligible areas and compared to areas of high poverty rates. Assistance will be directed to these areas primarily but not exclusively.

Obstacles to Serving Underserved

Extremely low- and low-income households of all types are underserved with respect to affordable housing. In order to overcome this gap, the Clark County HOME Consortium has included strategies to provide additional affordable rental and owner housing opportunities. These strategies include the acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of rental housing units using federal funds to leverage state and private funding sources. Furthermore, strategies to address the need for affordable owner housing include single family rehabilitation and first-time homeownership assistance.

The rising cost of land and rising costs of construction will make the development of affordable housing severely challenging in the next five years. Clark County has seen an increase from an average of \$100,000 per acre for raw land in 2001 to recent sales of land at an average of \$300,000 in 2004.

Figure 2. Areas of Minority Concentration Compared to Low and Moderate Income Areas

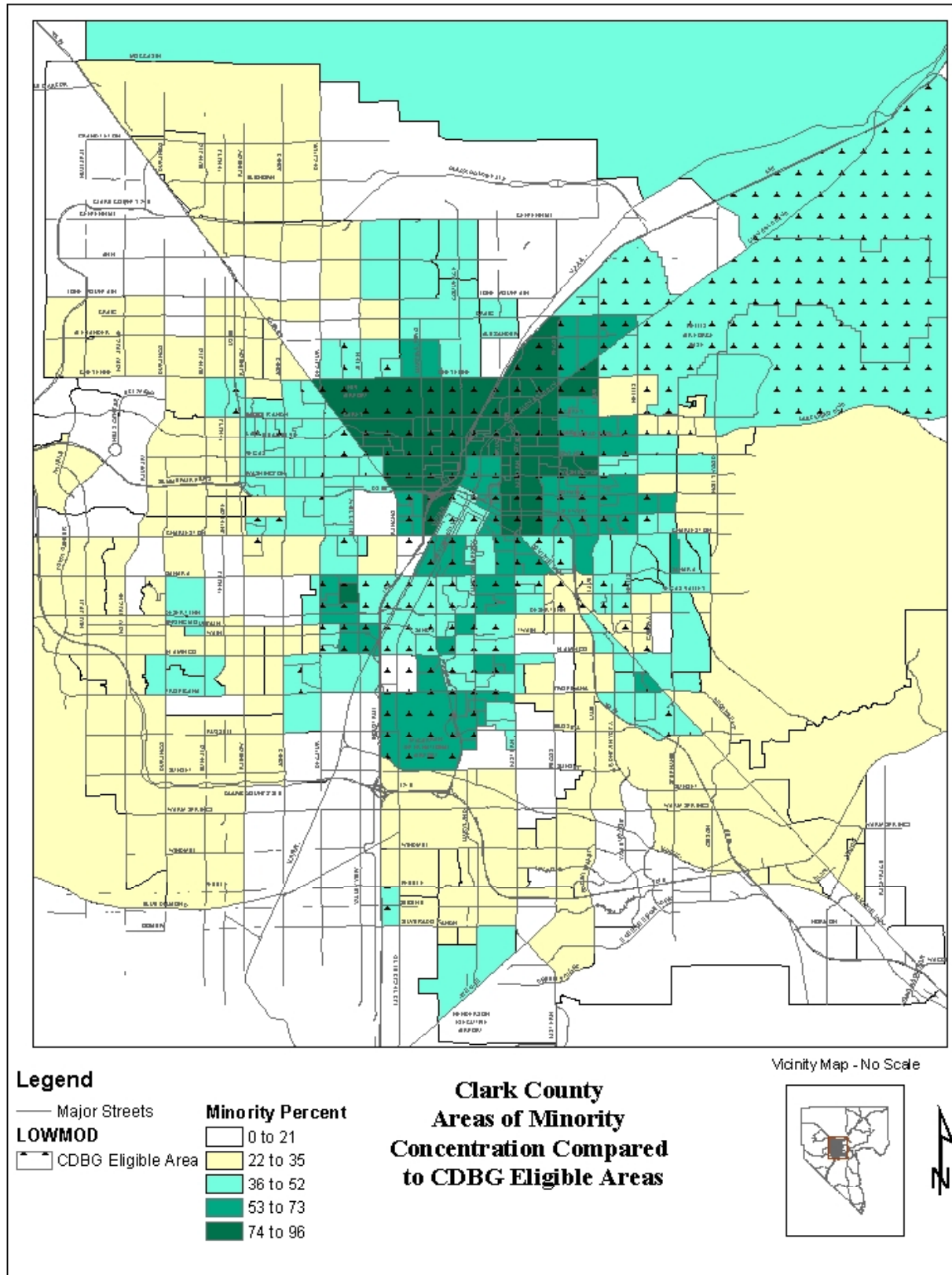
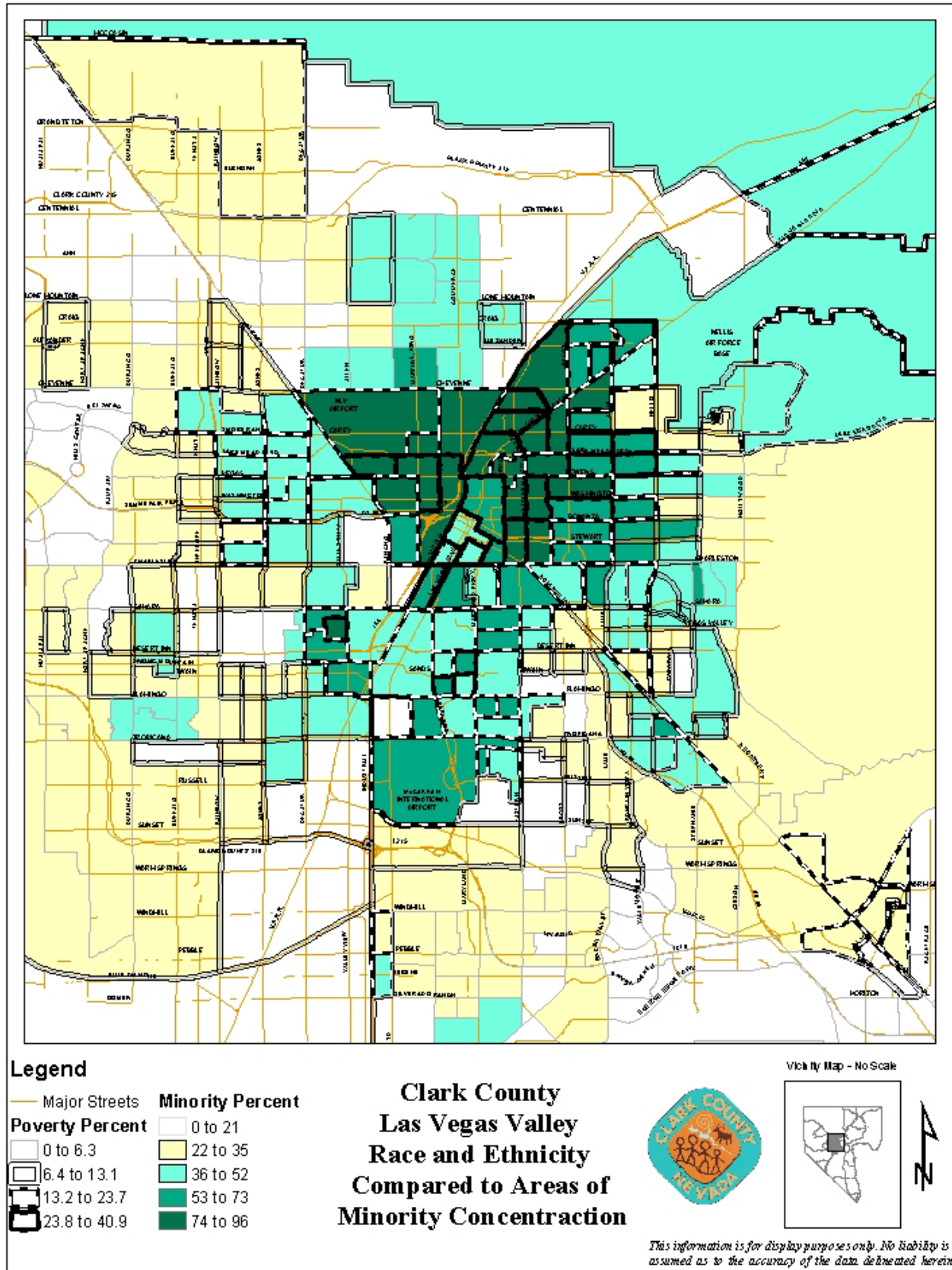


Figure 3. Areas of Minority Concentration Compared to Poverty Areas



Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

Lead Agency

Clark County acts as the lead agency for the CDBG and HOME Consortia and is responsible for overseeing the development of the plan in conjunction with representatives of each of the jurisdictions. However, each jurisdiction is responsible for implementing its specific strategic plan. Using interlocal agreements, the governmental entities work together on numerous joint capital construction and housing projects.

Plan Development

Clark County and the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Mesquite and Boulder City are the local entitlement communities that compose the HCP Consortium. The HCP Consortium was formed to respond to HUD's requirements for completion of the Consolidated Plan. The planning period for the HCP is from 2005 to 2009. All members have the same program year.

The HCP Consortium Consolidated Plan is developed through a cooperative effort between all jurisdictions affected by the plan. Each jurisdiction is consulted and the two largest jurisdictions, Clark County and Las Vegas, jointly research and write the plan. The separate meetings held by each jurisdiction are summarized for the Consolidated Plan team and many discussions are held regarding accuracy of data, proposed strategies, and plan implementation methods. The City of Henderson participates in bi-monthly Consortium meetings where discussion of issues, including the Consolidated Plan, takes place. The Consortium reviewed the City of Henderson and State of Nevada Consolidated Plans as well as submitted the Consortium Consolidated Plan to both jurisdictions for their review and comment. The plans are consistent and outline similar goals for the five-year period.

Throughout the strategic planning process, the Planning Team composed of staff from Clark County, the City of Las Vegas, and the City of North Las Vegas met regularly to plan community involvement events, program project activities, review draft work products, address various issues that arose during the process and coordinate documentation of commitments.

Program Consortia

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

Consultation

The development and implementation of the strategies and objectives presented in the Strategic Plan requires consultation between governmental agencies, as well as consultation between the public and private sector.

Housing Consultation

On Feb. 2, 2004, the [Clark County Commission](#) launched the Community Growth Management Initiative as a way to deal holistically with the challenges Southern Nevada faces as the fastest-growing community

in the United States. As part of the initiative, Commissioners formed a [Community Growth Task Force](#) to study growth matters in-depth and engage the community in an open and frank discussion about growth and how to sustain our quality of life. The monthly meetings of the Growth Task Force were posted and open to the public, allowed for public comment, and were televised on the Channel 4, the community channel for Clark County.

In addition to monthly meetings, the [Lied Institute for Real Estate Studies](#) at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) organized and facilitated a series of focus groups and four roundtable discussions for the Growth Task Force to receive input from the public. The Real Estate Roundtable brought together non-profit and for-profit organizations to discuss growth related issues in Southern Nevada, including housing. This roundtable was instrumental in the development and final manifestation of the policies that appear in the HOME Consortium Housing Strategic Plan. The entire white paper entitled “The Social Impacts of Growth”, including the list of participants, is available through the Clark County Growth Task Force. Participants in the roundtable include representatives of the social services community, government, business, housing services, health services and homeless services.

The information gathered at those meetings indicated that the major affordable housing concerns include:

- lack of affordable rental and owner housing,
- shrinking vacant land supply,
- loss of existing affordable units and need for rehabilitation
- zoning restrictions
- concentrations of poverty
- resistance to higher densities
- lack of services for the homeless

Additional input was garnered from the community-wide meetings held by both Las Vegas and North Las Vegas as described in the Citizen Participation section.

A number of affordable housing development planning groups provided opportunities for the various jurisdictions' governments to consult outside entities in the promotion, production and planning of affordable housing and homeless assistance.

- [The Nevada Housing Coalition](#) is working to promote affordable housing in Nevada. Projects include helping in the development of HUD Consolidated Plans, producing the statewide housing conference, developing a statewide affordable housing database, impacting legislations and fair housing issues. The Coalition has 25 paid memberships throughout the State of Nevada including Clark County and North Las Vegas.
- [The Southern Nevada Reinvestment and Accountable Banking Committee \(SNRABC\)](#), with representatives from Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada Legal Services and non-profit housing and community development organizations, has been instrumental in encouraging the local banking community to comply with the lending requirements under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), particularly in their efforts to expand credit to "non-traditional" customers. SNRABC will continue monitoring the banking communities activities to ensure CRA requirements are being met, and to assist the banking community in identifying ways to address the financial needs of low-income households.
- [The Community Housing Resource Board \(CHRB\)](#) is a community volunteer group established to promote the goals of Fair Housing. Working with local real estate boards and homebuilder groups, the CHRB monitors programs of voluntary compliance and assesses the progress and

effectiveness of these efforts. The organization is also involved in a program of education to expand public awareness of the necessary and desirability of Fair Housing practices. Clark County, City of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas are active members of CHRB.

- Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition (SNHC) is a regional volunteer group established to address issues related to the homeless and to affordable housing. Consisting of individuals, businesses and agencies serving the homeless, the SNHC meets monthly to discuss trends, gaps in services, policy development and public awareness of homelessness. Clark County and the Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas are active members of the SNHC.

Special Needs Consultation

The primary source of information for the special needs portion of the plan was the “Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment” which was completed by BBC Research & Consulting at the behest of the State of Nevada Housing Division. Several methodologies were used in the development of the document including a comprehensive mail survey for organizations that provide services and housing to special needs populations, focus groups and interviews. This document is available for download at the Nevada Housing Division website: <http://www.nvhousing.state.nv.us/pr/prindex.htm>.

The Clark County Health District and Ryan White Title I Planning Council were consulted regarding the needs and issues facing persons with HIV/AIDS. The City of Las Vegas administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funding for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes all jurisdictions in Clark County.

Lead Based Paint Consultation

The Clark County Health District was consulted regarding the prevalence of lead-based paint poisoning in the Consortium area.

Housing Authority Consultation

Discussions were held between the local Housing Authorities and their respective jurisdictional governments regarding the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Housing Authorities’ 5-year Plans. The three housing authorities that are represented in Clark County completed individual 5-Year Plan using data provided by the HUD Consolidated Plan. The draft Consolidated Plan was provided to the three housing authorities for their input.

Homeless Consultation

The SNRPC Committee on Homelessness was formed on September 25, 2003. The membership of the Committee on Homelessness includes the county and city managers or assistant managers of the regions’ local governments, representatives of the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition, Clark County School District, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, City of North Las Vegas Police Department, Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The Committee on Homelessness directed the Regional Homeless Coordinator from the Clark County Social Service Division to complete a Southern Nevada Housing and Homeless Plan. This plan will include all of the jurisdictions that make up Southern Nevada and outline goals and strategies to guide local governments in funding, developing and supporting homeless services. This plan is expected to be completed by Summer 2005. The City of Las Vegas portion of the plan will act as the 10-year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

A series of community meetings were undertaken in October and November 2004 to gather input on homeless issues for three planning processes – the Consolidated Plan, the Southern Nevada Regional Homeless Services Plan and the Continuum of Care. Separate meetings were held with each of the following groups – Service Providers, Local Government & Law Enforcement, General Business, General Community and Banks & Developers. Additionally, eight focus group meetings were held with homeless people at the Las Vegas Rescue Mission, Friends of the Desert, Poverello House, Center for Independent Living & WestCare, Salvation Army, The Shade Tree, Catholic Charities and the Clark County Social Service Outreach Team. Additional information on planning and prioritization of homeless issues can be found in the “2004 Continuum of Care Application” available at Clark County Community Resources Management Division.

In addition to the focus group meetings, the Consolidated Plan Homeless Strategic Plan was presented to the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition (SNHC, or alternately, the Homeless Coalition) at the monthly meeting in March 2005 to solicit additional comments and input. The SNHC was formed in late 1990 to assist in the planning and coordination of homeless services and housing on a regional basis. The membership of the SNHC constitutes a diversity of interests and expertise from a cross-section of the community and is open to any individual or agency concerned with homeless issues. Currently, 86 agencies and individuals make up the membership roster of the SNHC. These include service providers, bankers, law enforcement, real estate developers and local business representatives.

Community Development Consultation

In preparation for the 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan, Clark County sought HUD pre-award approval for a five-year Capital Improvement Plan for the expenditure of CDBG capital monies for FY 2005-2009. Clark County received the HUD pre-award approval for the Capital Improvement Program in April 2004. Through this process, the County can advance funds for previously approved CDBG projects and then pay them back from grants for the period 2005-2009. With the HUD pre-award approval accompanied by a County line of credit, CDBG projects are completed years earlier than previously possible.

The five-year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2005-2009 represents a targeted and focused planning effort by Clark County and its participating cities over a one-year period. With the receipt of 2000 Census data, Clark County staff immediately provided this information in tabular and map format to the Board of Commissioners, County Departments, Town Advisory Boards, Citizen Advisory Councils, our participating cities, nonprofit agency partners, and to our Community Development Advisory Committee. This was done so everyone involved would understand the changes in both the urban and rural areas since the previous 1990 Census as it relates to their present eligibility for participation under this Community Development Block Grant program for the next ten years. County staff also conducted a technical workshop and met personally or by phone with all the affected parties to answer their questions. County staff also developed a detailed program manual describing the CDBG program requirements and made available this Capital Project Application Request for Proposal Manual to all those who might be interested in applying. Thus, the projects ultimately selected and included in the Pre-Award Approval Request reflect the outcome of a twelve-month planning process. The list of citizen outreach and participation activities is available in [Appendix B](#).

The document “Building Community: From Planning to Use - Clark County 2005-2009 CDBG Capital Improvement Plan” is available through the Clark County Community Resources Management Division and outlines in detail the citizen participation and projects selected. Clark County made a significant outreach to the larger community to solicit project proposals, encouraged citizen review and input on project selections, and conducted numerous posted public meetings at the citizen (CDAC) and Board of Commissioners levels. These were open meetings and efforts were taken to get a broad selection of

possible projects benefiting the low and moderate income for public consideration. In deciding on the projects to fund, all parties involved were clearly mindful that this Community Development Block Grant is a federal anti-poverty program targeted to serve the low and moderate income.

The City of Boulder City and the City of Mesquite also proposed and received approval for their own 5-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plans, which were approved by their respective City Councils. Information on their specific projects is also available through the “Building Community” document.

On November 4, 2003, the Board of County Commissioners voted to target the County’s Public Services portion of the annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for Federal Fiscal Years 2004 – 2009 to support only programs serving the homeless. These CDBG Public Service funds will be combined each year with the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program funds to create a streamlined competition for homeless programs. This approach is a departure from past years when homeless service and prevention programs applied separately for funds from Clark County’s ESG and CDBG funding programs. The move to align the applications and contracts to one cycle and one competition is designed to simplify the application process for the community-based organizations and to improve the quality and accountability of programs through the alignment of the competition among like-programs, as well as to focus the HUD federal funding to serve those most in need.

The City of Las Vegas provides sub-recipient program manuals for all of its programs to its non-profit partners. The program manuals help sub-recipients in administering their grant-funded programs or projects. The City of Las Vegas provides CDBG funds for public services and construction projects that are applied for and administered by its non-profit partners. The City of Las Vegas Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB) is a citizen's advisory group, appointed by the City Council, which recommends projects for funding. All CDRB meetings are posted and open to the public.

The City of Las Vegas provides CDBG funds for eligible projects based on community development needs in CDBG-eligible areas within the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department meets and consults with the Planning and Development, Public Works, and Leisure Services (Parks) Departments to determine which are the highest priority community development projects from the CIP. These eligible projects include streets and sidewalks improvements, transportation and public safety projects, community center improvements and construction, and youth and senior facilities improvements.

In addition to the planning activities described above, the Nevada Community Foundation and United Way completed the 2003 Southern Nevada Community Assessment, which indicates a need for affordable physical and mental health care, better educational opportunities, and crime reduction, among many other issues. This study is available at <http://www.uwaysn.org/CommunityAssessment.htm> or in hard copy at United Way of Southern Nevada and the Nevada Community Foundation. Clearly, many of the Clark County Capital Improvement Plan projects will address the needs outlined above by providing facilities where the community can access programs and services. For example, the Lake Mead/Sloan Recreation Center will provide recreation activities designed to divert youth from gang activities. The Nathan Adelson Hospice will provide health services for those nearing the end of their lives.

Intergovernmental Consultation

Due to the close geographical proximity of the various governmental jurisdictions in the HCP Consortium Area and the need for joint support and funding of housing and community development projects to ensure feasibility, intergovernmental consultation is vital.

The State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry's Housing Division designates a percentage of its HOME Program funds for disbursement within Clark County and allows the County and the City of Henderson to administer those funds. Such an arrangement allows for the coordinated disbursement of State and County HCP Consortium HOME Program funds with other federal housing resources within the County to carry out the HCP's strategies. The Housing Division is consulted on a regular basis concerning housing needs and State staff even participates with Clark County in joint monitoring of subrecipients.

Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson also work together on the Continuum of Care (CoC) planning and application each year. Local jurisdictions consult on the application for homeless funding through a community-based group, which prioritizes homeless needs and funding recommendations.

Clark County and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss issues relating to HOME, CDBG and ESG. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, to coordination of grant application cycles. Although Henderson is not part of either the HOME or CDBG Consortia, their activities affect the region and the Consortia's activities may affect their community. Their participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing and community development policies. Discussions regarding the development and content of the Consolidated Plan took place at all of the Consortium meetings for FY 2004 and early FY 2005.

The housing authorities of Clark County, the City of Las Vegas and the City of North Las Vegas work together on regional housing issues to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of housing authority services. The housing authorities have combined efforts in developing their Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Programs, in acquiring and installing computer systems, and in administering their Housing Choice Vouchers. Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the housing authorities have established administrative procedures for the issuance of Housing Choice Vouchers across jurisdictional boundaries, thereby eliminating paperwork and administrative requirements brought about by the portability regulations of the program. The housing authorities' Executive Directors meet on a quarterly basis to discuss common issues and determine new ways in which they can effectively work together in the provisions of affordable housing. Clark County and the City of Las Vegas worked with the directors of the housing authorities to coordinate the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Housing Authority Five Year Plan.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

Clark County Citizen Participation

In order to successfully meet the goals of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Consolidated Plan, the voices of those individuals, neighborhoods and communities participating and/or impacted must be heard.

Public hearings and meetings are the primary means by which individual citizens are able to provide input into the Consolidated Plan. Open meetings are held at the town level, city level, and countywide level. All such meetings are scheduled in advance and posted in the community. The meetings provide an opportunity for citizens to: (1) submit project proposals to be included in the statement to HUD, and (2) comment on projects under consideration. All meetings are held in handicapped accessible facilities.

The Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) is the primary conduit for citizen input into the Consolidated Plan as the members represent the community in all its diversity and interests. CDAC is advisory in nature. The purpose of the Committee is to provide citizen input into the CDBG, HOME and ESG planning and implementation activities. CDAC is responsible for making recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners with regard to the selection of projects to be funded with CDBG monies. CDAC is composed of thirty-six (36) members of the community. The specific responsibilities of the three types of CDAC members are outlined below:

1. Town Advisory Boards/Citizens Advisory Councils

Each of the fourteen (14) town advisory boards and five (5) citizens advisory councils is entitled to nominate one representative and one alternate, subject to appointment by the Board of County Commissioners. Members appointed to CDAC by the town advisory boards (TABs) and citizens advisory councils (CACs) primarily represent their respective unincorporated towns and unincorporated areas. They are responsible for insuring that fellow town advisory board members and residents are kept apprised of CDBG activities, requirements, and timetables. They serve as a conduit for input from their respective towns and areas into the Consolidated planning and implementation process.

2. Participating Cities

The North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Mesquite City Councils each appoint a representative and an alternate to the Committee. CDAC representatives from North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Mesquite serve primarily as non-voting liaisons for their respective cities.

Because North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Mesquite are largely responsible for planning and administering their own projects, they are encouraged to conduct independent meetings and hearings soliciting citizen input to augment the CDAC process. The North Las Vegas Citizens Advisory Committee, of which the North Las Vegas CDAC representative may be a member, meets in their community and advises the North Las Vegas City Council directly regarding Community Development activities.

Boulder City and Mesquite meet the citizen participation requirements by conducting at least one City Council public hearing during each program year.

3. Community At-large

The fourteen representatives at large are responsible for insuring that the needs of the low- and moderate-income families, elderly, handicapped, and minority populations are expressed and adequately reflected in Consolidated Plan activities. They also play a role in keeping County residents informed of program progress.

Las Vegas Citizen Participation

The primary conduits to successfully garner citizen input are via the Citywide Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB), the scheduled public hearings and neighborhood meetings held in the City of Las Vegas. Citizen involvement is encouraged through dissemination of timely information and adequate advance notice of meetings and hearings.

To ensure citizen participation in the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Las Vegas sponsored four (4) focus group meetings in August 2004 with community leaders to further ensure neighborhood representation in determining community needs. A summary of community priorities, garnered from these public meetings and 29,000 surveys distributed within the low- and moderate-income communities in both English and Spanish is in the Community Development section.

The Community Development Recommending Board is a citizen's advisory group, appointed by the City Council. Its members are appointed to represent the concerns and opinions of the community in advising the City of Las Vegas on the allocation of federal funds. CDRB members represent target neighborhoods and populations, including low-income, disabled, minorities, elderly and the community at large.

Non-profit agencies interested in receiving federal funds must submit a project application to the City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department. Priorities and policies for desirable projects each entitlement year change based upon the Annual Action Plan. City staff reviews the applications for eligibility and then forwards the applications to the CDRB.

Through a series of open meetings, the CDRB reviews past projects, examines changes in community needs and explores trends as they affect community development as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Subsequently, the CDRB evaluates projects using a review process that includes a careful evaluation of each eligible proposal within the context of program design and against program criteria and current objectives, both national and those outlined in the Consolidated Plan. As part of their review, CDRB members consider the ability of the participating agencies to carry out the requirements of a performance agreement.

As part of the review process, the CDRB holds a number of hearings where the applicants may make presentations. The CDRB subsequently makes recommendations to the Las Vegas City Council, who in turn make final project selections. Following City Council selection, the Annual Action Plan is prepared and submitted to HUD for federal funding approval.

North Las Vegas Citizen Participation

In 2003, the North Las Vegas City Council selected volunteers to serve on a steering committee to oversee a citizen driven strategic planning process, know as Visioning 2025 (<http://www.ci.north-las-vegas.nv.us/Departments/StrategicPlanning/Visioning2025.cfm>).

The Community Forum phase of the project took place in July and August 2004. A community survey, the National Citizen Survey, was mailed to 1,200 households to obtain citizen input with a response rate

of 27%. Additionally, eight meetings were held in various locations to generate public input to the Visioning 2025 plan. From these meetings, the citizens selected nine Core Elements on which to focus – planning and land use, transportation, water and air quality, infrastructure, public safety, park and community amenities, quality education, economic development and redevelopment, and tax policy. Project Teams were created to address a specific issue area and develop a strategic plan, which will be presented to the City Council for adoption in March 2005. Goals were identified that are included in the strategic plan in this document including expanding housing options to meet the needs of residents of all income levels, expanding recreation and park facilities, and providing affordable health facilities.

North Las Vegas empowers a 7-member Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) to review project applications for HUD funding, listen to presentations by applicants and make recommendations on funding to the City Council. Each meeting of the CAC is posted and open to the public and held in a handicapped accessible location. The project recommendations are forwarded to the City Council, which has final approval authority over project funding.

Consolidated Plan Public Hearings

Each jurisdiction held a public hearing on the entire Consolidated Plan at a monthly public meeting of their respective Councils or Commissions. The final draft of the Consolidated Plan was made available for the required 30-day comment period during which an additional public hearing was held on April 19, 2005 at the Board of County Commissioners and at the Las Vegas City Council on April 20, 2005. Final approval took place at the May 3, 2005 Board of County Commissioners meeting.

Outreach to Minorities, Non-English Speakers and Persons with Disabilities

Public hearings and meetings are the primary means by which individual citizens are able to provide input into the Consolidated Plan. Open meetings are held at the town level, city level, and countywide level. All such meetings are scheduled in advance and posted in the community. All meetings are held in handicapped accessible facilities with Spanish translation available if needed. Las Vegas Neighborhood Services ensures that all written materials are available in both English and Spanish. North Las Vegas conducted one of their Visioning 2025 meetings in Spanish and all meetings were held in handicapped accessible facilities.

Summary of Citizen Comments and Responses

Two people made comments during the public hearing held on April 19, 2005 at the Board of County Commissioners meeting. No comments were received at the April 20, 2005 meeting of the Las Vegas City Council.

Comments #1 -

Ed Gobel of the Lowden Veterans Museum expressed concern that vagrants were being assisted using federal funds instead of focusing on the homeless. He said that people who defecate and urinate on or near public buildings and facilities should be considered vandals, not homeless and should not receive assistance. He also expressed concern that no one is monitoring the subrecipient organizations for positive outcomes for homeless clients.

Response #1 –

There is not a differentiation between vagrants and homeless as to who receives assistance using federal funds. All people receiving assistance must simply meet the HUD definition of homeless in order to participate in CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG funded programs. The governmental entities that make up the HOME and CDBG Consortia have monitoring practices and policies in place to ensure that

activities undertaken using these federal funds are providing for positive outcomes for homeless individuals and families.

Comments #2 –

Jerry Hill, a resident of public housing of the Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas, said that the Constable is making money off of evicting people from HACLV housing. He also expressed concern that funding be directed toward providing job opportunities for low-income households. He claimed illegal immigrants are taking jobs away from citizens.

Response #2 –

Some CDBG, ESG and HOPWA funds will be used over the next five years for job training and placement activities, English as a Second Language classes, and transportation assistance to increase employment access.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

Institutional Structure

This section identifies the institutional structures through which the HCP Consortium jurisdictions will carry out housing and community development strategies, and describes the measures that will be undertaken to overcome gaps in the institutional structure to carry out the strategies for addressing priority needs.

Private Industry

Private industry has the expertise to develop large scale, master planned communities and to integrate affordable housing and community facilities within these developments. The Southern Nevada Homebuilder's Association is actively involved in assisting communities in the development of growth management ordinances and in identifying opportunities to reduce housing development costs.

The involvement of the local banking community has been somewhat supplemented by the involvement of business, foundations and educational institutions in Clark County. These entities help to meet the need for financial resources, technical assistance and volunteers for the production of affordable housing. Clark County and the City of Las Vegas will continue to encourage private involvement in the development of low-income housing projects, either as joint sponsors with non-profit organizations or through limited partnership arrangements with the private sector.

Non-Profit Organizations

Local non-profit organizations are essential participants in the production of affordable housing, as well as in the provision of facilities and services in the Clark County HOME Consortium area. A number of non-profit organizations are either participating or proposing to be involved in the development of transitional housing and affordable housing. These organizations include:

Accessible Space Inc.	Nevada HAND
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Neighborhood Housing Services of Southern Nevada
Community Development Programs Center of Nevada	Salvation Army
East Las Vegas Community Development Corporation	US Vets
Habitat for Humanity	Westside New Pioneers
Help of Las Vegas	Women's Development Center

Over the last five years, most of these organizations have developed the capacity and sophistication required to develop and manage affordable housing. The goal for the next five years is to increase the capacity of the newer, neighborhood-based organizations, and to continue to support the activities of the organizations with a successful development record.

Public Institutions

Clark County and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Boulder City and Mesquite meet on a bi-monthly basis to discuss issues relating to HOME, CDBG and ESG. The discussions range from questions relating to joint projects, to coordination of grant application cycles. Although Henderson is not part of either the HOME or CDBG Consortia, their activities affect the region and the Consortia's activities may affect their community. Their participation in the Consortium meetings allows for an assessment of the regional impact of housing and community development policies. Discussions regarding the development and content of the Consolidated Plan took place at all of the Consortium meetings for FY 2004 and early FY 2005.

Clark County

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

The Comprehensive Planning Department is responsible for maintaining the County's Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is a compilation of long-range plans that are specific to a topic (examples include transit, and growth forecast and impacts) or geographic area (land use plans). In combining these more specific plans into a "comprehensive" document, the County aims to have policies and plans complement each other. The Comprehensive Plan is not a static document. As the community changes, its goals and needs change and in turn components of the Comprehensive Plan are updated to reflect those changes. The Department also administers many of the County's land use regulations to implement the Comprehensive Plan's goals.

The Social Service Department, in conjunction with the University Medical Center, provides at-risk County residents with a wide range of social services, including direct financial assistance, medical assistance, senior citizen protective services, homemaker and home health aide services, long-term care placement, and outreach services for the homeless, persons with AIDS and residents outside of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area.

City of Las Vegas

The Neighborhood Services Department serves as the lead participant in the development and preservation of affordable housing and community economic development activities for the City. The Neighborhood Services Department administers the City's CDBG funds, HOME Program funds, ESG funds and the region's HOPWA funds. The Department is also responsible for the implementation of the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program.

The Neighborhood Services Department has developed neighborhood associations, particularly in lower income areas, to empower residents to participate in both the preservation and revitalization of their neighborhoods. These associations have assisted in identifying needs leading to the identification and implementation of programs that increase the livability, viability, and vitality of their neighborhoods.

The Planning and Development Department is responsible for establishing and updating the City's General Plan map and Las Vegas Master Plan 2020 (Master Plan) policy document, which are the City's primary tools for policy direction, land use decisions, and growth management. The Master Plan provides a broad and comprehensive level of policy direction for future land use decisions and related aspects of corporate planning in the City of Las Vegas through the year 2020. The Planning and Zoning Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the Las Vegas City Council on various revitalization and preservation activities relevant to the Department.

City of North Las Vegas

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

Boulder City

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

Mesquite

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

State of Nevada

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

Strengths and Gaps In Institutional Structure

Clark County and the jurisdictions and townships within the County seek to enhance their abilities to respond to affordable housing needs within their respective jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction differs in its capacity to conduct housing rehabilitation and development programs because of disparities in financial resources for housing development, qualified staff, current program development, policy priorities and

matching fund capabilities. The administrative capacity to develop and implement affordable housing programs must be strengthened to implement the affordable housing strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. Further, increased support for non-profit, neighborhood-based organizations is needed to more effectively empower the local residents.

Southern Nevada does not have a long tradition in philanthropic support for community-based revitalization efforts and affordable housing development. Local foundations and private institutions need to be made aware of the affordable housing and neighborhood revitalization needs within the community and how they can become active participants in the ongoing efforts to address these needs.

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

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

The Clark County Growth Task Force recommended that Clark County support training and education on affordable housing issues, funding sources, and regulation compliance for non-profit and for-profit developers, to increase community capacity to build and operate affordable housing.

The lack of information concerning the housing needs of special needs groups within the Clark County HOME Consortium Area has been rectified through a study conducted by the Nevada Housing Division. The "Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment" was completed in August 2002 and provides the first broad based assessment of housing needs for those with a range of disabilities. The study identifies a large need for special needs housing in Nevada. Unfortunately, the deep subsidies needed to support the construction or rehabilitation of housing for people with special needs, makes these types of projects less attractive to developers and more difficult to finance. Again, non-profit organizations with the ability to develop housing for special needs groups need more support from all local jurisdictions.

Institutional Structure: Housing Authorities

The housing authorities of Clark County, the City of Las Vegas and the City of North Las Vegas work together on regional housing issues to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of housing authority services. Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the housing authorities have established administrative procedures for the issuance of Housing Choice Vouchers across jurisdictional boundaries, thereby eliminating paperwork and administrative requirements brought about by the portability regulations of the program. For more information on housing authority activities, please refer to each local housing authority's five-year plan.

Over the years, each jurisdiction has funded a variety of public service, housing and community facility projects, through the housing authorities and social service organizations, which benefit housing authority residents. This interaction and support between the jurisdictions and their respective housing authorities is expected to continue over the next five years as well.

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

Housing Authority of Clark County (HACC)

The HACC, as a separate entity from Clark County, utilizes federal assistance to manage public housing units, administer rental assistance and operates non-federally assisted housing in Clark County. Through a contractual relationship, HACC administers a Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program for Homeless Families under the County's HOME Program. The Clark County HOME Program also enters into agreements with the Housing Authority of Clark County for development of affordable housing on a specific project basis. For example, Clark County is providing HOME funds toward the redevelopment of the Miller Plaza Public Housing and Brown Homes Non-Conventional Public Housing. The Board of Clark County Commissioners appoints the HACC Board Members who are then responsible for hiring, contracting and procurement at the Housing Authority.

Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV)

The HACLV is the largest Public Housing Authority within the Clark County HOME Consortium area. The HACLV provides public housing and rental assistance. It also manages Section 202 elderly rental units owned by non-profit organizations, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation units and operates non-federally assisted housing. Under State law the Mayor of the City of Las Vegas appoints the HACLV Board Members who are then responsible for hiring, contracting and procurement at the Housing Authority.

Housing Authority of the City of North Las Vegas (HACNLV)

The HACNLV utilizes federal assistance to construct, purchase, rehabilitate and manage public housing units in the City of North Las Vegas. The HACNLV also administers rental assistance through the Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Programs and the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program. Although the HACNLV is a separate agency from the City, it works closely with City departments to coordinate activities of mutual interest. The HACNLV Board of Commissioners is composed of the North Las Vegas City Council, which is responsible for hiring, contracting and procurement at the Housing Authority.

Monitoring (91.230)

Clark County and North Las Vegas

Clark County and North Las Vegas include in all sub-recipient contracts an “on-site monitoring” section. It stipulates that the program under the agreement will be subject to “on-site monitoring” by jurisdiction staff or a HUD representative on a 24-hour notice during normal working hours. It also states that the representatives shall be granted access to all records pertaining to the program. Representatives, on occasion, may request to interview program recipients who volunteer to be interviewed.

An additional section of the sub-recipient contract addresses access to records. It states that at any time during normal business hours, the sub-recipient’s records, with respect to matters covered by the agreement shall be made available for audit, examination, and review by jurisdictional or HUD representatives.

Clark County and North Las Vegas use a two-part form for monitoring sub-recipient agencies. The first form is initially completed when the agency receives the grant award and the file is set up. This form addresses all the required certifications, insurance, legal documents and environmental review.

The second part is the actual on-site form used when the annual visit to the agency is undertaken. This form is used to conduct a random sampling to confirm eligibility of clients, and that appropriate documentation of such is in the agency files. It is also used to verify and tag any equipment that may have been purchased with grant funds. If the agency has any grant-funded employees, payroll tax returns and W-2’s are checked to make sure they were completed and submitted to the IRS.

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

The ESG subrecipient contracts include a clause indicating that the subrecipients will be monitored at least twice during their ESG grant period. Clark County ESG staff also performs financial desk audits throughout the year with every request for payment, including reviewing information for accuracy and compliance.

The Clark County CDBG program monitors its capital projects through the Real Property Management Division that provides construction coordination and job supervision. A risk assessment of newly funded non-profits is completed to determine whether the organization will require additional technical support. Staff also performs financial desk audits throughout the year with every request for payment, including reviewing the information for accuracy and compliance. Further, staff and the 36-member citizen committee visit most of the non-profit subrecipients during the bus tours for new grant requests, where they then also visit capital projects under construction or recently completed.

Las Vegas Monitoring

The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department (NSD) is responsible for ensuring that its sub-recipients comply with all regulations and requirements governing their administrative, financial and programmatic operations, pursuant to the City of Las Vegas and sub-recipient agreement. This includes assuring that performance goals are achieved within the scheduled time frame, budget and when necessary taking appropriate actions when performance problems arise. Monitoring is not a "one-time-event".

The five basic steps to the formal monitoring visit include:

1. Notification Call or Letter: Explains the purpose of the visit, confirms date, scope of monitoring and outlines the information that will be needed to conduct the review.
2. Entrance Conference: Introduces monitoring visit purpose, scope and schedule.
3. Documentation and Data Gathering: The City will review and collect data and document conversations held with NSD staff, which will serve as the basis for conclusions drawn from the visit. This includes reviewing client files, financial records, and agency procedures.
4. Exit Conference: At the end of the visit the City will meet again with the key agency representatives to present preliminary results, provide an opportunity for the agency to correct misconceptions and report any corrective actions already in the works.
5. Follow-Up Letter: The City will forward a formal written notification of the results of the monitoring visit pointing out problem areas and recognizing successes. The agency will be required to respond in writing to any problems or concerns noted.

City staff will conduct an on-going monitoring process in order to review the programmatic and financial aspects of the sub-recipient's activities. City staff will review monthly reports submitted by the sub-recipient for compliance with federal regulations regarding the use of federal funds and the implementation of the program.

The monitoring process is oriented towards resolving problems, offering technical assistance, and promoting timely implementation of programs. To this end NSD staff may require corrective actions of the Sub-recipient. Following are examples of significant problems, which will trigger corrective action by the Sub-recipient:

- a. Services are not documented
- b. Goals are not being met
- c. Program files not in order
- d. Complaints by clients
- e. Required reports not being submitted in a timely manner.

Sub-recipients will submit a monthly report detailing the implementation and administration of the activity or program. The monthly programmatic report shall include the following:

- 1) Progress in meeting stated goals and objectives
- 2) Changes in staff or Board of Directors
- 3) Problems encountered and steps taken to resolve them
- 4) Other general information as appropriate

- 5) A “Monthly Sub-recipient Client Summary”. This report shall identify the income, ethnicity, and household status of clients receiving CDBG-funded assistance within the reporting period. This report is due in the City’s NSD office by the seventh (7th) working day of the month following the month when services were provided.

Sub-recipients will submit a monthly report concerning the financial and accounting status of the activity or program. The monthly financial report includes the following:

- 1) Summary of all disbursements of CDBG funds.
- 2) Summary of all requests for reimbursement of CDBG funds.
- 3) Report on percentage of CDBG funds expended and remaining by cost category.

This report is due in the City’s NSD office by the seventh (7th) working day of the month following the month when services were provided.

Based on monitoring results, NSD staff may hold discussions with sub-recipients whose performance does not appear to be sufficient to meet the goals and achievements as outlined in the agreement. An on-site visit may occur to discuss the service activity shortfall.

On-site monitoring visits may also be conducted in order to ascertain that eligible clients for whom the program was intended are being served and that in the event of an audit; the required client information is being maintained.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

The basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs and identification of any obstacles to meeting underserved needs are described in detail under [Priority Housing Needs](#), [Priority Homeless Needs](#) and [Community Development](#)

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

Lead-Based Paint in Housing Units

The age of housing is the major variable for estimating the number of potential lead-based paint housing units in a given geographical area. This is based on the fact that the lead-based paint (now banned) was used on older housing stock built before 1978. Consequently, the older the home the greater is the potential for encountering lead-based paint.

There are an estimated 35,775 occupied housing units potentially containing lead-based paint within the HCP Consortium Area. Forty four percent are owner, and 56% are renter occupied. Of the units with the potential for containing lead-based paint, 2,611 units are owner units and 7,830 units are renter units that are occupied by low- and extremely low-income households. It is estimated that 6,511 of moderate-income households have the potential for encountering lead-based paint. This number of housing units is extrapolated from the fact that 18.2% of all households are moderate-income in the HCP Consortium. This same percentage was applied to the estimated number of occupied housing units potentially containing lead-based paint to arrive at the number of moderate-income housing, as moderate-income households were not a separate category available through the HUD provided data.

From 1999 through 2004, the EPA lead hazard inspector for Clark County examined 400 structures for lead hazards. The results of those examinations indicate that lead hazards primarily exist in housing built before 1960 in Clark County. The lead that exists in housing built from 1960 to 1978 is present only in ceramic bathroom tile and lead preservative treated doorframes, neither of which has presented or developed as lead hazards from use or occupancy. Clark County therefore, will target its lead testing and abatement activities to pre 1960 housing.

The Clark County Health District does not determine the source of lead contamination, only that lead is present in those patients who test positive. Therefore, it is not possible to determine which patients were contaminated from lead-based paint or some other sources of lead. Calendar Year 2004 results from blood testing in Clark County are presented in the Figure 5. As indicated in this figure, more than 99.97% of all children tested during this period were not considered lead poisoned.

Activities

HCP Consortium members require lead-based paint inspections to be conducted on all units built prior to 1979 receiving HOME funding. In particular, the guidelines for addressing lead-based paint issues is included in all subrecipient agreements with organizations providing housing rehabilitation, acquisition and rehabilitation and homeownership assistance. Clark County's Housing Rehabilitation Specialist uses the County owned XRF machine to inspect Clark County HOME Consortium funded units for lead. Clark County staff works with the subrecipients on the abatement of lead-based paint when it is encountered and often provides the clearance upon completion of the work. Clearance is also provided by outside contractors for some projects. Additionally, all HQS inspections include an assessment of lead-based paint.

All HCP consortium rehabilitation specialists from government and non-profits meet on a bi-monthly basis to review the status of all lead-based paint activities and integration of new procedures and programs to meet lead-based paint priorities.

Figure 4: Housing Units by Age, Tenure, Income Group and Potential for Encountering Lead based Paint; HCP Consortium Area

		Clark County	Las Vegas	North Las Vegas	Boulder City	Mesquite	Total
Pre-1949	Total	1,506	3,711	940	1,652	1,852	9,661
	Renter						
	-Ext. low	237	627	47	52	9	972
	-Low	131	418	24	33	0	606
	-All Other	582	1,036	523	1,093	1,824	5,058
	Owner						
	-Ext. low	99	223	23	3	0	348
	-Low	46	162	100	29	0	337
	-All Other	411	1,245	223	442	19	2,340
	1950-1959	Total	3,634	7,808	1,710	176	29
Renter							
-Ext. low		533	1,155	158	11	9	1,866
-Low		542	694	139	11	9	1,395
-All Other		1,571	1,778	431	49	11	3,840
Owner							
-Ext. low		124	360	71	0	0	555
-Low		49	499	176	19	0	743
-All Other		815	3,322	735	86	0	4,958
1960-1979		Total	6,712	4,128	1,620	284	13
	Renter						
	-Ext. low	576	450	124	9	1	1,160
	-Low	564	394	805	64	4	1,831
	-All Other	2,061	1,151	222	39	3	3,476
	Owner						
	-Ext. low	283	139	59	12	0	493
	-Low	48	52	33	2	0	135
	-All Other	3,180	1,942	377	158	5	5,662

Note: Housing built before 1949 was determined to be the most likely to have lead based paint. Therefore, the number of units built before 1949 was multiplied by 95%. Housing built from 1950 to 1959 was determined to have a 75% chance of having lead-based paint. Based on local research, only 10% of housing units built after 1960 are likely to have lead-based paint. Percent of housing assumed to have potential for lead based paint based upon fieldwork of Clark County Lead Paint Inspector.

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A14A

**Figure 5: Children Tested for Lead Poisoning in Clark County
Calendar Year 2004**

Type of Person	Number of People	Percent of Total
Reported Potential Cases	699	100%
Adults	266	38%
Children	433	62%
Male	418	60%
Female	281	40%
Hispanic	252	36%
Non-Hispanic	447	64%
Actual Cases	23	100%
Adults	14	61%
Children	9	39%
Male	21	91%
Female	2	9%
Hispanic	13	57%
Non-Hispanic	10	43%

Notes:

- Results of testing do not include the source of lead (e.g.-lead-based paint, drinking water, ceramics, etc.)
- Test results may include cases of 'false positive'. Specimens were collected using a fingerstick capillary technique, which is known to be prone to contamination by environmental lead. The data has not been screened for false positives.
- Children tested are generally between the ages of six months and six years.
- The positive cases outlined in the table indicate that the blood lead level was at 10 or above. The CDC classification of blood lead levels is outlined below:
 - <10 A Child in Class I is not considered to be lead-poisoned.
 - IIA 10-14 Many children (or a large portion of children) with blood levels in this range should trigger community-wide childhood lead prevention activities. Children in this range may need to be rescreened more frequently.
 - IIB 15-19 A child in Class IIB should receive nutritional and educational interventions and more frequent screening. If blood level persists in this range, environmental investigation and intervention should be done.
 - III 20-44 A child in Class III should receive environmental evaluation, remediation and a medical evaluation. Such a child may need pharmacological treatment of lead poisoning.
 - IV 45-69 A child in Class IV will need both medical and environmental interventions, including chelation therapy.
 - V >69 A child with Class V lead poisoning is a medical emergency. Medical and environmental management must begin immediately.

Source: Clark County Health District, 2004 and Nevada State Laboratory 1995

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

Introduction

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

Like a high stakes game of musical chairs, the number of poor renters increases and they must compete for a diminishing number of affordable places to live. Over 122,000 moderate- and low-income households are estimated to be paying for housing they cannot really afford. Over 50,000 of these households are low-income households with “worst case” housing needs. Households with worst-case needs are families who are low income (have incomes at or below 50% of the area median) and pay more than half of their income for housing or live in substandard housing.

Housing Needs

Categories of Persons Affected

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

Extremely Low-Income: Households whose income is between 0 and 30 % of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD

Low-Income: Households whose income does not exceed 50 % of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD

Moderate-Income: Households whose income does not exceed 80 % of the median family income for the area, as determined by HUD

The following define the incomes specifically for Clark County in 2005 based upon household size. This information is useful to understanding the level of need as presented in the next section. Median family income in 2005 is \$56,550.

Figure 6. Income Limits by Housing Size FY 2005

Income Level		Household Size							
		1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-person	7-person	8-person
Extremely low-income	30% of AMI	\$12,400	\$14,200	\$15,950	\$17,750	\$19,150	\$20,550	\$22,000	\$23,400
Low-Income	50% of AMI	\$20,650	\$23,600	\$26,550	\$29,550	\$31,900	\$34,250	\$36,600	\$38,950
Moderate Income	80% of AMI	\$33,100	\$37,800	\$42,550	\$47,300	\$51,050	\$54,850	\$58,650	\$62,400

Note: AMI = Area Median Income

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Cost Burden

Cost Burden = 30% or more of income spent on housing expenses including utilities

Severe Cost Burden = 50% or more of income spent on housing expenses including utilities

The cost burden tables are broken down by housing problems, as described above, and by household size as follows:

Elderly households (1- and 2- persons)

Small-related households (2-4 persons)

Large related households (5+ persons)

Other households (generally non-elderly, 1-person households)

The following summary is provided to illustrate the primary issues facing Southern Nevada concerning cost burden. The cost burden tables for the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas are also provided for informational and comparison purposes.

As of 2000 –

- There were 442,713 households in Clark County
- There were 170,706 households with income at or below 80% of median area income
- Of the 170,706 low and moderate income households, 109,300 or 64% paid over thirty percent of their income for housing
- Of the 170,706 low- and moderate-income households, 53,883 or 31.6% paid over fifty percent of their income for housing
- Cost burdened renters households = 67,611
- Cost burdened owner households = 41,689

Figure 7. Clark County HOME Consortium Cost Burden by Household Type, Income and Housing Problem, 2000

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Renters
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	6,981	9,834	3,376	10,688	30,879
% with any housing problems	74.4	80.4	94.7	72.6	77.9
% Cost Burden >30%	73.2	76.2	84.5	69.9	74.3
% Cost Burden >50%	61.8	67.8	67.3	64.3	65.2
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	5,757	9,894	4,135	8,705	28,491
% with any housing problems	83.8	90.4	92.2	91.2	89.6
% Cost Burden >30%	82.4	85.5	61.9	90.2	82.9
% Cost Burden >50%	44.4	29.0	14.5	41.8	33.9
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	5,906	17,091	5,549	15,862	44,408
% with any housing problems	60.7	58.6	84.5	59.8	62.6
% Cost Burden >30%	59.2	43.9	20.3	56.1	47.4
% Cost Burden >50%	9.0	2.9	0.9	5.9	4.5
Total Households	26,361	72,811	21,841	67,016	188,029
% with any housing problems	54.8	45.7	76.6	43.5	49.8
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Owners				
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Owners
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	5,800	3,169	946	3,272	13,187
% with any housing problems	72.0	74.3	91.3	65.2	72.2
% Cost Burden >30%	71.4	72.4	81.0	64.3	70.5
% Cost Burden >50%	55.3	66.4	76.7	59.4	60.5
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	8,775	4,260	2,270	2,096	17,401
% with any housing problems	54.0	81.1	93.2	79.4	68.8
% Cost Burden >30%	53.5	79.6	82.5	78.9	66.7
% Cost Burden >50%	33.3	56.8	42.7	58.7	43.3
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	12,874	12,205	5,244	6,017	36,340
% with any housing problems	41.8	70.5	82.1	71.2	62.1
% Cost Burden >30%	41.6	67.4	56.0	71.0	57.2
% Cost Burden >50%	15.1	20.4	9.2	27.7	18.1
Total Households	65,508	115,244	32,769	41,163	254,684
% with any housing problems	29.6	26.9	47.3	35.6	31.6

Note: Excludes Henderson

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

Figure 8. Las Vegas Cost Burden by Household Type, Income and Housing Problem, 2000

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Renters
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	3,540	3,970	1,425	4,355	13,290
% with any housing problems	69.9	79.3	95.1	71.8	76
% Cost Burden >30%	68.7	74.9	82.5	68.2	71.9
% Cost Burden >50%	55.5	66.4	61.1	61.1	61.2
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	2,499	3,915	1,720	3,369	11,503
% with any housing problems	83.6	92.6	95.9	86.6	89.4
% Cost Burden >30%	80.8	86.6	66.3	85.2	81.9
% Cost Burden >50%	39.6	30	18.3	36.1	32.1
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	2,564	6,360	2,105	5,404	16,433
% with any housing problems	58.5	61.6	86.5	58.5	63.3
% Cost Burden >30%	55.3	48.1	20.4	53.4	47.4
% Cost Burden >50%	9.8	3.5	1	5.3	4.7
Total Households	2,719	13,360	3,724	11,220	31,023
% with any housing problems	9.3	16.8	57.4	13.1	19.7
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Owners				
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Owners
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	2,081	1,314	348	1,049	4,792
% with any housing problems	69.5	73.7	94.5	70.9	72.8
% Cost Burden >30%	69.1	72.7	83.3	69.5	71.2
% Cost Burden >50%	52.4	67.4	80.5	64.8	61.2
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	3,469	1,680	955	764	6,868
% with any housing problems	52.6	83.3	91.1	86.4	69.2
% Cost Burden >30%	51.6	81.5	80.1	85.1	66.6
% Cost Burden >50%	33.6	61	45	67.4	45.6
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	4,944	4,705	2,025	2,242	13,916
% with any housing problems	42.2	75.5	82.5	74.8	64.5
% Cost Burden >30%	41.8	73	54.8	74.6	59.6
% Cost Burden >50%	15.6	22.8	8.1	28.3	19
Total Households	17,303	39,125	10,004	12,504	78,936
% with any housing problems	13.2	16.3	37.3	23.3	19.4

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

Figure 9. North Las Vegas Cost Burden by Household Type, Income and Housing Problem, 2000

Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Renters
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	188	1,095	598	460	2,341
% with any housing problems	61.2	77.2	97.7	73.9	80.5
% Cost Burden >30%	61.2	72.6	83.4	73.9	74.7
% Cost Burden >50%	45.2	58.4	61	58.7	58.1
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	89	780	540	184	1,593
% with any housing problems	60.7	85.9	94.4	87	87.5
% Cost Burden >30%	60.7	74.4	52.8	87	67.7
% Cost Burden >50%	28.1	24.4	10.2	29.9	20.4
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	81	1,035	775	418	2,309
% with any housing problems	59.3	54.1	85.8	51	64.4
% Cost Burden >30%	54.3	37.2	12.9	44	30.9
% Cost Burden >50%	12.3	2.9	1.3	6	3.2
Total Households	125	1,805	995	935	3,860
% with any housing problems	8	21.6	63.8	17.6	31.1
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Owners				
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Owners
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	375	357	182	354	1,268
% with any housing problems	64	79	92.3	56.2	70.1
% Cost Burden >30%	64	73.4	73.6	56.2	65.9
% Cost Burden >50%	50.7	68.3	71.4	52	59
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	423	575	498	179	1,675
% with any housing problems	55.3	82.6	94	88.8	79.8
% Cost Burden >30%	55.3	82.6	77.9	88.8	75
% Cost Burden >50%	38.8	53.9	27.9	58.7	42.9
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	604	1,614	1,090	549	3,857
% with any housing problems	52	75.2	84.9	76.3	74.5
% Cost Burden >30%	52	72.1	48.6	75.6	62.8
% Cost Burden >50%	20.5	21.4	4.6	22.8	16.7
Total Households	1,780	9,770	3,105	2,374	17,029
% with any housing problems	18.8	18.8	34.5	28.6	23

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is an indicator of unaffordable housing. Unit overcrowding typically results from the combined effect of low earnings and high housing costs in a community, and reflects the inability of household to buy or rent housing that provides a reasonable level of privacy and space.

Figure 10. HCP Consortium Percent of Overcrowded Households, 2000

Income Groups	Owners		Renters	
	Households	% of all owner households	Households	% of all renter households
Extremely Low Income (0-30% MFI)	685	.3%	5,180	2.7%
Low Income (31-50% MFI)	1,635	.6%	6,010	3.2%
Moderate Income (51-80% MFI)	3,425	1.3%	7,765	4.1%
Total	6,975	2.2%	18,955	10%

Source: US Census, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data Tables A3A & A3B.

Overcrowding may result in increased traffic within a neighborhood, accelerated deterioration of homes and infrastructure, and a shortage of on-site and off-site parking. The prevalence of overcrowding varies significantly by the income, type and size of the household. Generally, very low- and low-income households and large families are disproportionately affected by overcrowding. Overcrowding is also generally more prevalent among renters than owners.

Large families are defined as: *any family with five or more members*, by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Meeting the housing needs of large families is made particularly difficult because market forces provide a strong incentive to produce multiple dwelling units, which have a larger number of one- and two-bedroom units and fewer three- and four-bedroom units. These forces include generally shrinking household sizes and high land costs which creates a tendency on the part of developers to maximize the number of units, in part by building a larger number of smaller units. Larger units would mean fewer units in the same amount of space. In addition, older houses often have only two bedrooms. These units are being rehabilitated with increasing frequency rather than being replaced with newer units. Consequently, the larger houses with three-or-more bedrooms continue to be available primarily in planned, suburban communities, which are farther from the employment center and tend to be more expensive. The high cost of single-family homes makes it nearly impossible for large, low-income families to purchase a larger home. Additionally, of the total large, low-income, renter households, in Clark County, approximately 60% overpay for rental housing.

The same market forces, which act as a disincentive for the private sector to provide housing for large families also make it difficult for the public sector to provide adequate housing for large families. Housing must compete with a variety of other legitimate needs for limited public funds. Evidence of the extent of the problem is found in the significant number of large families on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers and the long waiting lists for three-bedroom units in the public housing program.

An overcrowded housing unit is defined as a unit with more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. As indicated by the 2000 Census, approximately 5.6 percent of low-and moderate-income households were overcrowded in Clark County. Severely overcrowded

households are households with more than 1.5 persons per room. In 2000, about 6.6 percent or 13,260 low- and moderate-income households were severely overcrowded.

Substandard Housing Units

According to HUD's definition, a substandard housing condition exists when a dwelling unit does not meet Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and requires substantial corrective rehabilitation of structural components and building systems (e.g. electrical, plumbing, heating/cooling). Rehabilitation is considered financially unfeasible when improvement costs exceed 60 % or more of the property value after rehabilitation. Conversely, a dwelling unit in standard condition is defined as a unit that meets Section 8 Housing Quality Standards and requires no major rehabilitation (repairs are limited to cosmetic work, correction or minor maintenance work).

A strong indicator of the structural condition of a community's housing stock is the age of existing housing. Because most of the growth in the jurisdictions of the HCP Consortium Area has taken place since 1960, most of the housing stock has been constructed since that time. The housing units that were constructed before 1960 have a higher probability of exhibiting substandard housing conditions. The Consortium contains 26,773 housing units constructed before 1960. The City of Las Vegas contains the majority at 58% or 15,254 housing units constructed before 1960; followed by Clark County at 27% or 7,270 housing units, North Las Vegas at 11% or 3,009 housing units, Boulder City at 4% or 1,161 housing units, and Mesquite at 0.3% or 79 housing units.

However, despite the relatively recent construction of housing, many lower-income households are living in substandard housing conditions. Most dwelling units in substandard condition are rental units. Figure 11 provides the number of housing units that are severely substandard, meaning they lack complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.

Figure 11. HCP Consortium Severely Substandard Occupied Households, 2000

Jurisdiction	Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities					
	Renter			Owner		
	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%
Clark County	384	339	174	64	24	90
Las Vegas	680	275	420	50	100	20
North Las Vegas	80	30	25	25	10	40
Boulder City	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mesquite	0	0	4	0	0	0
Consortium Area	1,144	648	623	139	134	150

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A3A & A3B

The next two tables present 2000 U.S. Census data regarding the age of occupied housing units in the HCP Consortium Area. The data is categorized by households with extremely low-incomes, low-incomes, and all other-incomes.

- The housing inventory in the Cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas was older than the inventory in Unincorporated Clark County. While only 1.7% (1,902 units) of the Unincorporated County housing stock was built before 1959, 7.1% (7,290 units) and 7.1% (1,674 units) of the housing in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas, respectively, was built during that period.

- While Boulder City has the highest percentage of units built prior to 1959, these older units are not primarily owned by low- income households (9%) as compared to Clark County (20%), Las Vegas (21%) and North Las Vegas (27%).
- Extremely low-income or low-income owner households occupied 10% (6,271 units) of the existing housing stock in the HCP Consortium Area (in 2000), built between 1960 and 1979.

Figure 12. Age of Owner Occupied Housing Units Low and Moderate Income Groups

Jurisdiction/Income Level	Time Period Built				Total
	Pre-1949	1950 - 1959	1960 – 1979	1980-2000	
Unincorporated County					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	104	165	2,833	3,542	6,644
Low (50% or below)	48	65	479	4,556	5,148
All Other	433	1,087	31,795	66,403	99,718
Subtotal	585	1,317	35,107	74,501	111,510
Las Vegas					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	235	480	1,390	2,695	4,800
Low (50% or below)	170	665	520	3,885	5,240
All Other	1,310	4,430	19,420	67,690	92,850
Subtotal	1,715	5,575	21,330	74,270	102,890
North Las Vegas					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	24	95	585	570	1274
Low (50% or below)	105	235	325	660	1325
All Other	235	980	3,770	15,910	20,895
Subtotal	364	1310	4,680	17,140	23,494
Boulder City					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	4	0	120	95	219
Low (50% or below)	30	25	15	110	180
All Other	465	115	1,580	2,120	4,280
Subtotal	499	140	1,715	2,325	4,679
Mesquite					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	0	0	4	115	119
Low (50% or below)	0	0	0	125	125
All Other	20	0	50	2,005	2,075
Subtotal	20	0	54	2,245	2,319

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A14A

Figure 13. Age of Renter Occupied Housing Units for Low and Moderate Income Groups

Jurisdiction/Income Level	Time Period Built				
	Pre-1949	1950 - 1959	1960 - 1979	1980-2000	Total
Unincorporated County					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	249	710	5,759	8,193	14,911
Low (50% or below)	138	723	5,648	8,344	14,853
All Other	613	2,095	20,614	48,628	71,950
Subtotal	1,000	3,528	32,021	65,165	101,714
Las Vegas					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	660	1,540	4,500	6,610	13,310
Low (50% or below)	440	925	3,945	6,230	11,540
All Other	1,090	2,370	11,515	32,620	47,595
Subtotal	2,190	4,835	19,960	45,460	72,445
North Las Vegas					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	49	210	1,235	860	2,354
Low (50% or below)	25	185	805	590	1,605
All Other	550	575	2,220	3,290	6,635
Subtotal	624	970	4,260	4,740	10,594
Boulder City					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	55	14	85	115	269
Low (50% or below)	35	14	64	60	173
All Other	1,150	65	385	380	1,980
Subtotal	1,240	93	534	555	2,422
Mesquite					
Extremely Low (30% or below)	10	10	10	135	165
Low (50% or below)	4	10	40	180	234
All Other	1,920	15	29	795	2,759
Subtotal	1,934	35	79	1,110	3,158

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A14B

Disproportionate Needs of Racial and Ethnic Groups

A difference of 10% or more of housing problems between the total population and minority groups indicates a disproportionate need of a minority group. The summary of housing problems by race and ethnicity are presented below for the Clark County HOME Consortium. The housing problems by race and ethnicity for the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas are also provided for informational and comparison purposes.

Based on Figure 14, minority owner households are more likely to have disproportionately higher level of housing problems than minority renter households. However, renter households overall have more housing problems, no matter what race or ethnicity.

Figure 14. Clark County HOME Consortium Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

Household Type	Housing Problem	Income Category		
		Ex. Low 0 - 30%	Low 31 - 50%	Mod. 51 - 80%
All Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	72.2%	68.8%	62.1%
White Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	71.5%	62.4%	56.6%
Black Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	69.2%	79.9%	69.3 %
Hispanic Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	81.4%	88.4%	78.3%
Asian Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	63.4%	71.9%	72.7%
Pacific Is. Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	0.0%	100%	83.9%
Native Am. Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	87.2%	86.7%	30.0%
All Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	77.9%	89.6%	62.6%
White Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	77.2%	87.9%	62.1%
Black Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	76.3%	88.7%	60.1%
Hispanic Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	84.2%	92.2%	65.3%
Asian Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	67.4%	93.9%	64.5%
Pacific Is. Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	57.6%	100%	72.1%
Native Am. Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	58.7%	90.8%	68.6%

Note: Includes Henderson.
Source: SOCDs Chas Data

Figure 15. Las Vegas Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

Household Type	Housing Problem	Income Category		
		Ex. Low 0 - 30%	Low 31 - 50%	Mod. 51 - 80%
All Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	72.8	69.2	64.5
White Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	70.4	61.2	58.8
Black Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	77.6	76.0	64.7
Hispanic Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	81.3	91.4	80.1
All Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	76.0	89.4	63.3
White Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	75.4	87.0	62.8
Black Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	73.6	89.1	64.0
Hispanic Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	81.7	93.6	64.3

Source: SOCDs Chas Data

Figure 16. North Las Vegas Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

Household Type	Housing Problem	Income Category		
		Ex. Low 0 - 30%	Low 31 - 50%	Mod. 51 - 80%
All Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	72.8	69.2	64.5
White Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	72.2	67.9	74.4
Black Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	52.8	80.7	69.8
Hispanic Owner	Report Any Housing Problem	84.8	85.9	76.4
All Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	76.0	89.4	63.3
White Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	70.5	91.1	63.4
Black Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	76.4	88.9	56.9
Hispanic Renter	Report Any Housing Problem	87.8	85.9	68.7

Source: SOCDs Chas Data

Special Needs

The special needs population includes elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other addictions, persons diagnosed with AIDS and related diseases, and public housing residents. Self-sufficiency is not a realistic goal for certain segments of the special needs population due to age and/or need for services. This sub-section estimates, to the extent feasible, the number of persons within each special needs group requiring supportive housing and describes their supportive housing needs. It also assesses the needs of low-income families in assisted housing for programs that promote economic independence and self-sufficiency. Data for this section is derived primarily from the State of Nevada Housing Division "Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment which was completed by BBC

Research and Consulting on September 10, 2002. This document is available for download at the Nevada Housing Division website: <http://www.nvhousing.state.nv.us/pr/prindex.htm>.

Clark County has developed and maintains an affordable housing list, which is provided to non-profit organizations, the management of the affordable properties and citizens. This list is updated as new affordable properties are completed and is provided to clients of service agencies to assist them in their search for affordable rental housing. The list identifies any units that are set-aside for special needs populations.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

HUD defines the elderly as those persons 62 years of age or older. The distinction between elderly and frail elderly is based on the functional state of the individual. Frail elderly need assistance to perform routine activities of daily living, such as eating, bathing or toileting, using the telephone, shopping, or getting outside. Elderly persons 85 years of age or older have a higher probability of being classified as "frail elderly."

Figure 17. HCP Consortium Elderly Households by Income and Tenure

Tenure	Very Low-Income (30% or below AMI)		Low-Income (31-50% of AMI)		Other (51% or above AMI)		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Renter	6,981	55%	5,757	40%	13,623	21%	26,361	29%
Owner	5,800	45%	8,775	60%	50,933	79%	65,508	71%
Totals	12,781	100%	14,532	100%	64,556	100%	91,869	100%
Percent	14%		16%		70%		100%	

Source: 2000 Census CHAS Data Books

Clark County growth projections indicate seniors will continue to be the fastest growing group of new residents. The 1990 Census figures show seniors comprised 13.7% of the population. The 2000 Census indicates that seniors continue to be a significant portion of the population at 13.3% or 155,265 people.

The Nevada Division on Aging Services estimates the percentage of frailty among the total elderly population at approximately 5% among those ages 60 to 85, and 25% of those over 85. Based upon the percentage of elderly from the 2000 Census data that were 60 to 85, and over 85, a total of 10,191 frail elderly can be calculated in Clark County.

As illustrated in Figure 17, there are 91,869 elderly households in the HCP Consortium Area. Applying the 5% as above, of the 27,313 households that are extremely low-income and low income, approximately 1,366 frail elderly need assisted supportive housing.

There is a need for supportive housing alternatives to allow seniors to remain in their communities for as long as possible. This need has been cited throughout the state, but is most pronounced in Nevada's rural communities, where when an elder's health deteriorates beyond the point where the family and local medical resources can provide adequate care, the elder must be removed from the rural setting and placed in an institutional setting. The institutional care facility is usually far removed from the small town both culturally and geographically, and severs the familial support that is a central part of rural life.

Southern Nevada has little alternative housing in place to bridge the gap between fully independent living and nursing homes. While many assisted living facilities are being built in Southern Nevada, they are not generally affordable to low-income seniors and there are very few programs that will bridge the cost between the elder's income and the cost of an assisted living facility.

Supportive services needed by the frail elderly range widely, from assistance with activities of every day living such as bathing, shopping and eating, to professional services such as physical therapy and medication. In-home care has become increasingly important to the frail elderly, as the cost of nursing home care has risen. The Nevada Division for Aging Services indicates the most frequent in-home service utilized is an attendant to assist with personal care and homemaker services. The current frail elderly population requires increases in both institutional and community-based care services; as Clark County's elderly population continues to grow, and as the elderly live longer and disability rates rise at advanced ages, future care needs will rise accordingly.

Supportive services needed by the *non-frail* elderly also range widely, from transportation and homemaking services to medical care. With a growing elderly population in general, many thousands more non-frail elderly in Southern Nevada could be in need of assisted supportive living. Options to provide this housing include shared housing arrangements, accessory units within single-family homes, and construction or rehabilitation of multi-family assisted living units. Case managers should also be used to link existing housing and services, thus making more efficient use of current resources.

Severely Mentally Ill

The Severely Mentally Ill (SMI) persons are defined as people with a serious and persistent mental or emotional impairment that significantly limits their ability to live independently. According to the "Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment", the State Division of Mental Health reports that, based on national estimates, 5.4 percent of persons in Nevada have a serious mental illness and 1.8 percent of persons are dysfunctional because of a serious mental illness. Applied to Clark County, these percentages suggest that 74,000 persons have a serious mental illness and 25,000 are dysfunctional because of a serious mental illness. The Consolidated Plan uses the 25,000 estimate of "persons dysfunctional because of a serious mental illness" to capture those individuals who are most in need of supportive housing.

Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health estimates that at least half of the SMI rely on Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) as their only source of income. Since the average SSI for a person living independently averages only \$600 per month, we can estimate that at least 12,500 SMI persons are extremely low-income and may need supportive housing.

Developmentally Disabled

The "Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment" indicates that service and housing providers estimate that between 7,800 and 19,200 people have developmental disabilities in Southern Nevada. National incidence rates suggest that the population is around 19,400. This study uses the estimate based on national incidence rates, since it is the most widely agreed upon by service providers.

While some developmentally disabled are only mildly retarded and can function independently, others require ongoing training and care by service providers. This latter group requires supportive services. The most severely developmentally disabled require an intensive care facility, but most can and do live in semi-independent supportive living arrangements such as foster family care, group homes or with other family members. Social Security SSI is the only source of income for a majority of those able to live in

semi-independent living arrangements. Since SSI pays an average of \$600 per month, these persons would be considered extremely low-income and thus need assisted housing.

Physically Disabled

The physically disabled have an illness or impairment that impedes their ability to function independently. The 2000 Census identified 36,769 low- and moderate-income households in the Clark County HOME Consortium with self-care limitations. This data is not yet available by type of disability. Despite its limitations, this is the only data available to estimate the number of physically disabled people in Southern Nevada.

The Clark County, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas Housing Authorities provide accessible units for the physically disabled who are impeded in their ability to function independently. There are multiple family housing units accessible to the physically disabled within the Consortium. However, these units are offered at market rate rents unlike those provided by the Housing Authorities, which are rented at affordable rates. As of October 2004, there were 1,000 disabled persons on the waiting lists for these public housing facilities. However it should be noted that there may be unidentified need for units as these waiting lists are frozen and are not taking any additional applications.

Persons with Alcohol/other Drug Addictions (AODA)

National epidemiology studies estimate ten percent of Americans over the age of 18 are alcoholics or alcohol abusers, while three to five percent are drug abusers. Based on these national figures, approximately 142,000 Nevadans are alcohol abusers or alcohol dependant, and up to 71,065 are drug abusers.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) conducts a yearly National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). SAMHSA administers questionnaires to a representative sample of the population through face-to-face interviews at their place of residence. The survey covers residents of households, non-institutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters, active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals. Over 800 surveys were conducted of residents 12 years of age or older in Nevada.

The total estimate (all ages 12 and greater) of the past month use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana is 52.6%, 33.8% and 5.3%. The corresponding national figures for the past month use of these substances are 46.3%, 25.3%, and 4.8% respectively. In all three categories, Nevada ranks higher than the national average. Nevada and national data for past year cocaine use are both estimated at 1.64% (for individuals 12 years of age or older).

Statistics from WestCare, one of the largest Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Addictions (BADA) funded programs in Clark County, indicate 9,640 clients assisted in FY 2003 in detoxification, short- and long-term treatment for both alcohol and drug addictions and outpatient treatment program. People are turned away from WestCare annually due to limited space in treatment programs. While WestCare is only one of the many organizations providing services in Clark County for Alcohol and Other Drug Addicted (AODA), BADA estimates that only one in six people will seek treatment. Therefore, it is estimated that the 9,640 figure represents Clark County AODA residents who may be in need of housing with supportive services. There are only 267 beds available for in-patient treatment.

Research indicates that substance abusers achieve better results from treatment and prevention services that meet the specific needs of the client in terms of sex, age, race and approximate treatment modality. Treatment facilities, as well as transitional housing (SRO and low-rent apartments), are needed to accommodate these specific needs.

HIV/AIDS

According to the Clark County Health District (CCHD), there were 241 cases of HIV positive diagnoses and 202 cases of AIDS from July 2003 through June 2004 in Clark County, the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). According to the CCHD, currently there are a total of 5,812 persons living with HIV or AIDS in the EMSA. The CCHD is a Ryan White Title I grantee, funded through HRSA. HRSA is the Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Ryan White Title I grant Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) encompasses Clark County and Nye County, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona.

According to the 2002 Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, the number of persons with HIV/AIDS in need of housing is somewhere between 1,200 and 1,600 individuals. Housing and service providers estimate that between 10 and 30 percent of persons with HIV/AIDS are homeless, which would suggest that at least 500 of those identified in need are unsheltered.

The Las Vegas EMA Ryan White Title I Planning Council completed a community needs assessment in 2003 for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Persons living with HIV/AIDS were surveyed to determine health care and basic needs. According to the survey, the following are the top five needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS:

1. Outpatient care
2. Food pantry
3. Dental care
4. Case management
5. Mortgage/Rental Assistance

For more details on the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS in the Las Vegas EMA, visit the website at <http://www.lasvegasema.org/>.

Public Housing Residents

In an effort to move public housing residents up the economic scale, all three housing authorities (Clark County, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas) are participating in the Family Self Sufficiency Program. Under this program, public housing and Section 8 rental assistance tenants are provided the means, through the coordination of public and private resources and supportive services, to becoming economically independent and self-sufficient. Supportive services required to achieve self-sufficiency are based on individual family needs and may include child care, transportation, education, job training, preparation, and counseling, substance/alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, life skills training and homeownership counseling. Thousands remain on the Section 8 and Public Housing waiting lists. The Housing Authority of the City of North Las Vegas has identified a lack of dependable and reliable transportation as a contributing factor for families to overcome. For a full understanding of public housing resident needs and programs see the 5-year plans for each housing authority, available through those organizations. For specific information on the number of public housing units, etc. please see the Market Analysis in this document.

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

Housing Priorities for HCP Consortium

This summary discusses the general priorities developed for the Strategic Plan and the basis for their selection.

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

The HCP Consortium has based its strategic plan on the HUD 2000 Census Data, updated reports and surveys regarding housing sales and development, comments from citizen participation meetings, and interviews with housing providers. In some cases, updated reports and/or studies affected the priority designation due to changes, for example, in housing market conditions since the 2000 Census.

***High Priority:** Activities to address this need will be funded by the HCP Consortium during the five-year period of this plan.

***Medium Priority:** If funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded during the five-year period of this plan.

Low Priority: The HCP Consortium will not fund activities to address this need during the five-year period of this plan.

No Such Need: It has been found that there is no need or the HCP Consortium shows that this need is already substantially addressed.

***Please note that the citizen committees that make recommendations to the governing bodies of the HCP Consortium will judge specific projects on their individual merit. Therefore, while a particular project may address the needs of a High Priority group, it may or may not be funded at the discretion of the governing bodies based upon the recommendations of the citizen committees.**

Figure 18. Clark County HOME Consortium Total Needs for Renter Households

Renter Households			
Income categories all family types			
Housing Problem	Ex. Low 0-30%	Low 31-50%	Mod 51-80%
Cost Burden >30%<50%	2,803	13,951	19,010
Cost Burden >50%	20,125	9,664	2,014
Total Cost Burden	22,928	23,615	21,024
Affordable units	12,055	22,865	118,090
Underserved Need*	10,873	750	(97,066)
Total Overcrowded	5,180	6,010	7,765
3-bedroom Units	4,055	3,330	17,585
Underserved Need*	1,125	2,680	(9,820)
Owner Households			
Income categories all family types			
Housing Problem	Low 0-50%	Mod 51-80%	
Cost Burden >30%<50%	5,396	14,208	
Cost Burden >50%	15,522	6,583	
Total Cost Burden	20,918	20,791	
Affordable units	26,424	76,276	
Underserved Need*	(5,505)	(55,490)	
Total Overcrowded	2,320	3,425	
3-bedroom Units	11,795	54,090	
Underserved Need*	(9,475)	(50,665)	

Source: 2000 Census

*Underserved Need as noted within Figure 18 indicates the difference between the number of households affected by cost burden and the number of affordable housing units available to each income category. The total number of affordable units exceeds the number of households affected by cost burden in some income categories. The assumption is that while the units are available, the target income group does not occupy them. Therefore, in order to ensure that the appropriate target income group occupies affordable housing units, new and existing units receiving assistance will only be available to the intended target income group.

High priority is established under the Strategic Plan for the following household groups and applies to all jurisdictions in the HCP Consortium:

- High Priority:**
1. Extremely low-income and low-income renter households
 2. Existing low- and moderate-income owner households
 3. Persons with special needs (elderly, frail elderly, severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug additions, HIV/AIDS, and public housing residents)
 4. Low- and moderate-income first-time homebuyers

H-1: There were 22,928 extremely low-income renter households that experienced a cost burden in 2000 with only 12,055 units affordable to this income level. Overcrowding was also an issue for 5,180 extremely low-income families. While there are larger units in the market, they are simply not affordable to low-income large families. While Figure 18 indicates that low-income renters have far more affordable units to choose from, with a need for only 750 more units, this is understated. Not all units affordable to people at this income are occupied by people at this income level. Assuming that persons at a higher income occupy 50% of the units, 11,433 additional units are needed. Further, based on the size of units, there are plenty of affordable 1-bedroom units, but 2- and 3-bedroom units are not affordable to this group in the current market.

H-2: Almost half of the severely cost-burdened households in the HCP Consortium Area were considered to have extremely low-incomes in 2000. Within this subgroup of extremely low-income households, 65% of existing homeowners are severely cost-burdened. Assisting this group in maintaining their homes will reduce the threat of homelessness for these families and preserve affordable housing for future generations, helping keep neighborhoods livable. Over 7,500 low-income homeowner families experienced a severe housing cost burden in 2000 and over 11,000 low-income owner households were cost-burdened. The HCP Consortium's jurisdictions want to maintain those households that currently own their own home whenever possible. While housing rehabilitation for moderate-income households is not as high a priority as for extremely low- and low-income households, it is still an important aspect of maintaining viable neighborhoods and reducing blight. Therefore, the HCP Consortium will also provide housing rehabilitation to moderate-income existing owner households.

H-3: Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and the developmentally, physically and mentally disabled. The need for supportive housing units for this population remains very high. There are 25,042 low- and moderate-income disabled households with only 17,510 special needs designated affordable units available in the market. The impediments to construction of special needs housing are many, including the need to subsidize the rents, the cost of supportive services or on-site assistance, and all the other development costs faced by private market developers.

H-4: A high priority was also assigned to low- and moderate-income households that are within reach of purchasing their first home. While this is an important segment of the population to assist, the needs are not as desperate as those of the extremely low-income. Providing first-time home buying assistance to low- and moderate-income homebuyers consequently eases the demand for renter housing and makes it more available for use by extremely low-income households. The Clark County HOME Consortium is concerned that promoting homeownership for people between 0 and 30% of AMI is not an efficient use of funds. However, the HCP Consortium recognizes that programs like Habitat for Humanity, which provides newly constructed housing

to low-income households in a very structured and supportive program, are successful and will continue to support those types of activities.

Medium priority is assigned to the following groups for the HCP Consortium:

Medium Priority: **1.** Moderate-income renter households

M-1: Due to the large number of extremely low- and low-income households with severe housing cost burdens in the Clark County HOME Consortium Area, the Consortium places more of an emphasis on lower-income groups than specifically on moderate-income renter households. However, the households at the lower end of the moderate-income range experience similar difficulties in finding housing as those at 50% of AMI. Therefore, the Clark County HOME Consortium will support projects that target renters at 60% of AMI and below.

Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

There are a number of barriers to accomplishing the production of affordable housing, which the HCP Consortium has created strategies to overcome. However, there are some barriers or obstacles to implementing these strategies including public perceptions and governmental regulations.

There has historically been minimal support for affordable housing development in Southern Nevada. There have been problems with the “Not In My Backyard” or NIMBYism among residents of established neighborhoods who have concerns about affordable housing. Housing advocacy groups, non-profit organizations and the jurisdictions themselves are involved in raising public awareness regarding the shortage of affordable housing and the reality of affordable housing in an effort to reduce citizen concerns. The local business community, assisted by various banks seeking to achieve Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) goals, has taken a more active role in creating affordable housing than in the past.

Rapid population growth, particularly over the past ten years, has increased the demand for housing and land upon which to build. As vacancy rates drop with this demand, the cost of housing and land has risen to the point that a family must earn 137% of the area median income to afford the average home purchase price. The Las Vegas valley contains significant federal land currently under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM oversees these lands under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, which through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) now includes affordable housing as a “public purpose.”

The BLM Interim Regulations addressing the transfer of BLM land to eligible entities could not realistically be used in their initial form to undertake such transfers. The State of Nevada is in the process of renegotiating the Interim Regulations in an effort to make the land transfers possible and develop affordable housing statewide on BLM land. Clark County will assist and facilitate the Nevada Housing Division as the lead entity in these efforts as the Governor has made the issue of affordable housing a key priority of his administration. The Nevada Housing Division serves as the State's Housing Financing arm and has offered to undertake the purchase the BLM land in advance of subsequent development by for-profit and nonprofit housing developers at the local level.

Specific initiatives that are underway include the identification of available BLM land located in the unincorporated Clark County area. County staff has been charged with working with County departments in prioritizing the best candidates for this BLM land transfer development effort, with the Nevada Housing Division then being the party to purchase this BLM land and to initiate the RFP process

to select the final for-profit and nonprofit sectors developers.

The State of Nevada is also expected to operate a land trust to ensure that the purchasers are unable to obtain a "windfall" profit by a quick sale of said properties. The State Housing Division, as the anticipated BLM land purchaser, will need to develop deed restrictions and other tools to pre-empt such a windfall benefit from incorporating in the sale the benefit of the discounted BLM land.

Ultimately, the success of addressing this community's affordable housing situation will depend in large part on the involvement of the private sector, specifically the larger employers, working with the State of Nevada and local government to develop housing units for their employees. This is anticipated to be a long-term initiative, as frankly many employers today do not see the provision of affordable housing as an employee benefit for which they are responsible. As the affordable housing challenge grows, however, attitudes are expected to change as many employers may find it difficult to attract and retain key employees, and they may be more open to investing in multi-family affordable units for their lower wage workers, and providing downpayment assistance to help their moderate and higher salary employees purchase housing.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

General Market Characteristics

In the HCP Consortium, housing programs are handled by many different entities. There are three housing authorities, the Housing Authority of Clark County, the Las Vegas Housing Authority and the North Las Vegas Housing Authority. Each housing authority provides affordable housing for thousands of low-income households. The Community Resources Management Division of the Department of Finance manages the federal grants funding covered in this plan for Clark County. The Neighborhood Services Department at the City of Las Vegas is responsible for their federal grants management. The Neighborhood Services Division of the Planning and Development Department at the City of North Las Vegas administers the federal funds for that city.

Another important entity in the delivery of housing is the State Housing Division. The Division is responsible for managing the State Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF), the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), and the single family and multifamily mortgage bond programs. The largest provider of housing is the private sector. Homebuilders and non-profit organizations provide a wide variety of housing products throughout all areas of the HCP Consortium.

Housing Supply

According to Figure 19, in 1990 there were 291,778 housing units in the HCP Consortium. In 2000, there were 488,650 housing units in the HCP Consortium, a 67 percent increase in housing units from 1990. Mesquite had the greatest increase in housing units by percentage from 1990 to 2000 at 549%; North Las Vegas was second at 131%, followed by Las Vegas at 74%, Clark County at 56%, and Boulder City at 29%.

Figure 19: Number of Housing Units

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	Percent Change 1990-2000
Unincorporated County	160,207	249,905	+56%
Las Vegas	109,670	190,724	+74%
North Las Vegas	15,837	36,600	+131%
Boulder City	5,390	6,979	+29%
Mesquite	684	4,442	+549%
HCP Consortium	291,778	488,650	+67%

Sources: 1990 & 2000 U.S. Census Data

In 2000, Clark County had the greatest number of housing units at 249,905 or 51.1% of the HCP Consortium total. Las Vegas comprised 39.0% of the total or 190,724 housing units. North Las Vegas had a total of 36,600 housing units or 7.5% of the total, followed by Boulder City at 1.4% and Mesquite at 0.9%.

Housing Age and Condition

Figure 20 indicates the age of housing stock within the Consortium by jurisdiction. Approximately two-thirds of the Consortium housing stock has been constructed since 1980. The housing stock is relatively new since rapid population growth did not occur until the 1980's and has continued to date.

About half of the entire Consortium housing stock was built from 1990 to date. Approximately 101,609 housing units were built in the 1980's. The number of housing units built increased to 221,735 in the 1990's. This was an increase of 118% in the number of housing units built.

Figure 20. HCP Consortium Age of Housing Stock

Jurisdiction	Year Built Housing Units				
	Pre-1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2000
Clark County ¹	7,270	20,234	59,365	60,764	101,803
Las Vegas	15,254	20,802	25,185	36,310	93,311
North Las Vegas	3,009	5,183	4,709	2,526	21,158
Boulder City	1,161	596	1,960	1,643	1,619
Mesquite	79	105	115	366	3,844
HCP Consortium	26,773	46,920	91,334	101,609	221,735
Percentage	5%	10%	19%	21%	45%

The HCP Consortium contains 2,450 owner occupied and 5,995 renter occupied housing units constructed before 1960, which are affordable to households at 50% of AMI and below.

Sources: 1990 & 2000 U.S. Census Data

Housing Tenure and Occupancy

Figure 21 indicates the tenure and occupancy percentages in the Consortium and the jurisdictions therein for 1990 and 2000. Owner occupied housing units increased from 51% to 57% while renter occupied housing units decreased from 49% to 43%.

Compared to the 2003 national homeownership average rate of 68.3%, only Boulder City and North Las Vegas have a higher homeownership rate than the national average. The Consortium homeownership rate of 57% is far below the national average. Clark County has the lowest homeownership rate at 54% followed by the City of Las Vegas with a homeownership rate of 59%.

Figure 21. Housing Tenure and Occupancy

Jurisdiction	1990			2000		
	Owner %	Renter %	Vacancy %	Owner %	Renter %	Vacancy %
Unincorporated County	50%	50%	10.2%	54%	46%	9.9%
Las Vegas	50%	50%	9.1%	59%	41%	7.3%
North Las Vegas	50%	50%	9.0%	70%	30%	7.1%
Boulder City	74%	26%	7.3%	76%	24%	8.5%
Mesquite	48%	52%	12.9%	64%	36%	21.3%
HCP Consortium	51%	49%	9.6%	57%	43%	8.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Data 1990 & 2000

The majority of the housing supply has been developed to accommodate the owner market by a ratio of more than 1.5 to 1. The average vacancy rate for the Consortium in 2000 was 8.7% including owner and renter units for all types. The average rental vacancy rate for the Consortium in 2000 was 11%, compared with the average owner vacancy rate of 3%.

However, in the intervening four years, vacancy rates have substantially decreased in rental housing as housing prices have skyrocketed, making it impossible for many families to become homeowners. According to the Nevada Housing Division 2nd quarter 2004 Apartment Facts survey, the vacancy rate for the Greater Las Vegas Valley has decreased to 5.3%. The vacancy rate is expected to continue its downward trend as thousands of lower priced rental units are slated for demolition in areas near the Las Vegas Strip as the major casinos purchase the properties for future commercial development. It is estimated that as many as 12,000 existing rental units are planned to be converted to condominiums, further decreasing the stock of rental housing. Additionally, as of September 2004, only 818 permits for new rental housing construction have been filed in Clark County as compared to a year ago when 3,476 permits were filed. If this trend continues, Clark County will face a severe rental housing shortage in the coming years.

Affordability Analysis

Supply of Affordable Rental Units

Figure 22 indicates the number of Rental units affordable to households by income level and bedroom size for the Consortium and its jurisdictions in 2000. This data will be compared to the “Cost Burden” (30%), “Severe Cost Burden” (50%) and “Overcrowded” housing problems as listed within the Housing Needs Assessment section as one criteria for determining under-served housing needs or “gaps” identified within the Housing Strategic Plan.

In the Consortium, families with incomes below 30% of median family income (MFI) can afford:

- 7% of the affordable rental zero- to one-bedroom units
- 5% of the affordable rental two-bedroom units
- 16% of the affordable rental three-plus-bedroom units

In the Consortium, families with incomes between 31 and 50% of MFI can afford:

- 17% of the affordable rental zero- to one-bedroom units
- 11% of the affordable rental two-bedroom units
- 13% of the affordable rental three-plus-bedroom units

In the Consortium, families with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI can afford:

- 76% of the affordable rental zero- to one-bedroom units
- 85% of the affordable rental two-bedroom units
- 71% of the affordable rental three-plus-bedroom units

Figure 22 indicates that the large majority of the affordable rental units in the Consortium are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. This shows the need for the production of more affordable rental units for those with incomes below 50% of MFI. There are more affordable zero- to one-bedroom units than any other type of affordable rental unit, primarily for those with incomes below 50% of MFI. This illustrates the need for the production of more affordable two- and three-plus bedroom rental units. These larger units would be in greater demand for families with children. While larger units exist in the housing market, these units are not generally affordable for lower income families.

Figure 22. Affordable Renter Units by Number of Bedrooms (BR)

Jurisdiction	0-1 BR Units			2 BR Units			3+ BR Units		
	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%
Unincorporated County	1,625	3,997	31,245	1,885	3,501	45,800	2,288	1,369	8,515
Las Vegas	2,430	6,375	17,240	1,320	3,240	1,380	1,300	1,380	7,135
North Las Vegas	280	705	1,710	240	1,300	1,810	405	535	1,580
Boulder City	90	63	180	65	160	425	47	12	220
Mesquite	10	85	205	55	109	510	15	34	135
HCP Consortium	4,435	11,225	50,580	3,565	8,310	49,925	4,055	3,330	17,585

Source: 2000 HUD CHAS Data

The following analysis is by jurisdiction:

- Clark County has the greatest number of affordable rental units with a total of 100,225 affordable rental units. However, approximately 85% of the affordable rental units are only affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80 % of MFI. This is especially true for the two-bedroom units where the percentage is about 89% of the total.
- Las Vegas has a total of 58,010 affordable rental units. Approximately 72% of the affordable rental units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. There are 16,045 affordable rental units that are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.
- North Las Vegas has a total of 8,565 affordable rental units. Approximately 60% of the affordable rental units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. There are 3,465 affordable rental units that are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.
- Boulder City has a total of 1,262 affordable rental units. Approximately 65% of the affordable rental units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI.
- Mesquite has a total of 1,158 affordable rental units. Approximately 73% of the affordable rental units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI.

Renter Affordability Analysis

Affordability is defined as rent and utilities not costing more than 30% of a household's income. The average monthly apartment rental rate for the Valley in 2004 was \$701.

Figure 23. Maximum Affordable² Rent by Income and Household Size

Income Level ³	Number of Persons in Household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Extremely Low (30%)	\$296	\$339	\$381	\$424	\$458	\$491	\$525	\$559
Low (50%)	\$495	\$565	\$636	\$706	\$763	\$819	\$876	\$933
Moderate (80%)	\$791	\$904	\$1,018	\$1,130	\$1,220	\$1,311	\$1,401	\$1,491
Middle (100%)	\$950	\$1,085	\$1,221	\$1,368	\$1,464	\$1,574	\$1,682	\$1,790

1. Affordable = Housing Payment may not exceed 30% of Household Income

2. HUD Income levels based upon Clark County Median Family Income for 2004 by household size. Affordable rents are based upon 30% of monthly household income.

Source: 2004 HUD Income Limits by Household Size (shown below)

2004 HUD Income Limits	Household Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Extremely Low (30%)	11850	13550	15250	16950	18300	19650	21000	22350
Low (50%)	19800	22600	25450	28250	30500	32750	35050	37300
Moderate (80%)	31650	36150	40700	45200	48800	52450	56050	59650
Middle (100%)	37980	43380	48840	54700	58560	62940	67260	71580

According to 2000 Census data all Extremely Low and Low income renter households reported a high percentage of Severe Cost Burden (housing costs exceeding 50% of household income). This severe cost burden is understandable through a comparison of Figure 23 and 24, which show that Extremely-Low income households cannot afford to rent even a Studio apartment at the "Average" market rate. For example, the "Average" Studio apartment in Las Vegas rents for \$459, yet this is only considered marginally affordable to an extremely low-income household of 5 persons. One, two and three bedroom apartments are well outside the affordable range of Extremely Low-income households regardless of family size.

Figure 24. Mean Rental Rates by Apartment Sizes - Las Vegas Metropolitan Area

Year	Number of Bedrooms (BR)			
	Studio	1-BR	2-BR	3-BR
2001	\$459	\$588	\$714	\$884
2002	\$489	\$599	\$726	\$902
2003	\$499	\$607	\$733	\$909
2004	\$515	\$619	\$747	\$923
2005*	\$665	\$773	\$907	\$1,234

Source: Nevada Housing Division, NHD Apartment Facts, Second Quarter 2003, Greater Las Vegas Valley; *HUD Fair Market Rents for FY 2005

Low-income households can afford the average market rate for a 1-bedroom apartment, while 2- and 3-bedroom apartments remain outside the affordable range. A comparison of Moderate-income households by family size with market rate rents shows that this income category is relatively well served by the market.

*Supply of Affordable Owner Units***Figure 25. Affordable Owner Units by Number of Bedrooms (BR)**

Jurisdiction	0-1 BR Units		2 BR Units		3+ BR Units	
	0-50%	51-80%	0-50%	51-80%	0-50%	51-80%
Unincorp Clark County	501	2,144	9,396	10,008	6,521	22,165
Las Vegas	600	1,265	2,600	6,655	3,230	24,200
North Las Vegas	364	523	598	1,049	1,905	7,050
Boulder City	130	10	389	250	90	325
Mesquite	19	4	32	278	49	350
HCP Consortium	1,614	3,946	13,015	18,240	11,795	54,090

Source: 2000 HUD CHAS Data

The Consortium has a total of 102,700 affordable owner units. Approximately 53% of the affordable owner units are 3-plus-bedroom units affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI and 11% are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI. Only 6% of the affordable owner units are 0 to 1-bedroom units and 31% of the total are 2-bedroom units.

The following analysis is by jurisdiction:

- Clark County has the greatest number of affordable owner units with a total of 50,735 affordable owner units. This is 49% of the total affordable owner units in the Consortium. Approximately 68% of the total affordable owner units are only affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. Therefore, 32% of the total affordable owner units in Clark County are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.
- Las Vegas has a total of 38,550 affordable owner units. This is 38% of the total affordable owner units in the Consortium. Approximately 83% of the affordable owner units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. Only 17% of the total affordable owner units in Las Vegas are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.
- North Las Vegas has a total of 11,489 affordable owner units. This is 11% of the total affordable owner units in the Consortium. Approximately 75% of the affordable owner units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. Approximately 25% of the total affordable owner units in North Las Vegas are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.
- Boulder City has a total of 1,194 affordable owner units. This is 1% of the total affordable owner units in the Consortium. Approximately 49% of the affordable owner units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. Approximately 51% of the total affordable owner units in Boulder City are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.
- Mesquite has a total of 732 affordable owner units. This is 1% of the total affordable owner units in the Consortium. Approximately 86% of the affordable owner units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80% of MFI. Only 14% of the total affordable owner units in Boulder City are affordable to those with incomes below 50% of MFI.

Homeownership Prices

The median sales price for new and existing homes in Metropolitan Las Vegas has increased significantly in the last 5 years. New home prices have risen 72% and existing home prices have risen even faster at 92%. Since 1994, both new and existing homes have more than doubled in price.

Figure 26. Median Sales Price of a New Home

Metropolitan Las Vegas ¹	Median Sale Price			Percent Change		
	1994	2000	2004	1994 - 2000	2000 - 2004	1994 - 2004
New Home	\$121,500	\$161,893	\$278,924	+33%	+72%	+130%
Existing Home	\$111,250	\$130,000	\$250,000	+17%	+92%	+125%

Source: Homebuilders Research Inc. of Las Vegas

1. Metropolitan Las Vegas = Includes Henderson, Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, Mesquite

- In 2000, the price of a new home was about \$161,893. New home prices have risen to about \$278,924 and are only affordable to persons at 153% of AMI and above.
- The price of an existing home in 2000 was only \$130,000 and still affordable to moderate-income persons. The current price of an existing home in 2004 is \$250,000 and is only affordable to persons at 137% of AMI and above.

Renting vs. Owning in Clark County

Ownership Housing Affordability

Figure 27 analyzes the annual median family income for Clark County and housing affordability. It indicates the following:

- Families must earn a combined income of at least \$74,880 annually or 137% of AMI to afford to purchase an existing single-family home.
- Families must earn a combined income of at least \$83,550 annually or 153% of AMI to afford to purchase a new single-family home.

Figure 27. The Tipping Point - Homeownership Affordability

Clark County FY 2004 Area Median Income (AMI) = \$54,700*

Percent of AMI	Annual Median Family Income	Monthly Wage	Hourly Wage	Maximum Affordable Monthly Mortgage Payment**	Maximum Total Mortgage	Maximum Affordable Sales Price	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas Existing Home? \$250,000	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas New Home? \$278,924
10%	5,470	456	2.63	137	17,202	18,300	No	No
20%	10,940	912	5.26	274	34,404	36,600	No	No
30%	16,950	1,413	8.15	424	53,204	56,600	No	No
40%	21,880	1,823	10.52	547	68,620	73,000	No	No
50%	28,250	2,354	13.58	706	88,642	94,300	No	No
60%	32,820	2,735	15.78	821	103,024	109,600	No	No
70%	38,290	3,191	18.41	957	120,132	127,800	No	No
80%	45,200	3,767	21.73	1,130	141,846	150,900	No	No
90%	49,230	4,103	23.67	1,231	154,536	164,400	No	No
100%	54,700	4,558	26.30	1,368	171,738	182,700	No	No
110%	60,170	5,014	28.93	1,504	188,752	200,800	No	No
120%	65,640	5,470	31.56	1,641	205,954	219,100	No	No
130%	71,110	5,926	34.19	1,778	223,156	237,400	No	No
137%	74,880	6,240	36.00	1,872	235,000	250,000	Yes	No
140%	76,580	6,382	36.82	1,915	240,358	255,700	Yes	No
150%	82,050	6,838	39.45	2,051	257,372	273,800	Yes	No
153%	83,550	6,963	40.17	2,089	262,189	278,924	Yes	Yes
160%	87,520	7,293	42.08	2,188	274,574	292,100	Yes	Yes
170%	92,990	7,749	44.71	2,325	291,870	310,500	Yes	Yes

*HUD Income levels based upon Clark County Median Family Income for 2004 for a four-person household

**Assumes Maximum Mortgage Payment may not exceed 30% of income

***Mortgage Rate is based on 6.5% FHA 30-year mortgage rate accounting for principal, interest, taxes, and insurance; assumes 3% Downpayment, 3% Closing Cost, no debt, and good credit.

Figure 27 assumes a 30-year FHA loan with a fixed interest rate of 6.5%, 3% downpayment, 3% closing costs, takes into account property taxes, homeowners insurance, and mortgage insurance, good credit, and no debt. The table shows that families earning \$45,200 annually or 80% of AMI can afford at most a \$150,900 home. Families earning \$54,700 annually or 100% of AMI can afford at most a \$164,400 home. Even families earning 130% of AMI cannot afford a median priced existing single-family home in metropolitan Las Vegas.

Rental Housing Affordability

Figure 28 analyzes the annual median family income for Clark County and rental housing affordability. The table indicates the following:

- Families must earn a combined income of at least \$21,880 or 40% of AMI to afford an average priced studio apartment of \$522
- Families must earn a combined income of at least \$28,250 or 50% of AMI to afford an average priced one-bedroom apartment of \$627
- Families must earn a combined income of at least \$32,820 or 60% of AMI to afford an average priced two-bedroom apartment of \$768
- Families must earn a combined income of at least \$38,290 or 70% of AMI to afford an average priced three-bedroom apartment of \$934

Figure 28. Rental Housing Affordability

Hourly Wage	Weekly Wage	Monthly Wage	30% of Gross Monthly Income (affordable rent)	Annual Wage	Percent of HUD AMI (\$54,700)	Can Afford Studio? Mean Rental Rate = \$522	Can Afford One-Bedroom Unit? Mean Rental Rate = \$627	Can Afford Two-Bedroom Unit? Mean Rental Rate = \$768	Can Afford Three-Bedroom Unit? Mean Rental Rate = \$934
2.63	105	456	137	5,470	0.1	No	No	No	No
5.26	210	912	274	10,940	0.2	No	No	No	No
8.15	326	1,413	424	16,950	0.3	No	No	No	No
10.52	421	1,823	547	21,880	0.4	Yes	No	No	No
13.58	543	2,354	706	28,250	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	No
15.78	631	2,735	821	32,820	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18.41	736	3,191	957	38,290	0.7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.73	869	3,767	1,130	45,200	0.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.67	947	4,103	1,231	49,230	0.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.30	1,052	4,558	1,368	54,700	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.93	1,157	5,014	1,504	60,170	1.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.56	1,262	5,470	1,641	65,640	1.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
34.19	1,368	5,926	1,778	71,110	1.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.00	1,440	6,240	1,872	74,880	1.37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.82	1,473	6,382	1,915	76,580	1.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
39.45	1,578	6,838	2,051	82,050	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
40.17		6,963	2,089	83,550	1.53	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Figure 29. Wages and Housing Affordability by Occupation

Occupation	Hourly Wage	Monthly Wage	30% of Monthly Wage	Annual Wage	Maximum Total Mortgage	3% Downpayment and 3% Closing Costs	Maximum Affordable Sales Price	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas Existing Home? \$250,000	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas New Home? \$278,924
Education (Starting Salaries)									
Teacher (K-12 with B.A.)	\$ 13.70	\$ 2,374	\$ 712	\$ 28,491	\$ 89,394	\$ 5,706	\$ 95,100	No	No
Teacher (K-12 with M.A.)	\$ 16.11	\$ 2,793	\$ 838	\$ 33,514	\$ 105,186	\$ 6,714	\$ 111,900	No	No
C.C.S.N. Instructor (B.S.)	\$ 13.79	\$ 2,391	\$ 717	\$ 28,688	\$ 90,052	\$ 5,748	\$ 95,800	No	No
C.C.S.N. Instructor (M.S.)	\$ 15.67	\$ 2,717	\$ 815	\$ 32,600	\$ 102,272	\$ 6,528	\$ 108,800	No	No
Education									
Elementary School Teacher	\$ 20.34	\$ 3,525	\$ 1,057	\$ 42,299	\$ 132,634	\$ 8,466	\$ 141,100	No	No
Post-Secondary Teacher	\$ 20.64	\$ 3,578	\$ 1,073	\$ 42,933	\$ 134,702	\$ 8,598	\$ 143,300	No	No
Gaming									
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$10.58	\$1,834	\$550	\$22,006	\$69,090	\$4,410	\$73,500	No	No
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$12.38	\$2,146	\$644	\$25,750	\$80,840	\$5,160	\$86,000	No	No
Cashiers	\$9.37	\$1,624	\$487	\$19,490	\$61,100	\$3,900	\$65,000	No	No
Security Guards	\$11.10	\$1,924	\$577	\$23,088	\$72,380	\$4,620	\$77,000	No	No
Community								No	No
Child Care Worker	\$ 8.77	\$ 1,521	\$ 456	\$ 18,247	\$ 57,246	\$ 3,654	\$ 60,900	No	No
Librarian	\$ 26.11	\$ 4,525	\$ 1,357	\$ 54,299	\$ 170,328	\$ 10,872	\$ 181,200	No	No
Government									
Metro Police Officer I	\$ 21.07	\$ 3,652	\$ 1,095	\$ 43,819	\$ 137,428	\$ 8,772	\$ 146,200	No	No
Firefighter (Clark County)	\$ 20.70	\$ 3,588	\$ 1,076	\$ 43,057	\$ 135,078	\$ 8,622	\$ 143,700	No	No
Administrative									
Receptionist	\$ 10.74	\$ 1,862	\$ 558	\$ 22,339	\$ 70,030	\$ 4,470	\$ 74,500	No	No
Secretaries/Admin Assts	\$ 15.44	\$ 2,676	\$ 803	\$ 32,115	\$ 100,768	\$ 6,432	\$ 107,200	No	No
Legal Secretaries	\$ 17.88	\$ 3,099	\$ 930	\$ 37,190	\$ 116,748	\$ 7,452	\$ 124,200	No	No
Medical Secretaries	\$ 14.25	\$ 2,470	\$ 741	\$ 29,640	\$ 93,060	\$ 5,940	\$ 99,000	No	No
Computer Operators	\$ 13.49	\$ 2,338	\$ 701	\$ 28,059	\$ 87,984	\$ 5,616	\$ 93,600	No	No
Data Entry Keyers	\$ 10.20	\$ 1,768	\$ 530	\$ 21,216	\$ 66,552	\$ 4,248	\$ 70,800	No	No

Occupation	Hourly Wage	Monthly Wage	30% of Monthly Wage	Annual Wage	Maximum Total Mortgage	3% Downpayment and 3% Closing Costs	Maximum Affordable Sales Price	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas Existing Home? \$250,000	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas New Home? \$278,924
Architecture & Engineering									
Chemical Engineers	\$ 38.58	\$ 6,687	\$ 2,006	\$ 80,246	\$ 251,732	\$ 16,068	\$ 267,800	Yes	No
Civil Engineers	\$ 33.67	\$ 5,836	\$ 1,751	\$ 70,034	\$ 219,772	\$ 14,028	\$ 233,800	No	No
Electrical Engineers	\$ 34.59	\$ 5,996	\$ 1,799	\$ 71,947	\$ 225,788	\$ 14,412	\$ 240,200	No	No
Environmental Engineers	\$ 34.63	\$ 6,003	\$ 1,801	\$ 72,030	\$ 226,070	\$ 14,430	\$ 240,500	No	No
Industrial Engineers	\$ 25.05	\$ 4,342	\$ 1,303	\$ 52,104	\$ 163,560	\$ 10,440	\$ 174,000	No	No
Business & Financial Operations									
Purchasing Agents	\$ 20.29	\$ 3,517	\$ 1,055	\$ 42,203	\$ 132,352	\$ 8,448	\$ 140,800	No	No
Cost Estimators	\$ 26.84	\$ 4,652	\$ 1,396	\$ 55,827	\$ 175,216	\$ 11,184	\$ 186,400	No	No
Accountants/Auditors	\$ 23.12	\$ 4,007	\$ 1,202	\$ 48,090	\$ 150,870	\$ 9,630	\$ 160,500	No	No
Computer & Mathematical Operations									
Computer Programmers	\$ 26.22	\$ 4,545	\$ 1,363	\$ 54,538	\$ 171,080	\$ 10,920	\$ 182,000	No	No
Computer Software Engineers	\$ 23.12	\$ 4,007	\$ 1,202	\$ 48,090	\$ 150,870	\$ 9,630	\$ 160,500	No	No
Computer Support Specialists	\$ 20.08	\$ 3,481	\$ 1,044	\$ 41,766	\$ 131,036	\$ 8,364	\$ 139,400	No	No
Database Administrators	\$ 28.18	\$ 4,885	\$ 1,465	\$ 58,614	\$ 183,864	\$ 11,736	\$ 195,600	No	No
Network Systems & Data Analyst	\$ 24.01	\$ 4,162	\$ 1,249	\$ 49,941	\$ 156,792	\$ 10,008	\$ 166,800	No	No
Construction									
Brick masons	\$ 18.72	\$ 3,245	\$ 973	\$ 38,938	\$ 122,106	\$ 7,794	\$ 129,900	No	No
Carpenters	\$ 18.35	\$ 3,181	\$ 954	\$ 38,168	\$ 119,756	\$ 7,644	\$ 127,400	No	No
Carpet Installers	\$ 20.81	\$ 3,607	\$ 1,082	\$ 43,285	\$ 135,830	\$ 8,670	\$ 144,500	No	No
Cement Masons/Concrete Finishers	\$ 18.58	\$ 3,221	\$ 966	\$ 38,646	\$ 121,260	\$ 7,740	\$ 129,000	No	No
Laborers	\$ 12.00	\$ 2,080	\$ 624	\$ 24,960	\$ 78,302	\$ 4,998	\$ 83,300	No	No
Drywall/Ceiling Tile Installers	\$ 16.68	\$ 2,891	\$ 867	\$ 34,694	\$ 108,758	\$ 6,942	\$ 115,700	No	No
Electricians	\$ 22.22	\$ 3,851	\$ 1,155	\$ 46,218	\$ 144,948	\$ 9,252	\$ 154,200	No	No
Healthcare									
Registered Nurses	\$ 26.39	\$ 4,574	\$ 1,372	\$ 54,891	\$ 172,208	\$ 10,992	\$ 183,200	No	No
Medical and Clinical Lab Technologists	\$ 25.37	\$ 4,397	\$ 1,319	\$ 52,770	\$ 165,534	\$ 10,566	\$ 176,100	No	No

Occupation	Hourly Wage	Monthly Wage	30% of Monthly Wage	Annual Wage	Maximum Total Mortgage	3% Downpayment and 3% Closing Costs	Maximum Affordable Sales Price	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas Existing Home? \$250,000	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas New Home? \$278,924
Medical and Clinical Lab Technicians	\$ 14.14	\$ 2,451	\$ 735	\$ 29,411	\$ 92,214	\$ 5,886	\$ 98,100	No	No
Dental Hygienists	\$ 39.82	\$ 6,902	\$ 2,071	\$ 82,826	\$ 259,910	\$ 16,590	\$ 276,500	Yes	No
Licensed Practical & Vocational Nurses	\$ 17.87	\$ 3,097	\$ 929	\$ 37,170	\$ 116,560	\$ 7,440	\$ 124,000	No	No
Medical records & Health Info Techs	\$ 11.71	\$ 2,030	\$ 609	\$ 24,357	\$ 76,422	\$ 4,878	\$ 81,300	No	No
Dental Assistants	\$ 18.97	\$ 3,288	\$ 986	\$ 39,458	\$ 123,798	\$ 7,902	\$ 131,700	No	No
Medical Assistants	\$ 12.94	\$ 2,243	\$ 673	\$ 26,915	\$ 84,506	\$ 5,394	\$ 89,900	No	No
Hospitality									
Chefs & Head cooks	\$ 15.89	\$ 2,754	\$ 826	\$ 33,051	\$ 103,682	\$ 6,618	\$ 110,300	No	No
Cooks, Fast food	\$ 7.01	\$ 1,215	\$ 365	\$ 14,581	\$ 45,778	\$ 2,922	\$ 48,700	No	No
Cooks, Restaurant	\$ 12.90	\$ 2,236	\$ 671	\$ 26,832	\$ 84,224	\$ 5,376	\$ 89,600	No	No
Bartenders	\$ 9.91	\$ 1,718	\$ 515	\$ 20,613	\$ 64,672	\$ 4,128	\$ 68,800	No	No
Waiters/Waitresses	\$ 7.85	\$ 1,361	\$ 408	\$ 16,328	\$ 51,230	\$ 3,270	\$ 54,500	No	No
Legal									
Lawyers	\$ 38.78	\$ 6,722	\$ 2,017	\$ 80,662	\$ 253,142	\$ 16,158	\$ 269,300	Yes	No
Legal Support workers	\$ 18.84	\$ 3,266	\$ 980	\$ 39,187	\$ 123,046	\$ 7,854	\$ 130,900	No	No
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	\$ 18.21	\$ 3,156	\$ 947	\$ 37,877	\$ 118,910	\$ 7,590	\$ 126,500	No	No
Law Clerks	\$ 20.23	\$ 3,507	\$ 1,052	\$ 42,078	\$ 132,070	\$ 8,430	\$ 140,500	No	No
Management									
Top Executives	\$ 33.12	\$ 5,741	\$ 1,722	\$ 68,890	\$ 216,106	\$ 13,794	\$ 229,900	No	No
General & Operations Managers	\$ 37.32	\$ 6,469	\$ 1,941	\$ 77,626	\$ 243,648	\$ 15,552	\$ 259,200	Yes	No
Marketing Managers	\$ 37.32	\$ 6,469	\$ 1,941	\$ 77,626	\$ 243,648	\$ 15,552	\$ 259,200	Yes	No
Administrative Services Managers	\$ 27.79	\$ 4,817	\$ 1,445	\$ 57,803	\$ 181,420	\$ 11,580	\$ 193,000	No	No
Financial Managers	\$ 35.16	\$ 6,094	\$ 1,828	\$ 73,133	\$ 229,454	\$ 14,646	\$ 244,100	No	No
Constructions Managers	\$ 34.12	\$ 5,914	\$ 1,774	\$ 70,970	\$ 222,686	\$ 14,214	\$ 236,900	No	No
Mechanics/Machining									
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$ 24.38	\$ 4,226	\$ 1,268	\$ 50,710	\$ 159,142	\$ 10,158	\$ 169,300	No	No
Machinists	\$ 15.10	\$ 2,617	\$ 785	\$ 31,408	\$ 98,512	\$ 6,288	\$ 104,800	No	No

Occupation	Hourly Wage	Monthly Wage	30% of Monthly Wage	Annual Wage	Maximum Total Mortgage	3% Downpayment and 3% Closing Costs	Maximum Affordable Sales Price	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas Existing Home? \$250,000	Can Afford Median Metro Las Vegas New Home? \$278,924
Office & Admin. Support workers									
Bill & Account Collectors	\$ 11.74	\$ 2,035	\$ 610	\$ 24,419	\$ 76,610	\$ 4,890	\$ 81,500	No	No
Bookkeeping, Accting, Auditing Clerks	\$ 13.41	\$ 2,324	\$ 697	\$ 27,893	\$ 87,420	\$ 5,580	\$ 93,000	No	No
Payroll Clerks	\$ 14.10	\$ 2,444	\$ 733	\$ 29,328	\$ 92,026	\$ 5,874	\$ 97,900	No	No
File clerks	\$ 10.41	\$ 1,804	\$ 541	\$ 21,653	\$ 67,868	\$ 4,332	\$ 72,200	No	No
Sales									
Supervisors	\$ 14.47	\$ 2,508	\$ 752	\$ 30,098	\$ 94,376	\$ 6,024	\$ 100,400	No	No
Retail Sales Workers	\$ 8.94	\$ 1,550	\$ 465	\$ 18,595	\$ 58,374	\$ 3,726	\$ 62,100	No	No
Sales Engineers	\$ 26.32	\$ 4,562	\$ 1,369	\$ 54,746	\$ 171,832	\$ 10,968	\$ 182,800	No	No
Telemarketers	\$ 9.72	\$ 1,685	\$ 505	\$ 20,218	\$ 63,356	\$ 4,044	\$ 67,400	No	No

Source: State of Nevada, Department of Employment, Training, & Rehabilitation (January 2004)

1. 2000 U.S. Census Data - Clark County Median Household Income
2. Mortgage Rate is based on 6.5% FHA 30-year mortgage rate accounting for principal, interest, taxes, and insurance; assumes 3% Downpayment, 3% Closing Cost, no debt, and good credit.
3. Monthly tax payments are calculated taking the sales price x 35% = assessed value x tax rate (.033002) / 12.
4. Monthly homeowners insurance was calculated using Sales Price x .0025 / 12.
5. Monthly mortgage insurance was calculated using Total Mortgage x .005 / 12.
6. Teacher data from Clark County School District (2004-2005)
7. Instructor data from Community College of Southern Nevada (CCSN)
8. Metro Police Officer data from City of Las Vegas
9. Fire Fighter data from Clark County

Wages and Housing Affordability by Occupation

Figure 29 analyzes how wages determine the purchasing power for selected occupations in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area. The table shows the average wage, wage as percent of median household income, the maximum monthly housing payment, and maximum affordable sales price for occupations such as police officers, firefighters, teachers, childcare workers, and restaurant cooks. The occupation average wages were taken from the State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation, Clark County School District, Community College of Southern Nevada, Clark County, and the City of Las Vegas.

Some examples from the table indicate the following:

- New elementary school teachers with a bachelor of arts degree can afford a maximum monthly housing payment of \$712 and a maximum affordable housing sales price of \$95,100
- New Metro Police Officers can afford a maximum monthly housing payment of \$1,095 and a maximum affordable housing sales price of \$146,200
- Registered Nurses can afford a maximum monthly housing payment of \$1,372 and a maximum affordable housing sales price of \$183,200
- Financial Managers can afford a maximum monthly housing payment of \$1,828 and a maximum affordable housing sales price of \$244,100

The table assumes a 30-year FHA loan with a fixed interest rate of 6.5%, 3% downpayment, 3% closing costs, takes into account property taxes, homeowners insurance, and mortgage insurance, good credit, and no debt. None of the occupations listed can afford to purchase a new single-family home. Only chemical engineers, dental hygienists, lawyers, general & operations managers, and marketing managers can afford to purchase an existing single-family home. For dual-income households, annual wages can be combined to determine the maximum affordable sales price.

Special Needs

The special needs population includes elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other addictions, persons diagnosed with AIDS and related diseases, and public housing residents. Self-sufficiency is not a realistic goal for certain segments of the special needs population due to age and/or need for services. This sub-section estimates, to the extent feasible, the number of persons within each special needs group requiring supportive housing and describes their supportive housing needs. It also assesses the needs of low-income families in assisted housing for programs that promote economic independence and self-sufficiency. Data for this section is derived primarily from the State of Nevada Housing Division "Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment which was completed by BBC Research and Consulting on September 10, 2002. This document is available for download at the Nevada Housing Division website: <http://www.nvhousing.state.nv.us/pr/prindex.htm>.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

HUD Section 202 and HOME funded housing developments; group homes and skilled nursing facilities serve the supportive housing needs of the frail elderly. There are a total of 3,700 subsidized senior rental housing units as well as 6,500 Group home and Skilled nursing beds available in the Southern Nevada. However, none of the subsidized units, which are appropriate for low-income frail elderly, are set-aside specifically for frail elderly. Additionally, there are currently no low-cost assisted living or skilled nursing facilities.

There are programs that allow the frail elderly to remain in their homes such as Adult Day Care and Respite services offered by the Economic Opportunity Board and Catholic Charities. The Clark County Social Services Department and State Division for Aging, also offer independent living services to low income frail elderly and disabled persons to assist them in returning to the community after institutionalization.

Severely Mentally Ill

Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS) provides housing, training in areas of independent living, psychosocial rehabilitation, support services and psychiatric care for individuals with mental illness in Clark County. In addition to

Figure 30. Housing Inventory for Elderly and Frail Elderly

Elderly/Frail	
Facility Type	Number
Group Homes	2,650
Group Homes for Persons with Alzheimer's	650
Skilled Nursing	3,200
Total Beds	6,500
Assisted Living	3,100
Active 55 and Older Housing	12,500
Total Designated Units	15,600
Owner-Occupied Units - 65 years and Older Living Alone	26,000
Subsidized Senior Rental Housing	3,700
Total Elderly/Frail Housing Units	45,300

Source: Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, 2002, State of Nevada, BBC Research & Consulting

Figure 31. Housing Inventory for Mentally Ill

Facility Type	Number
Group or Residential Care	900
Supported Living Arrangements	275
Homeless Shelters	25
Transitional Housing	65
Permanent Supportive Housing	550
Total Beds	1,540
<i>Other Housing Arrangements</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Living with Family, Friends or Alone	19,000
Other Homeless Shelters	700
Unsheltered	3,400

Source: Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, 2002, State of Nevada, BBC Research & Consulting

Residential programs, SNAMHS is a community base psychiatric center with the mission to help adults with mental illness, through provision of inpatient and community based services, empowering them to live safely and participate in the community, and maximizing their quality of life. Excluding homeless shelter spaces for mentally ill people, there are only 1,515 beds/units specifically designated for people with severe mental illness.

There is a particular need for supportive housing for people with severe mental illness and not enough state funding to house all those in need. Recent increases in mental health funding at the state level has only brought the funding back to 1995 levels. Therefore, Clark County has recognized that this fragile population is a

priority for receiving Tenant Based Rental Assistance through the HOME program. In an agreement with the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, Clark County Housing Authority provides TBRA for severely mentally ill homeless while SNAMHS provides the supportive services. Clark County has allocated \$1.5 million for this project to date and expects to assist 94 households using this funding.

Developmentally Disabled

Figure 32. Housing Inventory for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Facility Type	Number
Group or Residential Care	50
Supported Living Arrangements	475
Intermediate Care	150
Living with Family, Friends/Guardians	18,600
Respite Care Services	400
Total Individuals and Families	19,675

Source: Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, 2002, State of Nevada, BBC Research & Consulting

State Regional Centers are the primary conduits through which persons with developmental disabilities receive housing services, according to the "Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment". The primary provider of services to the developmentally disabled is Desert Regional Center (DRC), which currently assists 675 individuals including 50 clients in group or residential homes, 475 in supportive housing and 150 were in intermediate care facilities.

Physically Disabled

The Clark County, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas Housing Authorities provide accessible units for the physically disabled who are impeded in their ability to function independently. There are multiple family housing units accessible to the physically disabled within the Consortium. However, these units are offered at market rate rents unlike those provided by the Housing Authorities, which are rented at affordable rates. As of October 2004, there were 1,000 disabled persons on the waiting lists for these public housing facilities. However it should be noted that these waiting lists are frozen and are not taking any additional applications.

Figure 33. People with Physical Disabilities

Facility Type	Number
Assisted Living	3,100
Independent Living/Housing Authorities	800
Total People with Physical Disabilities Housing Units	3,900
<i>Living Arrangements</i>	<i>Individuals</i>
Live with Spouse	55,000
Live Alone	18,000
Live in Group Quarters	1,500

Source: Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, 2002, State of Nevada, BBC Research & Consulting

Persons with Alcohol/other Drug Addictions (AODA)

The Nevada Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (BADA) provides funding for 13 treatment and prevention programs in Clark County. Services funded by BADA for prevention and treatment of alcohol and drug abuse include detoxification programs, inpatient and outpatient treatment, counseling for individuals, families and groups, and education on self-esteem and other harm reduction issues. BADA also targets its client population for testing and early intervention for tuberculosis and HIV. Figure 34 indicates those BADA funded facilities offering inpatient services including the number of beds and/or transitional housing units available.

Figure 34. Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment Facilities

Facility	Residential Housing	Transitional Housing
Center for Independent Living	44	8
Community Counseling Center	26	0
Economic Opportunity Board	0	36
Salvation Army	79	0
WestCare	118	73
Total Beds	267	117

Source: State of Nevada Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse

HIV/AIDS

Figure 4-35: Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS

Facility Type	Number
Transitional/Permanent Existing Units	21
Transitional/Permanent Planned Units	40
Rental/Housing Assistance (Persons/Year)	750
Living Independently or with Friends (Persons)	2,400-4,000
Other Housing/Shelter (Persons)	1,200-1,600

Source: Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, 2002, State of Nevada, BBC Research & Consulting

A small number of housing units in Southern Nevada are designated for persons with HIV/AIDS. The vast majority of housing assistance to persons with HIV/AIDS is provided through rental or mortgage payment subsidies and funded through the HOPWA program. An estimated 750 persons with HIV/AIDS in Clark County receive rental assistance each year, based on

service provider data. Estimates from service providers indicate that between 60 and 80 percent of persons with HIV/AIDS live with family, friends or partners or in market or subsidized housing. These estimates place the number of persons with HIV/AIDS in Southern Nevada who are living independently or with family and friends at between 2,400 and 4,000.

According to the “Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment”, the remainder of persons with HIV/AIDS in the greater Las Vegas area - between 1,200 and 1,600 individuals – are in care facilities such as group homes or nursing homes, living in transitional housing or weekly motels, or are homeless. Service providers estimate the percentage of persons with HIV/AIDS living in nursing and group home to be very small, at only 1 to 3 percent. Therefore, the number of persons with HIV/AIDS in need of housing is somewhere between 1,200 and 1,600 individuals. Housing and service providers estimate that between 10 and 30 percent of persons with HIV/AIDS are homeless, which would suggest that at least 500 of those identified in need are unsheltered.

The Las Vegas HOPWA grant, administered by the City of Las Vegas, Neighborhood Services Department, encompasses all jurisdictions within Clark County, Nevada.

The HIV/AIDS community is also assisted through the other HUD grants administered by the Cities and County. Although not specifically for HIV/AIDS clients, the respective CDBG and ESG grants from each entity funds services that are also accessed by HIV/AIDS clients.

As noted in Figure 35, a total of 21 units are available specifically to serve HIV/AIDS clients in Clark County including condominiums, townhouses, and apartments, communal living and single family detached housing units. An additional 40 units are planned.

Assisted Housing Inventory

Assisted housing is housing that receives some form of federal, state or local financial assistance. This includes grants, loans, low-income housing tax credits, and industrial development revenue bonds. Assisted housing can be project based, where the housing unit itself is subsidized, or tenant based, where the assistance is given directly to the tenant who is then responsible for finding housing in the private market. Assisted housing includes the traditional public housing units that are funded by HUD as well as housing units that are managed by non-profit groups. In recent years, the Housing Authorities have expanded their parameters to serve people up to 80% of area median income, making housing for people at 30% of area median income increasingly scarce as housing authority units are rented to those over 30% of area median income.

The Consortium consists of three public housing authorities: the Housing Authority of Clark County (HACC), the Las Vegas Housing Authority (HACLV), and the North Las Vegas Housing Authority (NLVHA). There are currently 3,176 public housing units and 9,056 publicly assisted households in the Consortium. Figure 36 indicates the number and type of “Publicly Assisted” housing units by PHA while Figure 37 indicates the number and type of “Public Housing” units by PHA.

Figure 36. Clark County Publicly Assisted Housing Units

Public Housing Authority	Section 8 Rental Vouchers ¹	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance ²	Other Federally Assisted Housing ³	Total Housing Units
Clark County	2,760	98	140	2,998
Las Vegas	4,109	52	320	4,481
North Las Vegas	1,371	0	206	1,577
Total Units by Type	8,240	150	666	9,056

1. Section 8 Rental Vouchers: allow low-income households to lease units from private sector owners. Program requires 75% of households have incomes less than 30% of the Area Median Family Income. Households using vouchers must pay at least 30% of their income as rent with the Housing Authority paying the balance of an agreed upon Fair Market Rent using HUD funds.

2. Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program: program is allocated funds through the Clark County HOME Consortium from both HOME funds and Low Income Housing Trust Funds. The program is modeled after the Section 8 Voucher program in which families pay 30% of their household income as rent. Clark County and the City of Las Vegas both support programs that specifically target special needs populations, including homeless households and those with severe mental illness. The City has 52 Project-Based Units.

3. Section 202 New Construction: program provides a reduced interest rate loan making private non-profit group development economically feasible. This program assists the elderly and handicapped through subsidized operating costs allowing households to pay 30% of their income as rent. Clark County Housing Authority manages 100 units under the Section 236 Preservation program.

Source: Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas Housing Authorities – 2005

Figure 37. Clark County Low Rent Public Housing¹ Units

Public Housing Authority	Number of Elderly Units	Number of Family Units	Number of Scattered Sites	Total Public Housing Units
Clark County	175	529	186	890
Las Vegas	758	1,082	225	2,065
North Las Vegas	120	101	0	221
Total Units by Type	1,053	1,712	411	3,176

1. Conventional Low Rent Public Housing: Constructed with Federal funds, owned and managed by Housing Authorities. Operated from funds paid as rent by residents in addition to subsidies provided through HUD. Residents of Conventional Low Rent units pay 30% of their household adjusted income as rent.

Source: Clark County, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas Housing Authorities – 2005

Income Limits for Assisted Housing

Income limits for Federally assisted public housing programs are set at 50% of the area median family income, as determined annually by HUD, and apply to all of Clark County. The eligibility level for any of the above Federally assisted programs ranges from an annual income of \$19,800 for one person to \$37,300 for a family of eight.

Use of Funds

With increasing costs for both ownership and rental housing, the HCP Consortium will continue to focus its housing efforts on homeownership assistance, housing rehabilitation, new construction of both owner and rental housing, and rental assistance.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

Housing Strategies

The following pages outline the strategies the HCP Consortium will be pursuing for the next five years to provide for affordable housing including rental housing, homeownership, and housing for the homeless or formerly homeless. The City of Las Vegas units expected to be completed are included in the [Housing Needs Table](#) (See Attachment 1) for the first year. However, subsequent years do not include City of Las Vegas housing goals, as Las Vegas will be leaving the HOME Consortium beginning in FY 2006, which is why the Las Vegas Housing Strategic Plan is provided separately. Information on the resources available and expected to be used is available under the heading [Resources](#) in Appendix A at the end of this document.

- High Priority:**
- H-1. Extremely low-income and low-income renter households
 - H-2. Existing owner households
 - H-3. Persons with special needs
 - H-4. First-time homebuyers
- Medium Priority:**
- M-1. Moderate-income renter households

CLARK COUNTY AND NORTH LAS VEGAS HOUSING STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H-1	Expand the supply of affordable rental housing through new construction with an emphasis on households at 50% of AMI and below	Provide developer financing and technical assistance through partnership with community non-profit and for-profit developers to help build affordable multifamily rental housing	Construct new multifamily rental units for families Construct mixed-use, mixed-income housing
H-1	Expand access to affordable rental housing for households at 50% of AMI and below	Prevent or eliminate homelessness by providing rental assistance	Continue Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs that provide housing vouchers for homeless and special needs households
H-2 M-1	Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing	Develop a Neighborhood Revitalization Program to preserve affordable housing by improving living conditions and quality of declining and /or deteriorated neighborhoods	Single family housing rehabilitation Acquisition and rehabilitation of rental housing Multifamily rental housing rehabilitation Multifamily housing inspection program

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H-3	Expand the supply of affordable housing for people with special needs: Elderly, Frail Elderly, Developmentally Disabled, Severely Mentally Ill, Physically Disabled, HIV/AIDS, Public Housing Residents	Provide developer financing and technical assistance through partnership with community non-profit and for-profit developers to help build affordable special needs rental housing	Construct new rental units for non-homeless people with special needs
		Maintain and preserve in good condition the supply of affordable housing units for special needs households	Provide single family housing rehabilitation for people with special needs:
		Provide funding for new construction and downpayment assistance	Provide downpayment and closing costs assistance programs for special needs
H-4	Increase homeownership among low- and moderate-income prospective homebuyers	Provide funding for new construction, downpayment assistance and rehab of housing for sale to low-income buyers	Downpayment assistance programs Acquisition/rehab/resale for purchase by low and moderate income households
			New construction of single family homes for low and moderate income households

LAS VEGAS HOUSING STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H-1 M-1	Expand the supply of affordable rental housing through new construction with an emphasis on households at 50% of AMI and below	Provide developer financing and technical assistance through partnership with community non-profit and for-profit developers to help build affordable multifamily rental housing	Construct new multifamily rental units for families Construct mixed-use, mixed-income housing
H-1	Expand access to affordable rental housing for households at 50% of AMI and below	Prevent or eliminate homelessness by providing rental assistance	Continue Tenant Based Rental Assistance Programs
H-1 H-2 M-1	Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing	Maintain and preserve in good condition the supply of affordable housing units for low-income households	Single family housing rehabilitation Acquisition and rehabilitation of rental housing Multifamily housing rehabilitation Multifamily housing inspection program
H-3	Expand the supply of affordable housing for people with special needs (HIV/AIDS Specific Strategic Plan Available in the HOPWA Section)	Provide developer financing and technical assistance through partnership with community non-profit and for-profit developers to help build affordable special needs rental housing Provide rent and utility assistance to households with special needs Maintain and preserve in good condition the supply of affordable housing units for special needs households	Construct new rental units for seniors Construct new rental units for non-homeless people with special needs Tenant-Based and Project-Based Rental Assistance for persons with special needs Provide single family housing rehabilitation for people with special needs Acquisition and rehabilitation of housing units for persons with special needs Maintain the operation of housing units for persons with special needs

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
		Provide funding for new construction and downpayment assistance	Provide downpayment and closing costs assistance programs for special needs Support new construction of single family housing for special needs
H-4	Increase homeownership among low- and moderate-income prospective homebuyers	Provide funding for new construction, downpayment assistance and rehab of housing for sale to low-income buyers	Downpayment assistance programs Acquisition/rehab/resale for purchase by low and moderate income households New construction of single family homes for low and moderate income households
H	Maintain consistency between the Consolidated Plan and the Housing Element of the Las Vegas MasterPlan 2020 policy document	Coordinate housing policy efforts with updates to the Housing Element of the Las Vegas MasterPlan 2020 policy document Support the development and implementation of policies for inclusionary housing or zoning Pursue a land investment strategy aimed at revitalizing neighborhoods	Meet with planning staff to revisit and revise, if necessary, the Housing Element policy document Research inclusionary housing or zoning techniques and best practices Research community land trusts

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

For specific local public housing information please refer to the following websites:

<http://www.nlvha.com>

<http://www.haccnv.org>

<http://www.haclv.org>

Number of Public Housing Units, Physical Condition of Public Housing, Restoration and Revitalization Needs of Public Housing

Housing Authority of Clark County

The HACC currently has 890 Public Housing units in its inventory. Rehabilitation needs are primarily funded using the Capital Fund. Major physical improvements are planned or underway at several sites including Hampton Court and Hullum Homes. Major rehabilitation activities planned for Hullum Homes include a change from swamp coolers to air conditioning. There are plans to convert three buildings at Hampton Court to include new Section 504 accessible units. The Miller Plaza is designated for demolition along with Brown Homes so that the properties can be redeveloped into 250 new family units.

Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas

The HACLV currently has 2,065 Public Housing units in its inventory. The results of the recent physical needs assessment indicate that the physical conditions of certain developments are in need of considerable improvements. The majority of these properties are over thirty years old and are in need of comprehensive modernization. The Capital Fund Program/modernization funding has experienced significant cuts in the last three years. In response, the HACLV is in the process of conducting a portfolio assessment to make sure that the public housing developments remain a viable housing option for low-income persons.

The HACLV recently entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD in which the HACLV will be converting a minimum of five (5%) of its total housing units for wheelchair handicap accessibility. The conversion of these units will be completed by December 2007. There are currently eighteen (18) applicants on the Conventional Housing Wait List that have requested an accessible unit.

Housing Authority of the City of North Las Vegas

The Housing Authority of the City of North Las Vegas continues to own and operate its inventory of 221 conventional assisted units, which it operates under the Low-Rent Public Housing Program. One Hundred Twenty (120) are for elderly only, and ninety-eight (98) are for families (3 units are offline and are presently being utilized by our support services staff). Rehabilitation needs are primarily funded using the Capital Fund. Physical improvements are planned or underway at the both sites. HACNLV also plans to rehabilitate its 100-unit Thunderbird Townhomes property, an affordable rental property purchased using non-federal funds.

Public Housing and Section 8 waiting lists

The Section 8 and Public Housing waiting lists are long and only open for new applications infrequently. This is an indication of severe housing needs community wide, especially for households below 30% of area median income.

Clark County Housing Authority

- Total Applicants on Wait List – Conventional (CV) 2,237
- Applicants over the age of 62 on the CV Wait List: 120
- Applicants on the Designated Housing Wait List: 2,378
- Total Applicants on Section 8 Wait List: 601

Las Vegas Housing Authority

- Total Applicants on Wait List – Conventional (CV) 975
- Applicants over the age of 62 on the CV Wait List: 466
- Applicants on the Designated Housing Wait List: 629
- Total Applicants on Section 8 Wait List: 958

North Las Vegas Housing Authority

- Total Applicants on Wait List – Conventional (CV) 626
- Applicants over the age of 62 on the CV Wait List: 57
- Applicants on the Designated Housing Wait List: N/A
- Total Applicants on Section 8 Wait List: *53

* The HACNLV Section 8 waiting list is intentionally maintained at low levels based on the desire to not create an illusion of being able to be housed quickly (realistically a family may have to wait 2-3 years to be housed).

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

Housing Authority Strategic Plans

Currently the HACC, LVHA and NLVHA have Family Self Sufficiency Programs in operation. These programs provide interested residents the opportunity to increase their employment skills and gain employment through education and job training programs, as well as support services. Each participating resident must enter into a five-year contract that specifies their individualized goals to achieving self-sufficiency. These goals can include job training or education, and the resident receives assistance with childcare, transportation and other necessities to help ensure a successful endeavor.

The neighborhood revitalization initiatives being undertaken by Clark County, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas directly affect the public housing developments located in the target areas. Improvements to public facilities, parks and the continued funding of public service programs affect the residents of the entire neighborhood, including the many public housing residents located in those neighborhoods.

Housing Authority of Clark County 5-Year Goals, Management Initiatives and Homeownership Initiatives

Clark County is supporting the Housing Authority of Clark County in the redevelopment of 16 acres at Flamingo and Perry. The existing distressed Miller Plaza and Brown Homes will be demolished using a HOPE VI Grant and replaced initially with 250 units of family housing. An additional 50 units of senior housing are planned for the site in a future phase of the project.

The HACC has four resident councils in formation or operation and has a staff member designated to assist in organizing the remaining HACC public housing development's resident councils.

Through the American Dream Downpayment Initiative, the Clark County HOME Consortium will require its homeownership subrecipients to devise outreach strategies to the local housing authorities to work with public housing residents toward homeownership. This should be relatively easy as most of the non-profit organizations that provide downpayment assistance already have relationships with the local housing authorities. For example, the Women's Development Center provides the case management and the Housing Authority of Clark County provides the Tenant Based Rental Assistance to homeless families as part of the TBRA for Homeless Families Program.

HACC has designated 25 of its existing scattered site public housing units for the Public Housing Homeownership Program. The remaining 161 scattered sites will also be disposed of with first right of refusal to existing residents, the public housing program and possibly to Section 8 program participants before being offered to the general public.

Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas 5-Year Goals, Management Initiatives and Homeownership Initiatives

Expand the supply of Low Income and Affordable housing available within its jurisdiction:

- Apply for additional Section 8 Choice Vouchers
- Develop public/private partnerships to create affordable housing opportunities
- Utilize HACLV's resources to leverage and encourage new development initiatives
- Expand homeownership initiatives to HACLV residents and program participants.

Improve the quality of assisted housing:

- Improve program management and fiscal accountability by utilizing SEMAP and PHAS indicators
- Increase customer satisfaction

Increase assisted housing choices:

- Conduct outreach efforts to potential vouchers landlords
- Further the development of the Section 8 Homeownership Program

Improve marketability of HACLV owned units:

- Enhance and maintain site appearance to increase curb appeal
- Provide amenities and services to compete with private sector property owners
- Further develop partnerships with law enforcement agencies to provide a safe living environment

Promote self-sufficiency and economic independence of assisted households:

- Increase the number and percentage of employed program participants
- Further develop and enhance educational opportunities and prevention programs for youth
- Provide and attract supportive services to increase program participants' employability through job training and educational opportunities
- Provide public/private partnerships to further enhance resident initiatives at no cost to the agency (i.e., Sunrise Hospital, Girl Scouts, Juvenile Justice Department) through fund raising and grant application submission
- Promote homeownership opportunities through the Scattered Site Homeownership Program, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, and the supportive service program for potential homebuyers.

Increase affordable housing resources:

- Develop a detailed plan for the Replacement Housing Fund
- Continue to identify partners for affordable housing development
- Explore the opportunity for conversion of assistance from unit-based to tenant-based. Consider the development of a Conversion Plan

Currently there are four (4) Senior Resident Councils and two (2) Family resident councils active at HACLV. The HACLV's Supportive Services Department will be working to establish/re-establish councils in its remaining five housing developments over the next five years.

The HACLV currently administers a Scattered Site Homeownership Program, which involves the sale of existing scattered site homes to HACLV low-income Public Housing residents and Section 8 participants. The homes are sold at or below fair market value and the HACLV provides down payment and closing costs assistance to buyers as well as directing prospective buyers to other organizations, which provide low-income homebuyer assistance. Prospective purchasers must be able to qualify for a mortgage and attend a Homeownership counseling course.

HACLV also administers a Section 8 Homeownership Program, which utilizes the Voucher subsidy towards mortgage payments vs. rental assistance for eligible participants. Participants must be Section 8 participants and FSS graduates and must attend a Homeownership counseling course.

Housing Authority of the City of North Las Vegas 5-Year Goals, Management Initiatives and Homeownership Initiatives

Housing Authority of the City of North Las Vegas (HACNLV) will pursue the following goals over the next five years:

- Establish and maintain Resident Councils.
- Maintain the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the three housing authorities that have established administrative procedures for the issuance of Housing Choice Vouchers across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Assess needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units.
- The development of Homeownership opportunities for low-income families
- Pursue the development, purchase, or rehabilitation of affordable housing structures.

The HACNLV currently has two active resident councils in its public housing developments, one representing public housing families and the other representing the senior community. HACNLV will continue to staff and assist these councils to promote resident involvement in the management and operation of their units.

The HACNLV Plan reaffirms its commitment to the mission of providing quality, affordable housing that is decent, safe, sanitary and in good repair to eligible families in the community by continuing its current Public Housing, Section 8, HOME, Non-Aided and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Rental programs. It will continue to create more unsubsidized affordable housing opportunities in the community by either acquiring existing rental properties or constructing new ones.

The HACNLV has implemented a Section 8 Homeownership Program which to date has had four low-income families successfully purchase a home. At present, the HACNLV employs one full-time Homeownership Coordinator who continues to work with families in achieving their dream of owning a home.

In partnership with a private sector development group, the Housing Authority is in the process of developing a parcel of land into a development of single-family homes (Desert Mesa), which will be a mixed-income homeownership project available to low-income families whose income is at or below 80% of median income as well as to families over 80% of median income. Participants under the Section 8 Homeownership Program from one or all three (3) housing authorities in Southern Nevada will be welcome to use their homeownership option at this development.

The Housing Authority will continue its partnerships with the City of North Las Vegas and local non-profits towards their mutual goal of revitalizing old neighborhoods and increasing the availability of affordable housing units to low and moderate income families including the elderly and disabled.

Public Housing Program residents and Section 8 program participants have played and will continue to play a vital role in the development of this Agency Plan in their capacity as a "Resident Advisory Board" (RAB) which contributed input into policies and strategies contained in this Plan.

Troubled Housing Authority

Although the City of North Las Vegas has not received an official notice from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development or the City of North Las Vegas Housing Authority, the City anticipates that it will receive notice in the near future that the City of North Las Vegas Housing Authority has been

designated as a troubled housing agency by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Therefore, in anticipation of this notice the City of North Las Vegas in complying with Section 105(g) of the Cranston Gonzalez National Housing Act, the City hereby describes the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance to the North Las Vegas Housing authority to improve its operations to remove the troubled designation.

The City of North Las Vegas will continue to hold an interest in 40 affordable housing units which the CNLV Housing Authority rents monthly to produce operating income. The City has committed to investing \$469,000 to rehabilitate the 100 unit Thunderbird Apartments owned by the CNLV Housing Authority and is working with a non-profit housing agency to purchase a Carroll street property from the NLV Housing Authority for \$425,345. The City has also granted a waiver of payment to the Housing Authority for their Payment in lieu of taxes for fiscal year ending June 30, 2004 in the amount of \$14,000 and anticipates a request for fiscal year 2005 for approximately the same amount. In addition to the aforementioned investments the City of North Las Vegas has invested a significant amount in the following CNLV Housing Authority projects over the last three years: 1) CNLV Housing Authority Recreation Center Addition (\$96,000), 2) Casa Rosa Rehabilitation/Weatherization Project (\$85,000), 3) Energy Efficiency Program (\$85,000).

It is important to note that the City of North Las Vegas Housing Authority is a separate legal government entity from the City of North Las Vegas. To date the City of North Las Vegas Housing Authority has not requested the City of North Las Vegas provide the Agency with financial or other assistance. The City does not intend to provide additional financial assistance to the CNLV Housing Authority from City General funds. However, if such a request is made the City will evaluate the request and make a decision at that time. Although no formal request has been made, City staff has been providing the Housing Authority with pro bono technical assistance to resolve issues related to the Desert Mesa housing development for three months and will continue until the development issues are resolved. Resolution of the Desert Mesa project will have a positive financial impact to the Authority between \$2.5 and \$3.0 million dollars. Therefore, the City will continue to support the efforts of the North Las Vegas Housing Authority to improve its operations to remove the troubled Housing Authority designation.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

Barriers to the Production of Affordable Housing

Rapidly rising land prices and a predominance of low- to medium-density, single-family units in the HCP Consortium Area, have made the production of more dense affordable housing difficult. In addition to these challenges, public agency regulatory policies related to residential development in the HCP Consortium Area are not flexible with respect to their implementation. While some of the public policies outlined below are generally not considered excessive, flexibility and/or waivers in the implementation of such policies would encourage further investment in affordable housing. The issues of construction costs, water fees, federal environmental regulations and Boulder City growth controls will be difficult to address since they are not controlled by the local jurisdictions but by the market (construction costs), an independent governmental agency (Las Vegas Valley Water District), the federal government (environmental laws), and by the voters (Boulder City). These barriers are mentioned here as they do influence the production of affordable housing.

Construction Costs: The increase in housing construction costs has increased the total housing development costs for new subdivisions, infill housing development projects, apartment projects, and condominium development projects. These costs are usually passed on to the homebuyers or renters. This has made homeownership more difficult to achieve for low and moderate-income families. Renters end up paying higher rents, because new apartment complexes must charge rents high enough to cover the high costs of new construction. According to the Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association, the 2004 average price per square foot of a single-family detached home was \$176.57.

- The Clark County Growth Task Force recommended that Clark County implement a density bonus program for affordable housing development to lower the overall cost of development.

Water Fees: The Las Vegas Valley Water District imposed a regional connection fee for new water hook-ups in 1996. Phased in over two years, the single-family fee went from \$1,000 in 1996 to \$3,400 in 1998 and the multi-family fee went from \$6,290 in 1996 to \$21,380 in 1998. Then in 2000, the water fees were again increased and were phased in over four years. The fee per apartment unit in 2000 was \$1,288 and was increased to match the residential fee of \$2,136 per unit in 2004. This has placed a substantial cost increase on the development of affordable housing, which is generally multi-family. In 1996, the water fees for a 216-unit apartment development were slightly under \$25,000. In 2000, the same apartment complex would have paid \$278,208 in water fees. In 2004, the connection fees for the same 216-unit development are \$461,376.

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

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

Permit Processing Fees: Clark County and local jurisdictions have full cost recovery policy for processing development applications and these fees are not considered burdensome. For example, the City of Las Vegas used the average square footage for a single-family home, 2,099 square feet, for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area (Source: Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association) to calculate its building and permit fees. The total development fees for an average single-family home in the City of Las Vegas is approximately \$4,338. These processing fees are added to the cost of the housing and thus passed on to the purchaser or renter. The building department and public works fees are imposed on all development with no waivers or reduced fees available for affordable housing developments.

- The Clark County Growth Task Force recommended special handling for Pre-packaged affordable housing projects.

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

- Clark County has an Affordable Housing Plans Check process, which moves affordable housing projects to the front of the line for the initial plans check. However, this program reduces costs only a little as it applies only to first review. If there are issues with the initial plans check, the changes must be made to the submission and resubmitted via the non-expedited review program. The Clark County Growth Task Force has recommended further streamlining of the development process and timing of permit issuance for affordable housing projects.
- The City of Las Vegas plans check process includes the following departments: Planning and Zoning, Building and Safety, Business Development, Fire Services, and Public Works. Plan review time is dependent upon the size and complexity of the project. The department makes every effort to review plans as quickly as possible. Several options, such as Express Plans Review are available to expedite this process. Again, much depends on the quality and completeness of the original submission and response time in correcting problems.

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

- To foster a spirit of experimentation and creativity, a more expansive process that allows county government to innovate and find new ways to assist our non-profit housing development partners is needed. Clark County will introduce legislation as needed to make any necessary changes to state law that will improve the ability of the county to address affordable housing needs.

Citizen Review: Required public hearings before public entities such as Planning and Zoning Commissions and City Councils to allow public comment on proposed affordable housing projects add to the processing time and ultimately to the project's final cost. Affordable and special needs housing development goes through the standard development review process. Sometimes during this process citizen concerns arise that are often based on fears regarding the believed characteristics of potential residents or the housing’s characteristics or perceived impact (e.g. housing density or impact on

neighboring housing). These concerns on the part of citizens often result in a delay of action by the local decision making body.

- Clark County will continue to educate both the public and elected officials through printed materials and presentations, explaining the importance of affordable housing and encouraging support for affordable housing developments.

Limited land availability and land costs: The urban areas of the HCP Consortium Area are surrounded by land currently under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM oversees these lands under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, which through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Act of 1998 now includes affordable housing as a “public purpose.” Therefore, a portion of these lands should be available to developers of affordable housing. However, development of the mechanism to make the land available below fair market value for development as affordable housing took four years to develop. In that time, the majority of land in the disposal area was auctioned off or set-aside for other public purposes. The price of both BLM and non-BLM land continues to increase, making the production of affordable housing more difficult.

- The Clark County Growth Task Force recommended (1) pre-packaging affordable housing deals through land acquisition, planning and special handling including single-family and multi-family projects; (2) supporting State efforts to initiate a Land/Housing Trust program; and (3) exploring (within Clark County’s jurisdiction) the establishment of a Land/Housing Trust, while ensuring these efforts and any recommendations resulting from these efforts will not be in conflict with or a duplication of the Land/Housing Trust program being initiated at the State level.
- The Clark County Growth Task Force also recommended that Clark County change code to expand accessory dwelling units as a way to better utilize existing land and provide more opportunities for affordable units.

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

According to the 2003 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, there were 96,735 applications in 2003 for conventional home purchase loans in Clark County. Approximately two-thirds of all applications resulted in loans originated. An originated loan is one that is approved by the lender and purchased by the applicant.

Loan origination rates varied by the level of median family income (MFI) in census tracts. Origination rates were highest in upper-income census tracts (greater than 120 percent of MFI) averaging approximately 65 percent. Origination rates averaged approximately 43 percent in low and moderate-income census tracts (less than 80 percent of MFI).

Loan origination rates varied by the level of minority concentration in census tracts. Census tracts with less than 20 percent minority population had the highest origination rates, with approximately 65 percent of loans originated. Origination rates decreased as the proportion of minority population increased, with only 43 percent of loans originated in census tracts with greater than 80 percent minority population.

- The Clark County HOME Consortium will continue to support downpayment and closing cost assistance with a particular focus on assisting minority households to become homeowners.

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

- The Clark County Growth Management Task Force recommended (1) encouraging local employers to develop Employer Assisted Housing/Workforce Housing, individually or in partnership with Clark County, which would include providing rental subsidy or downpayment assistance; (2) encouraging the local business community to develop a Capital Fund program for below-market financing of affordable housing projects and (3) establishing a Regional Affordable/Attainable Housing Task Force as a subcommittee of the SNRPC to explore options for affordable housing development communitywide.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

Homeless Needs Assessment

For the 2004 Continuum of Care competition, the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition's (SNRPC) Committee on Homelessness asked that a homeless count be developed. As a member of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness, Clark County engaged the Sociology Department at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas (UNLV) to conduct a new street and shelter count of the homeless.

Building upon the methodology and relationships developed during the previous count of homeless (sheltered and unsheltered) persons in 1999, the UNLV Research Team dispatched 102 enumerator "teams" of 2-4 individuals into the field during the overnight hours of April 13/14, 2004.

The 102 Teams counted 1,723 people staying in the streets, alleyways, desert areas, and other areas not meant for human habitation in Southern Nevada. However, when counting the homeless population it is important to note that for safety or personal privacy reasons, unsheltered individuals make themselves as "invisible" as possible and this was factored into the final count estimate.

In an effort to estimate the number of "resource homeless" (e.g. individuals or families "doubled up" in apartments or houses), the UNLV Research Team contacted the Clark County School District. The School District's Title I Department tracks homeless school children. On the night of the count, the School District was aware of 1,341 family members staying in temporary accommodations with friends or family. These 1,341 individuals are considered to be the most at-risk, as their next place to sleep will be a shelter or the street should their host family terminate the arrangement.

Figure 38. Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Individuals 2004 and 1999 Comparison

	2004 "hard count"	Adjust- ment applied	Total Homeless Individuals in 2004	Homeless Identified in 1999 Count	Comparison Increase/ Decrease
Unsheltered identified by enumerator teams	1,723	2.34	4,032	5,040	20% decrease
Unsheltered identified by helicopter infrared technology and/or as camping at Lake Mead	117	None	117	158	26% decrease
Sheltered on April 13-14, 2004	2,387	None	2,387	1,509	58% increase
"Doubled-Up", but meets McKinney Vento definition for homeless programming through School District	1,341	None	1,341	300 children known to School District but not counted	Not included in any analysis
TOTAL:	5,568	-	7,877	6,707	17% increase

Source: Clark County Homeless Enumeration 2004 Summary Report

As with the 1999 Homeless Count, the 2004 count conducted in April found that the homeless are widely dispersed throughout the valley. In fact, the homeless population is much more dispersed now than it was in 1999. In 1999, there were seven RMAs (mapped areas of the valley, assigned an enumerator team) with a homeless population of 30 or more. In 2004, there were 14 RMAs with 30 or more homeless individuals. In 1999 there were 53 RMAs with zero homeless individuals, whereas in 2004 there were only 15 RMAs with no homeless individuals. Thus the homeless population presents a regional, rather than a jurisdictionally specific, challenge that can only be addressed by taking a “big picture” approach.

Needs of Persons Threatened with Homelessness

Many low-income persons and families in Clark County are at risk of becoming homeless due to the lack of sufficient income, or in the event of a temporary crisis, including loss of employment, sickness or disability, loss of spouse or domestic violence. Extremely low-income households paying 50 percent or more of their household income for housing are at greatest risk. These households are often one paycheck away from becoming homeless.

The resources available to assist these households are extremely limited. The local public housing authorities have extensive waiting lists for all types of assisted housing, and emergency rental, mortgage and utility assistance for temporary crisis situations are in short supply. Agencies and non-profit organizations utilize other Federal, State and local funding sources in addition to private donations to assist households in crisis situations. The goal of providing rental, mortgage and utility assistance is to enable households to avoid losing their existing housing and the high security, cleaning and utility deposits which are required for new units in the current rental housing market

The most cost effective way to prevent households from losing their current housing is increased assistance through grants or revolving loan programs. In addition, creative options that offer lower cost rental units on a permanent basis are necessary, such as SRO housing for individuals, who represent a significant portion of extremely-low income households.

Homeless Needs by Race/Ethnicity

The most consistent and reliable race and ethnicity data on homeless individuals is available through the Stand Down for the Homeless face-to-face interviews that are conducted each year at the annual event. The 2004 Stand Down Survey Report indicated that of the 1,798 people interviewed, 52.6% were White, 31.7% were Black, 8.1% were Hispanic, 1.3% were Asian, 3.6% were Native American, 1.1% were Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and 1.7% were Other. The most significant difference between the general population and the homeless population is the high percentage of Black homeless. While only 9.1% of the general population, those identifying themselves as Black made up over 30% of the homeless population. Also significant in percentage if not in actual numbers of individuals, Native Americans make up less than 1% of the population but over 3% of the homeless population.

Homeless Subpopulations

The Homeless Subpopulations have been determined from two primary sources: administrative records for the three largest shelters, and the data gathered at the annual Stand Down for the Homeless events, averaged for four (4) years of data (1999-2002).

Sheltered Homeless Subpopulations: Averaging the percentages of clients reported by The Shade Tree Shelter, Salvation Army, and Catholic Charities, it was determined that approximately 7.3% of sheltered individuals were identified as battered spouses; 11.3% were chronically mentally ill; 36.6% have alcohol

or drug abuse dependencies; 8.6% were elderly; 23.6% were Veterans; and 6.3% were physically disabled. The “chronically homeless” in shelters was determined by a phone survey of shelter providers, as the shelters had not previously tracked the number of chronically homeless.

Unsheltered Homeless Subpopulations: Every year for the past 11 years, Southern Nevada has hosted the nation’s largest Stand Down for the Homeless, a convention of sorts for homeless individuals and families. Over 50 programs and services are assembled in a single location, serving over 2,800 homeless individuals each year. During this day, citizen volunteers conduct a survey of the homeless in attendance, to identify their needs and service gaps, and to collect demographic information. The Stand Down data is considered valid and reliable, because (a) it has been tracked for over 11 years and scrutinized each year by homeless service providers for consistency with their field experience, (b) the Stand Down attracts both shelter-users and non-service-using homeless, (c) it has been the subject of several scholarly papers from graduate students in Social Work and Public Administration at UNLV, and (d) it has had remarkable correlations to the 1999 Homeless Demographic Study conducted by the Sociology Department at UNLV in the Spring of 1999 (whereas the Stand Down data is collected in the Fall of each year).

From those surveys, we know that an average of 35.7% of the participants in the four Stand Downs between 1999 and 2002 had been homeless for an extended time (six months or more), while an estimated 24.2% had been homeless for more than one year. While this does not correspond exactly to the definition of chronically homeless that HUD is currently using, it is the closest figure we have been tracking over the years. Future data collection will focus on HUD’s new definition.

Also from the Stand Down surveys and the 1999 UNLV Demographic Survey, we know that 33% of the valley’s homeless suffer from severe mental illness, 31.5% have a problem with alcohol and another 16.9% struggle with drug abuse. Furthermore, approximately 52% of the homeless in Southern Nevada gamble regularly and 22.9% admit that gambling has contributed to their homelessness.

The 1999 UNLV Demographic Study and each of the past 11 years of Stand Down surveys have consistently demonstrated that an average of 27.7% of the community’s homeless are veterans. All known data on Southern Nevada’s homeless indicate that less than 1% of them have HIV/AIDS, which may be as much a reflection of the social stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and the inherent self-disclosure nature of our data gathering methods as it may be of a lack of homeless infected persons.

The UNLV Demographic Study of 1999 found that 11.8% of homeless men indicated they had been a victim of domestic violence, with 25.8% of those reporting that the domestic violence situation contributed to their homelessness. The 1999 study also found that 44.7% of interviewed females reported they had been victimized, and 57.1% of those women had become homeless as a result of the domestic violence. For purposes of this Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Chart, we have used the 11.8% figure of all homeless, unaccompanied individuals to indicate who has experienced domestic violence.

Priority Homeless Needs

Homeless Priority Needs

The HCP Consortium has based its homeless strategic plan on the priorities identified in the FY 2004 Continuum of Care application as well as the 2004 UNLV Homeless Study and the information gathered through the Southern Nevada Housing and Homeless Plan process.

Gaps Analysis Methodology

The Gaps Analysis and Housing section of the Consolidated Plan demonstrate that the HCP Consortium faces a dearth of permanent housing that is truly affordable for disabled individuals and families attempting to transition out of homelessness. The Gaps Analysis also verifies the critical need for an increase in all supportive services for the homeless.

Housing Activity Charts

The Housing Activity Charts (Figures 39, 40 and 41) are updated annually as part of the community process for completing the Continuum of Care Application. For FY 2004, a new spreadsheet was developed to reflect the new Housing Activity Chart (e.g. distinguishing between year-round beds, overflow beds, and seasonal beds, etc.) and faxed to the shelters asking them to complete the chart with units and/or beds available on any given evening during the week of the fax (June 14-17, 2004) and providers were requested to fax the completed spreadsheets back by Friday morning, June 18th. The cover letter to the fax included a brief description of the definition of an Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Housing with Supportive Services, and included a place for shelters to report “new” or “other” programs that may have been developed over the past year. For instance, over the past two years, this community has seen a great deal of advocacy to provide shelter and services to homeless, unaccompanied youth (runaways and throwaways); and consequently, we have developed 41 “program” emergency shelter bed spaces that are available for this population.

The Emergency Shelter spaces reported in the Housing Activity Chart reflect bed spaces available for overnight sheltering during the week of June 14-17. The overflow beds made available during the winter or other inclement weather is, for the most part, not reflected except under the regional planning effort of the SNRPC in the Under Development section.

The Transitional Housing spaces reported also reflect bed spaces available during the week of June 14-17. A change in the 2004 Housing Activity Chart from past years is the elimination of any housing units/spaces available to the homeless, but not specifically targeting the homeless. In years past, we included these beds as they play a crucial role in a homeless individual’s return to self-sufficiency. However, concerns about compliance with the participation ratio of bed spaces in the Homeless Management Information Systems has led us to remove these non-homeless-specific beds from our Housing Activity Chart this year. Hence, there are an additional 465 bed spaces with supportive services that in the past would have been included in the Transitional Housing Chart that are not included this year. These bed spaces are the “clean and sober” group living arrangements (276 spaces) that are available to recovering addicts – many of whom have been homeless. It also includes 78 spaces reserved for pregnant and/or substance abusing teens who are primarily runaways, and 111 substance abuse treatment beds that are historically populated by homeless individuals.

The Permanent Supportive Housing reported in the Housing Activity Chart reflect only those units which provide supportive services – including assistance with daily living activities when necessary – to disabled individuals at- or below 50% of Area Median Income. This includes all known Section 202 Elderly housing, Section 811 Disabled Housing, and housing units that have used a combination of HOME, LIHTF, Bonds, and other public subsidy to assist in making the project affordable. This community has been tracking the development of housing that is affordable to those leaving homelessness and/or at-risk of repeated episodes of homelessness due to their living on a fixed income and the increasing costs of housing in the valley. Further development of affordable housing for the very low-income and extremely low-income is a crucial part of this community's Homeless Prevention strategy. For both the Permanent Supportive Housing and the Permanent Affordable Housing, the primary sources of information were the Nevada Housing Division's Apartment Facts for the Greater Las Vegas Valley, Second Quarter 2003 and a list of HOME or LIHTF-assisted complexes maintained by Clark County Community Resources Management Division.

Housing Gaps Analysis Chart

In order to complete the Unmet Need/Gap of the [Gaps Analysis Chart](#) some assumptions were made. First, the current inventory was taken from the Housing Activity Charts. Next, the total number of homeless persons (members of families and unaccompanied individuals) is obtained from the 2004 Street & Shelter Count, and the Homeless Population & Subpopulation Chart was used to ascertain where the various household types (Families w/ children, unaccompanied minors, unaccompanied individuals) were sleeping the night of the count. With this information, assumptions were made as to the need for certain types of housing.

Of the 4,149 unsheltered homeless individuals, it is assumed that 50% of those are the chronically homeless who would most benefit from placement into permanent housing first, while the other half can use the system as it has been developed over the years (e.g., enter the emergency shelters, moving from there to either permanent housing or transitional, if necessary). Of the 1,556 individuals in Emergency Shelter, it is assumed they can further use the existing system and benefit by moving into transitional housing. Finally, the 468 currently in Transitional Housing will likely need Permanent Housing – in addition to the 556 already in permanent housing.

This resulted in assuming that 2,075 individuals could use emergency shelter (of which there are only 1,216 units – or a gap of 859 spaces). Furthermore, the 1,556 individuals in emergency shelter should move into Transitional Housing (of which there are only 882 spaces, leaving a gap of 674 spaces). Half of the unsheltered homeless (2,075) plus the 468 individuals in Transitional Housing (total of 2,543) need permanent affordable housing with supportive services.

The Gaps Analysis for Families contains different assumptions. First, there is the assumption that families with minor children should never be “warehoused” in emergency shelter type facilities. We recognize – and appreciate – the importance of the 407 beds in existence, but would prefer to not develop any more. Instead, the 407 emergency shelter families should be moved into Transitional Housing, which typically provides individual housing units. The existing 566 family beds in Transitional Housing are still needed, also, resulting in 973 transitional housing spaces needed. All 1,682 persons in families who were identified the night of the count, however, need Permanent Housing that is affordable to them. Hence, the “Unmet Need/Gap” column for families does not necessarily calculate neatly into discreet categories of emergency, transitional or permanent units.

The unmet need/gap for the Permanent Housing Affordable to the At-Risk households was gathered from the 2000 U.S. Census for Southern Nevada. In the 2000 Census, over 60,000 households with extremely

low household incomes were identified as being “cost-burdened”, or paying more than 50% of their income on housing costs. These households are most at-risk of experiencing one or more episodes of homelessness. Of the approximately 63,888 cost-burdened very low-income households, 46.0% are family households, and the remaining 53.9% are elderly or single (in need of SRO, Studio, or 1 bedroom units).

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

Inventory Of Homeless Facilities And Services

The Inventory of Facilities and Services for the Homeless details the facilities and social services currently available to the homeless and those threatened with homelessness in Clark County. Included in this section is a listing of the County's primary emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and permanent housing resources, as well as a description of programs designed to prevent homelessness.

The Las Vegas Valley Continuum currently provides 1,623 shelter beds and 1,880 transitional housing spaces are available to a variety of subpopulations of homeless. Only 1,385 permanent supportive housing spaces are available in the Las Vegas Valley. There are an extremely limited number of very low cost (under \$350) rental units available.

Emergency Shelter

There are eleven agencies in Southern Nevada providing 1,623 emergency overnight shelter spaces to the homeless. Yet, per the 2004 Homeless Count, over 4,000 of the area's homeless are unable to access space in the existing emergency shelters. These people sleep in the desert, on the streets, or in their cars. When possible, through day-labor resources, some occasionally stay in motels. In general, the emergency shelter programs have minimal entry criteria, include time limits (varies by agency), are located in a structure offering protection from the elements, provide restroom facilities and drinking water, are supervised and offers appropriate lighting, heating/cooling and proper ventilation. Most programs have specific target populations and cannot accept all homeless persons or families.

Many homeless persons, especially single adults, learn of emergency shelter programs by word-of-mouth or through crisis intervention centers. Homeless families often seek services, but find few programs available to serve family units without splitting them up. There are only 407 bed spaces for families but most do not accept any male household members over 13 years old. A number of families, therefore, do not seek shelter due to the requirement to be separated from each other. Individuals and families, who become homeless by domestic violence, are referred to services and emergency shelter through telephone hotlines and through assistance from law enforcement officers who can identify available programs.

For persons living on the streets and/or unaware of services, outreach teams are now working in many areas of the region and regularly refer homeless persons to an emergency shelter program. In many cases, Metro's police officers make referrals and will provide transportation to local shelters. There are currently no plans to expand current emergency shelters or construct additional shelter.

Figure 39. Emergency Shelter Bed Inventory June 2004

Provider	Target Population	# Year Round Beds	Year-Round Overflow	Total
CATHOLIC CHARITIES				
Free Beds	Men	10		10
Pay Beds	Men	146		146
Program Beds	Men	425		425
CENTER FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING				
Free Beds	Youth	36		36
GIRLS AND BOYS TOWN				
Free Beds	Youth	3	4	7
INTERFAITH HOSPITALITY NETWORK				
Program Beds	Families w/Children	17		17
HENDERSON ALLIED COMMUNITY ADVOCATES				
Motel Vouchers	Families w/Children		7	7
LAS VEGAS RESCUE MISSION				
Free Beds	Women w/Children	16		16
Free Beds	Men w/Children	10		10
Free Beds	Men Only	46		46
Free Beds	Women Only	12		12
Program Beds	Women	8		8
Program Beds	Men	110		110
SAFE NEST/TADC				
Free Beds (Domestic Violence)	Women & Families	103		103
SAFE HOUSE (HENDERSON)				
Free Beds (Domestic Violence)	Women w/Children	50		50
SALVATION ARMY				
Free Beds	Single Adults	130		130
Pay Beds	Single Adults	62		62
THE SHADE TREE				
Free Beds	Single Women	156	40	196
Free Beds	Women w/children	204		204
Emergency Beds for Safe Place	Youth	Above beds available for female youth		
WESTCARE				
Free Beds – Stepping Stones	Youth	20	8	28
TOTAL:		1,564	59	1,623
Free Bed: provides basic life-sustaining services with little or no behavioral (e.g. self-sufficiency through employment) expectations. Time limits for "free beds" vary by agency, from 7 days of shelter in any 30-day period, to 30 days of shelter in any 90-day period. (For example, 7 days in, 23 out; or 30 days in 60 out)				
Pay Bed: provides basic life-sustaining services with little or no behavioral (e.g. self-sufficiency through employment) expectations for a nominal fee. The "pay bed" typically comes with three meals per day. There typically is no time limit for "pay beds". Typical client type: single individual with income, but do not wish to participate in program rules. Many are "chronics"				
Program Bed: "Program Beds" offer shelter, meals and sometimes other support services on condition that the homeless client participates in the workforce or in applying for federal/state benefits. "Program Beds" typically have limited time availability - shelter and meals provided on a week-by-week basis for up to three months, based on compliance with program rules. The difference between "Program Beds" and "Transitional Housing" is that typically, Program Beds are offered in congregate accommodations and for shorter periods of time (Transitional Housing allows up to a 24-month stay)				
Overflow Possible: Projects may have overflow capacity that includes cots or mats (in basements, hallways, or other rooms not normally reserved for emergency shelter) or vouchers for motels in addition to the permanent bed capacity that is not ordinarily available but can be marshaled when demand is especially great, for example, on the coldest nights of the year. Vouchers for hotels are identified under overflow beds.				

Source: October 2004 Survey, Clark County Community Resources Management Division

Transitional Housing

There are 13 agencies currently providing 1,880 transitional housing bed spaces to the homeless in Southern Nevada. There are fewer transitional housing beds than emergency shelter beds, creating a bottleneck in the system and necessitating an increase in this component. The admission process and criteria for transitional housing programs differ from emergency shelter programs in that transitional housing programs generally assess the prospective resident's appropriateness for the program and her/his willingness and capacity to adhere to program rules. The program rules, in turn, are designed to enhance the resident's self-sufficiency. Case management services are provided, as are other direct services designed to remove the obstacles individuals or families face when attempting to return to self-sufficiency. In addition, many of the programs listed target specific sub-populations, tailoring their services to meet that population's needs. The subpopulation served is sheltered in space that is appropriate to the individual's or family's needs, and the program provides for the residents' nutritional needs, either by providing access to a kitchen facility or by providing catered meals.

Figure 40. Transitional Housing Spaces June 2004

Provider	Target Population	# Family Units	# Family Beds	# Individual Beds	Total Transitional Beds
HOMELESS TARGETED TRANSITIONAL HOUSING					
CATHOLIC CHARITIES					
CrossRoads	Elderly Men			24	24
St. Vincent/HELP	Single Men			86	86
St. Vincent/HELP	Single Women			34	34
HOME TBRA – Las Vegas	Families	25	58		58
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY BOARD					
Project HOME	Women w/children	9	27		27
Treatment Center Trans Hsg	Addicts	10	25	42	67
HENDERSON ALLIED COMMUNITY ADVOCATES					
HOME TBRA – Henderson	Families	1	3		3
	Seniors	3		4	4
HELP OF SOUTHERN NEVADA					
HOME TBRA – Las Vegas	Families	90	192	12	204
HELP OF LAS VEGAS USA					
Bonanza View Apts – Veterans	Single Adults			75	75
THE KEY FOUNDATION					
Veterans	Single Men			23	23
PARSON'S PLACE					
Transitional Housing	Single Adults			57	57
SALVATION ARMY					
Safe Haven	SMI Adults			25	25
Pathways for SMI	SMI Adults			42	42
Vocational Training Program	Single Adults			35	35
PATH	SMI Adults			35	35
THE SHADE TREE					
"3 rd floor" Transitional	Single Women			40	40
"3 rd floor" Transitional	Women w/children		84		84
SAFE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL					
House 1	Domestic Violence	3	5		5
House 2	Families	3	7		7

Figure 40. Transitional Housing Spaces June 2004

Provider	Target Population	# Family Units	# Family Beds	# Individual Beds	Total Transitional Beds
US VETS					
Meadows Inn – Veterans	Single Men			188	188
Alcohol/Drug Treatment – Vets				30	30
WESTCARE, NEVADA					
Healthy Families Project	Women w/children		25	35	60
Youth Shelter	Youth			20	20
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CENTER					
Transitional	Women w/children	23	112		112
Transitional	Elderly Women			4	4
HOPWA Transitional	HIV/AIDS			4	4
HOME TBRA – County	Families	10	23		23
	Subtotal		560	815	1,375
NOT HOMELESS-TARGETED, BUT AVAILABLE					
NEW START SHELTER					
Pregnant Young Women	Youth		6		6
SALVATION ARMY					
Alcohol Rehab	Single Adults			111	111
Lied Apartments	Single Adults			70	70
TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTERS					
Recovering Addicts	Single Adults			190	190
WESTCARE, NEVADA					
Spring Mountain Ranch	Youth			20	20
Behavioral/Substance Abuse	Youth			36	36
Behavioral/Substance Abuse	Adult			56	56
	SUBTOTAL		6	499	505
	GRAND TOTAL		566	1,314	1,880

Source: October 2004 Survey, Clark County Community Resources Management Division

Most individuals or families accessing transitional housing programs are referred by emergency shelters and outreach programs, or by social service agencies. Some agencies have their own small continuum of programs, providing emergency, transitional and permanent housing, attracting persons in need. There are 84 additional units planned which will provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance vouchers through the Housing Authority of Clark County to severely mentally ill homeless referred through and provided supportive services by Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services.

Permanent Housing

Referrals to permanent housing are made throughout the continuum of services: prevention, outreach, emergency and transitional shelters. Some transitional housing programs also offer permanent, affordable housing and streamline their transitional housing clients into any vacant units.

Figure 41: Permanent Supportive* Housing For Disabled, June 2004

Provider	Target Population	# Family Units	# Family Beds	# Individual Beds	Total Beds
CURRENT INVENTORY					
ACCESSIBLE SPACE, INC					
Carol Haynes Apts	Disabled	3	6	20	26
Sandy Robinson Apts	Disabled	5	10	19	29
Dina Titus Estates	Disabled	3	6	15	21
Opening Soon in Clark County	Disabled	5	10	24	34
George & Lois Brown Estates	Disabled	5	10	16	26
Ray Rawson Villas	Disabled	3	6	21	27
CAMINAR					
Pedregal House	HIV/AIDS			12	12
Scattered Sites	HIV/AIDS	7	21		21
CLARK COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE					
CHAD Shelter + Care	HIV/AIDS	8	18	16	34
GOLDEN RAINBOW					
Two 4-Plexes, 1 House	HIV/AIDS	6	14	3	17
NAACP NV HOUSING DEV. CORP					
Arthur McCants Manor	Seniors			138	138
SALVATION ARMY					
Silvercrest Apts	Seniors			72	72
SOUTHERN NEVADA ADULT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES					
Shelter + Care	Severely Mentally Ill	17	39	134	173
Supported Living Apts.	Severely Mentally Ill	54	124	156	280
Group Homes	Severely Mentally Ill			469	469
US VETS					
Meadows Inn	Single Adults			6	6
TOTAL			264	1,121	1,385
UNDER DEVELOPMENT					
CAMINAR	HIV/AIDS			8	8

*Supportive = for persons with disabilities at or below 50% of AMI, case management provided, direct assistance when necessary.

Source: October 2004 Survey, Clark County Community Resources Management Division

In addition to the reported Permanent Supportive Housing for the Disabled, this community has been working to increase the supply of housing that is affordable to those households leaving homelessness and/or at-risk of homelessness (households at or below 50% of area median income). Local governments have partnered with non-profit housing developers to provide affordable housing to households at-risk of further homelessness due to income restraints. These 1,948 units of housing affordable to the 50% and below AMI households provide almost 3,200 additional “bed spaces” to help prevent individuals from returning to homelessness or from falling into homelessness. However, it is important to note that these affordable housing units are not specifically set-aside for homeless households or those households under imminent threat of becoming homeless.

The SAFAH-Link Program of Women’s Development Center provides financial assistance and supportive services for up to six months to households exiting homelessness and moving into permanent housing. Households that otherwise would never be able to afford to move into permanent housing that is affordable to them, due to required deposits or bad credit checks, are assisted. However, the region’s public housing units and Housing Choice Vouchers provide the most affordable choice and are also the

most difficult to access because the supply cannot meet the demand. The waiting lists are long. The demand requires applicants to wait several years for a unit or voucher. Affordable permanent housing is not provided at a level sufficient to meet the growing population in the community.

Supportive Services

Assessment of homeless individual's needs is conducted by a trained caseworker in all programs providing supportive services. Caseworker's knowledge of services and eligibility requirements has traditionally been from mentoring and networking meetings, but is getting more structured with a Mainstream Programs Basic Training series. In 2005, the community launched its community-wide, web-based Homeless Management Information System that includes an Eligibility Screening tool that will facilitate more thorough and regular assessment of client's needs for services. The following provides a summary of the current supportive services available. Please see the Continuum of Care Application for complete information available at Clark County Community Resources Management Division.

Supportive services provided by the community and available to all Southern Nevada households (homeless and housed) include: childcare assistance payments for working parents; public assistance such as food stamps, TANF, medical cards, etc.; employment training and placement programs, home energy assistance, substance abuse treatment, medical and dental care, parenting skills classes, child support enforcement through the County District Attorney's Office; Consumer Credit Counseling services to assist in budgeting and deficit management; and first-time homebuyers programs to assist in homeownership.

Mainstream Programs Basic Training (MPBT Series): the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care instituted a series of in-service trainings for all caseworkers in the homeless service agencies. The Mainstream Programs Basic Training (MPBT) series brings together representatives from all mainstream services related to a particular topic. The MPBT forum will serve as distribution point for the FirstStep information and referral software prepared by HUD and HHS. Participation in the MPBT trainings is required of agencies making application through the CoC funding competition.

Case Management and Financial Assistance to Overcome Barriers: Transitional Housing programs engage clients in a case plan that identifies client's needs, assesses their eligibility and appropriateness for other community services, and monitors their progress. Many of them offer direct financial assistance to their program's clients to help overcome barriers to self-sufficiency. Other homeless and at-risk of homelessness households are served by five agencies spread out geographically across the valley providing this kind of financial assistance to individuals and families who are not (yet) homeless.

Life Skills Programs: Life skills are incorporated into all homeless providers' programs that require case management. Comprehensive life skills programs on particular topics are offered through the Family Resource Centers, Family-to-Family Connection, Nevada Partners, Nevada Association of Latin Americans, and HELP of Southern Nevada.

Substance Abuse Treatment & Counseling: Four non-profit organizations provide 267 in-patient beds for substance abuse treatment to the community's indigent. Outpatient treatment is available from these four as well as many other sources. Many shelters offer on-site 12-Step programs or other substance abuse counseling. Additionally, Veterans have access to Arville House inpatient treatment services provided through the VA, outpatient treatment provided by the VA Health Clinics, and a BADA-certified counselor from the US Vets program. Clark County instituted a Drug Court program in 1992, and has expanded the concept to include the nation's first Juvenile Drug Court, Prison Re-entry Drug Court, and Child Support Drug Court. Of over 2,200 graduates from the Adult Criminal Drug Court since 1992, 83%

have had no further convictions. Approximately 94% of juveniles graduating from the Drug Court have no further involvement with the Juvenile Justice System. Since 1992, over 350 babies were born drug-free to participants. The Prison Re-entry Drug Court has successfully graduated 57 participants; when comparing their early release dates to their actual parole or expiration date, the program has saved the Prison system approximately 47 ½ years of time (at \$23,000 per year, that is a cost savings of \$1,096,942; with a program treatment cost of \$165,300 – the actual savings is approximately \$931,642)

Mental Health Services: Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services is responsible for mental health care for the indigent, and provides a 24-hour Crisis Center and inpatient as well as outpatient services. The closest office to the shelter sites is approximately five miles away, but the Outreach Worker stationed at St. Vincent's Plaza can arrange for transport when needed. In addition, the Salvation Army's PATH, PATHWAYS, and Safe Haven projects offer diagnosis, treatment, and ongoing care for homeless mentally ill who may or may not be enrolled in a shelter program. The District Court 16 includes a Mental Health Court, where non-violent mentally ill offenders are provided intensive case management and treatment.

HIV/AIDS: Aid for AIDS of Nevada (AFAN) provides comprehensive case management, including medical appointments and assistance, to persons infected by HIV/AIDS. Through a unique partnership with Clark County Social Service, HIV/AIDS clients receive case management from AFAN and financial assistance, medical assistance and other services – including rental assistance and/or a Shelter Plus Care voucher – from the County.

Education: The needs assessments caseworkers complete on clients as they enter the care system include an assessment of educational needs. The NV Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) and its partnerships with Workforce Investment Act programs is the primary resource for adults needing remedial education, GED assistance, and/or vocational training. The Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth and Street Teens have made funds available to help homeless youth study for and take the GED tests.

Employment Services: The Nevada Dept of Employment, Training and Rehab (DETR) has three JobConnect offices in the valley providing comprehensive employment services – including financial assistance with identification, work cards, work clothes, tools, basic education, etc. Additionally, DETR has set up a complete employment service center inside the US Vets project located at the edge of downtown Las Vegas. DETR also administers the unemployment compensation benefits and provides Vocational Rehabilitation to persons needing to enter a new vocation. Four private non-profit agencies, Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, Las Vegas Rescue Mission and Key Foundation, offer comprehensive employment training, placement and supportive services specifically for homeless individuals, primarily males. Nevada State Welfare administers the Temporary Assistance to Nevada Families, which includes a very strong job training and placement program titled NEON (New Employees of Nevada).

Childcare: The State of Nevada tripled its budget for childcare subsidies to low-income working families. Despite this increase in services, there still exists a waiting list for non-TANF families. There are six childcare agencies that offer childcare on a sliding-fee scale with three specifically assisting families in the homeless shelters with childcare while the families await subsidy from the State. The City of Las Vegas provides grants to childcare facilities located within City limits – including these three. Women's Development Center provides vouchers to their client's childcare provider until the client comes up on the Waiting List for the state-subsidized childcare, thus immediately removing a barrier to the family's return to self-sufficiency.

Medical Care: Clark County provides the majority of health care coverage for the homeless and indigent. The Clark County Social Service (CCSS) Medical Assistance Service provides medical care to indigent and medically needy individuals who are not served by other public or private resources. Services include: outpatient clinic care, inpatient hospital care through University Medical Center (UMC), emergency room services, medications, institutional care, adult day care, and medical transportation. The Clark County Health District (CCHD) is the public health agency and provides Public Health Nursing, health clinics and services for indigent persons and children, and provides treatment for Tuberculosis patients.

Nevada Health Centers offers three health clinics (geographically dispersed throughout the valley – one in North Las Vegas, another in southeast Las Vegas and the third in southwest Las Vegas) as well as one Health Care for the Homeless clinics that specifically serves the homeless. In addition to conducting outreach, the HCHP program provides a full array of medical services, including prescriptions to homeless or indigent persons. Clark County, the City of Las Vegas and the City of North Las Vegas CDBG funds built the Enterprise Health Care and Dental Center providing health care to the indigent and medically uninsured.

The Economic Opportunity Board's Health Services Division provides family planning, pre- and post-natal care, WIC, and preventive health care services to the low-income and indigent, including the homeless served through their North Las Vegas clinic. WestCare recently opened a community triage center, which provides medical detox services to the homeless and low-income populations (depending upon the time of month, anywhere from 59% to 80% of the patients are homeless at the time of treatment).

SAFAH-Link Assistance to Move Out of Shelters and Reduce Return to Homelessness: With a Supportive Housing Program grant, the Women's Development Center offers housing counseling and financial assistance for households leaving emergency or transitional shelters. Financial assistance is provided for the first month's rent, rent and utility deposits, furniture and kitchen essentials, moving van rental, and other necessities that can be a burden for a family leaving homelessness. Families receive case management for six months after placement, and experience reduced recidivism.

Special Access to Bank Accounts for the Homeless: Nevada State Bank, as a result of its partnership with the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition, has created a special second-chance bank account program which includes training on budget management and allows for direct deposit of paychecks, government entitlement checks, as well as on-line banking for paying bills.

Homeless Prevention

Rent/Mortgage Assistance to Prevent Evictions: Eight agencies (Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada, Clark County Social Service, Emergency Aid of Boulder City, Henderson Allied Community Advocates, HELP of Southern Nevada, Lutheran Social Services, the Nevada Association of Latin Americans, the Salvation Army located in Mesquite), distributed across the valley, offer Rental Assistance to prevent the unnecessary homelessness of households experiencing a temporary crisis, or New Move In Costs to households who are currently homeless and have income, but need assistance with move-in costs. Additionally, many local churches and synagogues assist their congregants and members of their faith community with rental assistance to prevent homelessness. Lutheran Social Services, Jewish Family Service Agency and the Church of Jesus Christ of Later-Day Saints (LDS) offer a variety of formal support services to their community members, including case management, and rental, utility or food assistance.

Using HOME Funds for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance: The City of Henderson has partnered with HACA to provide four (4) “Section 8 look-alike” vouchers for two years for households at-risk of homelessness. City of Las Vegas has a similar arrangement with HELP of Southern Nevada and Catholic Charities, providing enough HOME funding for 80 vouchers. Clark County has provided the Housing Authority of Clark County with several HOME TBRA grants to provide as many as 81 such scattered-site Transitional Housing vouchers for homeless households (11 homeless family units and 70 chronically homeless mentally ill served by Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services). In all cases, households are assisted for up to two years with rental subsidies and intensive case management to ensure the household regains stability and self-sufficiency and has secured permanent housing that is affordable to them upon exit.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth: Since the Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth successfully advocated with the 2001 Nevada Legislature to make legislative changes allowing agencies to serve youth without the permission of parents, many services and programs have been opened to unaccompanied youth. In almost every instance, these services are provided with the determination to prevent these children from becoming future years’ chronically homeless persons. There is a drop-in center near the University and one in downtown near the “homeless corridor” providing basic needs and adult guidance, there are four providers of shelter and services to the kids who are ready to leave the streets, and there are comprehensive supportive services – including financial assistance with work cards, GED tests, medical needs, etc. made available to this population.

Emergency Temporary Protective Orders: Emergency Temporary Protective Orders (ETPO) are available 24-hours per day, 7-days per week to Clark County residents. These ETPOs allow a judge to evict the violent perpetrator from the residence, and can even assign temporary child support or spousal support. Hence, survivors of domestic violence attempting to end a violent relationship need not become homeless to do so. Both Safe Nest/TADC and S.A.F.E. House have a Team that works directly with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and/or Henderson Police Department to ensure that the victims have the necessary resources and do not become homeless.

Utility Assistance: Seven agencies (Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada, Emergency Aid of Boulder City, HELP of Southern Nevada, the Nevada Association of Latin Americans, and the Salvation Army locations in Henderson, Las Vegas and Mesquite), distributed across the valley, offer Utility Assistance to prevent the unnecessary termination of essential utilities while these households await approval for energy assistance or conservation modifications funded through a Universal Energy Charge enacted in the 2001 Nevada Legislature.

Information & Referral Services: For the past twenty years, HELP of Southern Nevada has provided comprehensive Information and Referral services to all programs offering social support services in Southern Nevada. The information has also recently been made available via the agency’s website.

Referrals from the continuum of care service provider network: Most frequently, individuals or families contact an agency they have heard of or are reading about in the newspaper, and the intake worker of that agency conducts an abbreviated needs assessment and offers referrals to services that the client can follow up on.

Outreach

Southern Nevada has witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of Outreach Teams that aggressively seek the homeless staying in the Wash areas, vacant lots, and abandoned buildings to make contact with the un-sheltered, street homeless. The Outreach Teams formed their own networking group to share ideas,

resources, and information on their “target” population and to better coordinate their efforts. During the networking meetings, each Team identified the areas of town it focuses on, the days and hours they are typically “in the street” and the services they can offer certain target populations. The networking group created an updated and comprehensive “Resource” list for the team members to utilize and intend to meet at least twice per year to continue the dialogue and sharing. Below is a summary of each Outreach Team’s services; focus areas and services provided besides general information and referral – which they all provide.

LVMPD / HELP Team: The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) has instituted a HELP Team (Homeless Evaluation Liaison Program) in each Area Command (geographically dispersed). The HELP Team members are specially trained to work with the homeless population, service providers, and the community, and have special training to better serve the mentally ill. The police officers assigned to the HELP Team patrol their beat (the “homeless corridor” and camps along the railroad tracks) daily, making positive contact with the chronic homeless and providing crisis intervention and referrals (and oftentimes transportation) to homeless individuals and families. Some Area Commands have formed partnerships with nonprofit organizations that supply the HELP Teams with basic hygiene kits, food kits, blankets and trash bags. Overall, the HELP Teams goals are to direct homeless persons to services rather than jail.

Thursday HELP Team: The Downtown Area Command “escorts” or “sponsors” an Outreach Day each Thursday, providing escorts and introductions to community service providers who otherwise do not go into “the bush” and wash areas. Regular members of the Thursday HELP Team include: So. Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, Veterans Administration’s Community-Based Outreach Clinic, Health Care for the Homeless, and Clark County Social Service. Other programs that have joined on an irregular basis include church groups, Social Work students, etc. Together, the Thursday HELP Team works to assess the homeless person’s problems, and identify how to help them from a range of solutions (psychiatric, income, substance abuse, job training, etc.)

Health Care for the Homeless Team: The Health Care for the Homeless program sponsored by the Nevada Health Centers has an Outreach Team that regularly visits the chronic homeless “in the bush”, as well as making contact with homeless staying in the streets or public parks. Traveling in a well-stocked van, a Case Manager and a Licensed Practical Nurse provide unsheltered homeless with medical case management, transportation to appointments, medication monitoring – including dispensing and delivery of prescriptions. A second team is planned.

Straight from the Streets: This grassroots organization was formed to specifically address the needs of the chronic homeless who resist services from the established care system. Straight from the Streets performs its street outreach on average five days per week, providing basic needs items such as water, blankets, food and other hand-outs to comprehensive case management and transportation to appointments so that these unsheltered homeless can apply for public benefits from mainstream programs that provide income supports, health care/medications, housing and employment supports. Straight from the Streets averages a case load of approximately 25 “active” cases and provides follow-up services to the nearly 100 chronically homeless placed into permanent housing through this program.

US Veterans Initiative Outreach Team: US Veterans Initiative has an Outreach Team consisting of four (4) full-time permanent staff members who make regular visits to agencies, community-based organizations and parks/public areas within Clark County to educate staff on veteran-specific services and to meet with homeless veterans individually and in groups. This team reaches the homeless veterans and helps to connect them with the services they need.

Teen Outreach: The Dusk to Dawn program of WestCare Nevada focuses on street outreach for youths, aged 10 – 17. They go out to different areas on different nights, but focus on downtown’s Fremont Street and along Paradise Road and provide basic hygiene packs, food, blankets, food vouchers to area restaurants, and transportation to shelters when ready.

Faith-Based Food Distribution: There are many faith-based programs that bring sack lunches, hot meals, and/or hygiene kits to homeless individuals in downtown areas and area parks. Many have organized themselves so that they each take a different day of the week, so as to spread out the assistance and offer a consistent presence.

Projects for Assistance in Transitioning from Homelessness (PATH Outreach): The Salvation Army has five outreach workers based in the Safe Haven, but reach out to rural areas such as Mesquite and Pahrump. The PATH Outreach Team goes regularly to these rural areas and interacts with mainstream services located there as well as local providers and also do “desert outreach” in these rural areas.

Salvation Army Community Response Team: Four workers have a goal of getting the unsheltered homeless person enrolled in the appropriate Salvation Army program (drug/alcohol treatment, mental health supports, vocational training, etc.) and then case manage them to self-sufficiency. One staff is assigned to respond to community-based calls for help for people in alleyways, emergency rooms of hospitals, other shelters, etc.

Key Foundation, and Friends in the Desert: These programs sponsored by nonprofit homeless service providers go out into the parks, “the bush” and/or the areas outside of the “homeless corridor” weekly, bringing food, clothing or services to the chronic homeless, including homeless veterans.

Homeless PACT Team: The Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services has a 7-member PACT Team with an alcohol/drug abuse treatment counselor that is stationed in the “homeless corridor” and attends the LVMPD HELP Team’s Thursday outreach trips. The PACT Team is essentially a “hospital without walls” and the chronically homeless individuals receive case management, medications, individual and group therapy, and housing. They have a maximum caseload of 72 homeless individuals, and Clark County has provided HOME TBRA funds to ensure any of these chronically homeless individuals has access to housing.

PACT, Forensic Case Management, Continuity of Care: The Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS) provides a variety of programs that respond to the special needs of mentally ill individuals within the community. In addition to the Homeless PACT Team discussed above, SNAMHS has other PACT Teams (Program for Assertive Community Treatment) that serve the at-risk of homelessness population (those leaving jails, hospitals or other structured environments). Clients receive the staffing of a psychiatric unit without admission to the psychiatric hospital. Forensic Case Management works in partnership with the legal system to provide emergency supportive services, including service coordination, for the mentally ill offender. The Continuity of Care (COC) program provides services to consumers who may not immediately meet the criteria for case management, intensive case management or PACT, but are in need of emergency case management services and stabilization.

Safe Haven and Salvation Army’s Day Resource Center (DRC): The Salvation Army DRC and its Safe Haven complement outreach teams in that they have open doors so that homeless people enter and leave voluntarily. These Centers offer a place to be off the streets along with restroom facilities, food, a variety of activities, and connections to the larger continuum of care system. If desired, a homeless person can receive case management services and referrals to needed programs.

Shade Tree's Day Shelter: The Shade Tree Emergency Shelter for Women and Children offers a Day Shelter that operates from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., seven days a week. The Day Shelter provides "street" women and other homeless women and children a safe place to escape the urban environment with access to food, beverages, and all facilities. Supportive services such as a Public Health Nurse and counselors from Family and Child Treatment are offered on-site to a limited degree.

Clark County Social Service: An Outreach Team is assigned to the "homeless corridor" area and makes regular visits to the homeless shelters to assess individuals for financial assistance, medical assistance, job search and placement services, and other services offered by the County. CCSS also has three remote offices for better access to the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness in other areas of town (offices in North Las Vegas, Henderson, and southeast Las Vegas).

Clark County Outreach Team (CCOT): provides street outreach to HIV/IDU populations and is a partnership between AFAN, Caminar, the Health District, Community Counseling Center and WestCare Nevada, Inc. This group targets alleyways, gay bars, the "Westside", anywhere they expect to find intravenous drug users, and often serve unsheltered homeless people.

Clark County School District: The Clark County School District's Compensatory Education Division administers the Homeless Education Program which contacts shelters, RV parks, motels/hotels, campgrounds and social service agencies to ensure homeless children are enrolled in school and their families have access to resources they need. As part of this function, they are often the first-referring agency for the 1,341 homeless families it had contacted within the 2003/2004 school year.

Safe Nest & LVMPD Partnership: Safe Nest/TADC, a battered women's shelter and resource center, and Metro have teamed up to provide the Crisis Response Team (CRT). This Team pairs a trained volunteer with a police officer to provide on-site, emergency counseling and case management, including needs assessment and referrals, to women experiencing the aftermath of a domestic violence situation.

Homeless Youth Drop-In Center: The Sanctuary was opened in the southeast area of town in 2002 to offer clothing, blankets, food, coupons to fast-food restaurants and recreational activities on a "no questions asked" basis to build trust with the homeless (runaway and throwaway) population. The Center for Independent Living is located in the "homeless corridor" and offers drop-in services to youth in that area – including meals, education assistance, and on-site shelter for those desiring to leave the streets.

Stand Down for the Homeless: A comprehensive one-day Stand Down, sponsored each autumn by the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition (SNHC), is the largest one-day outreach effort in the nation. Over 40 public and private programs that can benefit the homeless are brought to the Cashman Field Convention Center, located just 1.5 miles from the main homeless shelters. During this day, between 2,300 – 3,000 homeless persons access housing services, family support services, educational programs, drug or alcohol treatment programs, employment support programs, legal assistance (including the quashing of warrants and providing pro-bono attorneys), primary health care services, a Job Fair, food, blankets and clothing, and other supportive services such as state identification cards at no charge, vaccinations, HIV testing, etc. It is a collaborative effort by member agencies and local businesses of the SNHC, targets all homeless and at-risk individuals (not just Veterans), and is the largest effort of its kind in the country.

Community Assistance Center: In 2005, the Community Assistance Center (CAC), sponsored by the United Way of Southern Nevada and housed on the St. Vincent Plaza campus in downtown Las Vegas, will open. Designed to be a one-stop assistance center where the mainstream programs of Welfare, Clark

County Social Service, Veterans Administration, and the Social Security Administration will be co-located where the homeless individual's multiple needs can be addressed at the same time.

2nd Outreach Team for HCH: The Health Care for the Homeless intends to dispatch a second Outreach Team in FY 2005.

HOPE SSI Outreach: Clark County Social Service received a grant to place two teams of two-members each into the bush, vacant lots and shelters to assist homeless individuals apply for SSI or SSDI.

Street Teens intends to partner with two other outreach teams to resume street outreach to homeless (runaway and throwaway) youth.

Obstacles to Serving Homeless

There are three major obstacles to implementing the region-wide approach that is being developed in the Southern Nevada Regional Housing and Homeless Plan. First, is the completion of the year plan that will not only address the needs of our chronically homeless citizen, but all incidents of homelessness throughout Southern Nevada. The plan will constitute a road map for this community to develop and implement new programs, systems and strategies that will more effectively deal with homelessness.

The next challenge is identifying and securing adequate resources to implement the plan. Increased regional cooperation in joint funding of several projects in the past year indicates increased future support for the creation of a Regional Homelessness Trust Fund as recommended by the 2001 Homelessness Summit. Although the community has achieved the functional equivalent of a Regional Homelessness Trust Fund, final steps and coordination must take place to formally create this important regional funding mechanism.

Finally, the community faces the inherent complexities in engaging chronically homeless individuals, many of whom suffer from severe mental illnesses. Services for the mentally ill have not kept pace with the rapid growth in Southern Nevada, causing a gap between need and services. The State of Nevada and local government entities have begun to focus attention to the need, resulting in increased mental health outreach and plans to construct a new mental health facility in Southern Nevada. Additional funding commitments will be required by both the public and private sectors to provide sufficient funding to meet the Regional Housing and Homeless Plan's priorities for enhanced homeless services.

Figure 42. Clark County Homeless Services Available, by Agency

Agency	Legend														CLIENTS SERVED				
	CASE MGMT	COUNSELING	INFORMATION REFERRAL	FOOD-MEALS	FOOD PROVISIONS	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	ID CARDS	CHILD CARE	JOB TRAINING/SEARCH	TRANSPORTATION	MEDICAL	DENTAL	VISION	MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT		TEMPORARY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	LONG TERM HOUSING	OTHER
Aids for AIDS of Nevada	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X		X	A
Baby Find			X		X													X	W C
Boulder City Welfare			X		X	X			X						X				A
Boys Town	X	X	X	X				X	X						X	X			C
Bridge Counseling Association		X	X						X					X					A
Caminar (SMI & HIV/AIDS)	X	X	X	X												X	X		M W
Catholic Charities St. Vincent's Plaza	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X	A
Residential Work Program	X		X	X				X	x						X	X			M W
Crossroads Shelters for Elderly	X		X	X					X							X			SM
St. Vincent HELP SRO's	X		X		X			X								X			M W
Center for Independent Living	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X			C
Clark County Health District			X							X				X				X	A
Housing Authority of Clark County															X	X			A
Clark County School District - Homeless Outreach		X	X	X					X									X	F C
Clark County Social Service Department	X		X			X	X	X	X	X					X			X	A
Clark County Juvenile Court Services/Child Haven				X										X					C
Clark County Pro Bono Project																		X	A
Colorado River Food Bank			X		X														A

Agency	CASE MGMT	COUNSELING	INFORMATION REFERRAL	FOOD-MEALS	FOOD PROVISIONS	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	ID CARDS	CHILD CARE	JOB TRAINING/SEARCH	TRANSPORTATION	MEDICAL	DENTAL	VISION	MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	TEMPORARY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	LONG TERM HOUSING	OTHER	CLIENTS SERVED
Community College Dental Hygiene Clinic												X								
Community Food Bank					X															A
Disabled American Veterans			X	X	X		X		X	X									X	M F
Economic Opportunity Board	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	A
Evolve	X	X	X						X											M W
Friends in the Desert			X	X	X															A
Giving Life Ministries (Henderson)			X	X	X	X														A
God in Me Ministries			X	X	X					X							X			M
Golden Rule/Parson's Place			X	X	X												X			M W
HACA	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X			X	X			F
HELP of Southern Nevada			X	X	X	X	X		X	X						X			X	A
Hope for the Homeless Ministries				X																M W
Interfaith Hospitality Network	X		X	X	X				X							X				F
Jewish Family Services	X	X	X		X	X									X					A
Job Corps				X			X		X								X			C
The Key Foundation (Veterans)			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X		X	S M
Las Vegas Housing Authority																		X		A
Las Vegas Indian Center	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X					X		X		X	A
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X				X					S
Las Vegas Rescue Mission	X	X	X	X					X							X	X			A
Lutheran Social Services	X		X		X	X	X			X						X			X	A
Martin's Mart Thrift Shop																				A
Metro Police HELP Team			X																X	A
Mojave Mental Health	X	X		X			X							X	X		X	X		M W S
Nevada Association of Latin Americans (NALA)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X				X	A

Agency	CASE MGMT	COUNSELING	INFORMATION REFERRAL	FOOD-MEALS	FOOD PROVISIONS	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	ID CARDS	CHILD CARE	JOB TRAINING/SEARCH	TRANSPORTATION	MEDICAL	DENTAL	VISION	MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	TEMPORARY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	LONG TERM HOUSING	OTHER	CLIENTS SERVED
Nevada Health Centers— Healthcare For The Homeless	X	X	X	X							X			X						A
Nevada Legal Services			X																X	A
Nevada Job Connect			X		X	X			X	X										M W
Nevada Partners			X						X											A
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X			X				C
Nevada State Welfare Division																				
Henderson District Office	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X					A
Belrose District Office	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X					A
Charleston District Office	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X					A
Owens District Office	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X					A
Flamingo District Office	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X					A
North Las Vegas Housing Authority																		X	X	A
Opportunity Village	X		X																	A
Safe House	X	X	X	X	X			X								X				W C
Safe Nest/TADC	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X			X	W C
Salvation Army	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X										A
Day Resource Center			X													X				M W
Adult Rehabilitation Center	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X				X		X		X	S
Family Services	X		X		X	X	X			X										A
Safe Haven for Mentally Ill	X	X	X	X			X			X				X		X			X	M W
PATH and PATHWAYS for Mentally Ill	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X	X		X	X	X	M W
Vocational Training Program	X		X	X		X	X		X							X	X		X	M W
Sandy Valley Food Sharing Program			X		X					X										A
The Shade Tree	X	X	X	X			X		X	X						X	X			F W C S
Social Security Administration			X		X															A

Agency	CASE MGMT	COUNSELING	INFORMATION REFERRAL	FOOD-MEALS	FOOD PROVISIONS	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	ID CARDS	CHILD CARE	JOB TRAINING/SEARCH	TRANSPORTATION	MEDICAL	DENTAL	VISION	MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT	TEMPORARY SHELTER	TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	LONG TERM HOUSING	OTHER	CLIENTS SERVED
Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health	X	X	X				X		X	X	X			X			X	X		M W S
Straight from the Streets	X		X		X	X	X			X							X	X	X	A
Street Teens			X	X	X														X	M W
St. Rose Dominican Hospital					X					X	X						X			F S C
Transitional Living Communities			X	X													X			M
United Methodist Social Ministries - Hats N Hands																				A
United Way of Southern Nevada			X																	A
University Medical Center											X									A
US Vets	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X					X		X	X		M W S
VA Community-Based Outreach Clinic	X	X	X				X			X	X				X					M W S
Veterans Affairs Medical Centers		X	X			X	X		X	X	X			X	X					M W S
Victims of Crime			X																	
Weekend Emergency Assistance Program			X		X	X										X				A
WestCare, Inc.	X	X	X	X										X	X	X	X			A
Healthy Families Project	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X				X		X			F
Youth Shelter	X	X		X												X				C
Community Triage			X											X	X					M W
Women's and Children's Campus	X	X						X								X	X			W C
Women's Development Center	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X		F
Workforce Investment Board Programs			X			X	X	X	X	X										A

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

Homeless Strategies

The strategic plan reflects an inclusive process that is fair and equitable in the allocation of limited resources. It provides an essential balance between the need to maintain existing programs with the need to initiate new programs to fill existing gaps in service. People with inadequate shelter, food, an address and access to personal hygiene are not offered gainful employment, so the cycle of homelessness continues. Thus, the Consolidated Plan Homeless Strategies are committed to the basic goal of ensuring the availability of high quality services that meet the basic needs of all homeless persons in Southern Nevada while also promoting the goal of developing a range of housing for the homeless.

This strategic plan is based upon the Gaps Analysis and Strategies identified in the Southern Nevada Homeless and Housing Plan (SNHHP), which was still under development at the publication of this plan and is scheduled to be adopted by the SNRPC in August 2005. While the specific strategies in that plan may change in priority need level upon final review, the general focus areas are expected to remain the same. The SNHHP will outline specific projects and programs for focus for a 1-year period, for a 2-4 year period and strategies that will require over 4 years to accomplish. The SNHHP is prioritized in two ways, by priority level and by time frame for accomplishment. This Consolidated Plan is prioritized by priority level only, with the assumption that the strategies will be accomplished within the 5-year time frame of this plan. The [Homeless Needs Table](#) (Attachment 2) outlines the specific output goals for the five-year period.

CLARK COUNTY CDBG AND HOME CONSORTIUM HOMELESS STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Maintain a continuum of supportive services to help end homelessness	Support programs that help homeless to become self-sufficient	<p>Support programs that provide Information and Referral</p> <p>Support programs that provide Outreach</p> <p>Support programs that provide Case Management</p> <p>Support Employment Services – training, placement, transportation, vision, dental, medical, clothing, voice-mail system, access to ID's</p> <p>Support access to health care for homeless</p> <p>Support provision of Essential Services – transportation, hygiene, food, clothing</p>

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H		Support programs that are specifically targeted to homeless subpopulations	<p>Support increasing the availability of mental health services for the homeless</p> <p>Support housing and services with preference to homeless veterans</p> <p>Support improving services to homeless youth including outreach, shelter, case management and essential services</p> <p>Support modified detox and substance abuse treatment</p> <p>Support programs for victims of domestic violence</p> <p>Support programs that provide services to parolees</p> <p>Provide additional emergency and transitional housing services through sub-recipients for those with physical, mental and other disabilities</p>
H		Support and increase housing options for homeless households from emergency shelter to permanent housing	<p>Provide neighborhood-based intervention and prevention services to prevent homelessness</p> <p>Support the continued availability of emergency shelter and transitional housing</p> <p>Support the new construction or rehabilitation of transitional and permanent housing</p> <p>Support the construction or rehabilitation of transitional and permanent housing for those homeless with physical, mental and other disabilities</p> <p>Support efforts to construct permanent supportive housing</p>

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Fill gaps in the continuum of care to move homeless from the streets into permanent housing and provide services as needed	Work to end Chronic Homelessness by 2012	<p>Develop housing first units for the chronically homeless</p> <p>Support programs with flexible program hours to better serve chronic homeless</p> <p>Support access to bathroom, shower and laundry facilities for chronic homeless</p> <p>Support programs that assist chronic homeless to access mainstream services and income supports.</p> <p>Support increased state funding for mental health services</p> <p>Support the development of personal belongings storage</p> <p>Increase outreach to non-downtown homeless, especially those living in the desert and washes</p>
H		Support programs that fill a gap in the current continuum of care	<p>Provide vision services to the homeless including glasses and medication as needed</p> <p>Provide major and preventative dental services to the homeless</p> <p>Make quality affordable child care available to homeless families with children so that parents attend school, training or work</p> <p>Develop a system to replace lost or stolen identification for homeless people</p> <p>Support provision of legal services to homeless people</p>

Chronic Homeless

The following are the programs and projects that will be used to address chronic homelessness over the next five years.

- The Nevada Housing Division was awarded a HOME Chronic Homeless grant of \$500,000 to build or renovate a facility for a Housing First approach to serving the chronically homeless – providing safe, sanitary housing with the intention of harm reduction rather than achieving and maintaining a clean and sober lifestyle prior to housing placement. This facility will be located within the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care and is being planned in conjunction with the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition and the Governor’s State Policy Team – which has made it a goal to establish a Housing First facility using the San Francisco model within the next year.
- Clark County Social Service (CCSS) was awarded a Social Security Administration’s HOPE grant to improve Medicaid Access for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness. This project will equip two Outreach Teams to aggressively seek out the service-resistant, assess their needs, link them to community programs, and – most importantly – assist them to apply for SSI or SSDI, providing them with an income, medical coverage and choices. The CCSS covers the medical costs for the medically indigent and also assists with housing costs while a person is pending approval for SSI or SSDI.
- The 2003 Nevada Legislature approved the recommendation of Governor Kenny Guinn for a budget increase for the Nevada Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services (MHDS) for this and next fiscal years. Part of this budget increase allowed the Division to create a PACT Outreach Team specifically targeting the chronically homeless in Southern Nevada, with an estimated caseload of 72 individuals.
- The 2003 Nevada Legislature also approved the setting aside of \$32 million in MHDS’ budget to build a new 150-bed psychiatric hospital in Southern Nevada to replace the 103-bed building constructed in 1975. This project is currently under construction with a projected completion date of 2006.
- Clark County provided \$1.5 million in HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to assist in the immediate housing of the chronically homeless identified by the new Homeless PACT Outreach Team. Up to 81 homeless households experiencing severe mental illness and who are receiving supportive services from the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services (SNAMHS) can be housed first, in any rental unit in Southern Nevada, while the PACT Team provides wrap-around services.
- The local government entities have jointly funded several basic-needs services in the regional planning effort of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness, including Winter Shelter beds, the Homeless Management Information System, Summer Shelter (due to extreme heat), and other regional coordination efforts.
- Poverello House, a day site of respite for chronically homeless men, opened a second house in the Henderson area. This house of hospitality offers two hot meals, showers, laundry facilities, games, and camaraderie to the unsheltered, building relationships with them and encouraging them to engage in services. The Henderson house is open to women on Wednesdays.
- Another approach the community has taken to serving the chronically homeless is to ensure a range of shelter options is available – including the free, no-strings shelters and meal programs that assist with meeting the most basic needs of individuals. The Salvation Army and The Shade Tree provided 465 “free, no-strings” emergency shelter beds, and an additional 400 beds were made available through Catholic Charities during the cold winter months. These beds provided

basic life-sustaining services with extremely limited behavioral expectations for both the episodically homeless who have experienced a short-term crisis such as employment lay-off, unpaid medical crises, or the break-up of a family, as well as chronically homeless individuals who cannot comply with program rules.

- Catholic Charities at St. Vincent's Plaza has solidified its continuum of services for the chronically homeless. Participants in the free, no-strings winter shelter and summer day shelter were encouraged to participate in the "Phase One" program – 184 beds of low-demand shelter and three meals per day for \$7 per night. "Phase Two" is a Residential Work Program which assists homeless men to secure day labor, temporary jobs, and full-time permanent positions in the community while providing shelter (with increased privacy and access to other services), meals and transportation assistance. Phase Three includes transitional housing in the St. Vincent/HELP Apartments or placement in one of Catholic Charities affordable housing projects.
- A consortium of veterans groups will continue to host the valley's Stand Down for Homeless Veterans each spring on the US Vets campus. This veteran-specific Stand Down provides veterans with supportive services, a hot meal, camaraderie, and a welcoming introduction to the many services offered in the community for veterans.
- The Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition will continue to conduct the Stand Down for the Homeless, which serves over 2,000 homeless individuals annually, including approximately 775 chronically homeless individuals. As a result of their attendance at the Stand Down for the Homeless, clients access services ranging from eye exams to haircuts to clothing to information on various housing and service opportunities in Southern Nevada, including quashing of warrants and special adjudication in an on-site court.
- In June of 2004, the Nevada State Policy Team sponsored a "Housing First" Conference to introduce community stakeholders to Philip Mangano, Director of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness and the Housing First Initiative. Additionally, the Nevada State Policy Academy Team is increasing educational efforts targeting providers regarding the issue of chronic homelessness, including a Mainstream Programs Basic Training session focusing on the subpopulation of the chronically homeless.

Coordination

County staff responsible for completing the Consolidated Plan and the Continuum of Care Application, in conjunction with the Regional Homeless Coordinator and representatives from each local jurisdiction, is working on the Southern Nevada Regional Housing and Homeless Plan (the SNRHH Plan). The SNRHH Plan, upon completion in Summer 2005, will address homeless issues and provide a strategic plan for meeting the challenges of helping homeless people. This SNRHH Plan Working Group has been meeting to plan activities for citizen input since July 2004. The Working Group met weekly in February and March 2005 to complete a gaps analysis and develop the strategic plan. The gaps analysis was developed using the input gathered from a series of 5 community forums and 6 meetings with homeless clients at service provider locations and from gaps identified through the services matrix. The Consolidated Plan Homeless Strategies are a reflection of the input from these sources and are reflective of what is expected to be adopted by the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness in the SNRHH Plan later in 2005.

Institutional Structure

Federal, State and Local Agencies

In Southern Nevada, all levels of government are involved in the ongoing planning and implementation of the community's care system for the homeless. Staff from the US Department of Veterans Affairs, Clark County, the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson, and staff from the State of Nevada's Housing Division, Employment Security Division and Medical Assistance Programs regularly attend planning and committee meetings. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs operates its Community Based Outreach Clinic, which specifically serves the homeless veterans' need for health care and access to financial benefits. Additionally, each of these agencies works cooperatively to remove any bureaucratic barriers presented by the need to account for services.

Government Agencies

City of Henderson	State of Nevada MOMS Program	State of Nevada Adult Mental Health
City of North Las Vegas	Clark County Public Guardian	Job Corps State of Nevada
Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas	Clark County Community Resources Management Division	City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department
Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles	Clark County Social Service	Housing Authority of Clark County
Clark County Health District	Clark County School District	State of Nevada Housing Division
University Medical Center	Las Vegas Metro Police Dept HELP Team	US Department of Veterans Affairs
State of Nevada Employment Security Division	Child Protective Services/Children's Youth Division of Family Court	

Non-Profit Organizations

The vast majority of agencies providing housing and services to homeless persons in the region are nonprofit organizations. They have participated in the planning and implementation process through the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition, the Regional Plan Focus Groups, and the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness and through relationships with local government.

Private Industry Businesses and Civic Organizations

Having the support and involvement of the local business industry and of civic organizations has been an indispensable part of the success of the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition and the Las Vegas Valley care system. Most of the following businesses originally became involved in the Homeless Coalition and were aware of homeless issues through their participation in the annual Stand Down for the Homeless. Many have expanded their involvement and level of commitment to attending Homeless Coalition meetings regularly, and/or being involved year-round in homeless service provision and planning. Those organizations that have exhibited a higher and ongoing level of commitment to programs other than the annual Stand Down are identified with an (*) asterisk.

Business, Foundations, Faith Community and Civic Organizations

MGM Mirage Resorts, Inc.*	SuperCuts*	KLAS TV-8*
Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Authority*	Las Vegas Sun Newspaper*	Kaufory, Armstrong & Company
Nevada State Bank*	Boulder Dam Area Council Boy Scouts of America*	St. James Catholic Parish
Household Bank	CitiBank*	St. Viator Catholic Parish
Culinary Union, Local 226*	NexTel Communications*	Unitarian Universalists
Greyhound Exposition Services*	Reddy Ice	Wellspring Thrift
Hard Rock Café Restaurant*	Fertitta Foundation*	Lied Foundation
Alexis Park Resort	United Way of Southern Nevada*	Westminster Presbyterian Church
Boyd Foundation	Christ the King Catholic Church*	St. Thomas More Catholic Community
Salvation Army	All Saints Episcopal Church	Celebration United Methodist

Don Reynolds Foundation
Bank West
Wells Fargo Bank

Industrial Property Group
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
U.S. Bank

Green Valley United Methodist
Church

Technical Assistance

Within the Las Vegas Valley, there are many resources for technical assistance in planning programs and services for the Continuum of Care system. These include private nonprofit organizations, education/research institutions, and private consultants. Individual service and housing providers have received assistance in understanding and participating in the planning process, and the Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition has received assistance in collecting information and analyzing needs. Local government in conjunction with State government offers training to teach homeless service providers how to access mainstream resources.

Organization	Commitment and Activity
Clark County and State of Nevada	Conduct Mainstream Programs Basic Training workshops
FEMA Management Board	Provides technical assistance and funding recommendations for basic services of homeless needs
Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition Committee on Homelessness	Regional Plan development. Housing and Homeless Trust Fund development. Funding of Weather Shelter. HMIS Implementation.
United Way of Southern Nevada	Provides assistance on homelessness and information/referral services; also offers professional training such as grant writing and strategic planning, as well as a continuing education Certificate in Non-Profit Management.
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Provides Masters and Bachelors degrees in professional fields; provides professional training through its Continuing Education Program. Conduct homeless counts.
HUD	Provides technical assistance to state, local governments and nonprofit agencies
Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	Homeless Management Information System set-up, implementation and training.
Downey Research Associates	Designs the survey of homeless participants at each year's Stand Down convention; provides the data analysis.

Gaps in Institutional Structure

The institutional response to youth exists through the foster care and juvenile justice system. However, neither is adequate to respond to the needs of homeless unaccompanied youth. There has been enormous progress made in addressing the needs of unaccompanied homeless youth in recent years including the change in state law that allows this homeless subpopulation to receive services from non-profit organizations. However, there are few shelter spaces available to these young people and limited services to assist them.

Nevada State Mental Health, while attempting to serve the mentally ill, has received reduced funding over the past decade. Unfortunately, the population of severely mentally ill has increased substantially leaving many severely mentally ill persons homeless and without support or treatment. The non-profit providers of mental health services have not been able to fill the gap in services due to the extent of the problem.

There are more senior citizens presenting themselves for services than ever before. Many of the transitional housing programs must turn them away, as they do not meet several of the criteria such as children in the household or the ability to be readily employed and quickly returned to self-sufficiency. Currently, only Catholic Charities offers a transitional housing program targeting the elderly. In an attempt to meet the permanent housing needs of seniors, Catholic Charities constructed the McFarland Apartments using a HUD Section 202 grant. The Salvation Army constructed a 60-unit Section 202 senior development near the Community College of Southern Nevada in North Las Vegas called Silvercrest. These few units are not nearly enough to meet the growing needs for very low-income housing for seniors. Further, Southern Nevada must compete with California for HUD Section 202 funding and rarely receives the funding as a result.

Discharge Planning Policy

The local community is focusing on three separate issues that deal with Discharge Planning; they are youths aging out of the foster care system, offenders being released from correctional facilities, and hospital discharges.

During the 2001 Nevada Legislative session, Chapter 423 of the Nevada Administrative Code: Assistance to Former Foster Youths (AB 94) was enacted. This legislative initiative is designed to assist youth maturing out of the foster care system to attain economic self-sufficiency, including job training, housing assistance, case management and medical insurance. Funding for services comes from filing and copying fees levied by recorders throughout the state. Access to these funds is provided through Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth (NPHY), a grass-roots non-profit organization.

In early 2004, the State approved nearly \$1.3 million in additional funds to help youth leaving Foster Care. These funds, accessible through case management with the grassroots organization NV Partnership for Homeless Youth, will help the approximately 100 youth in Clark County who age-out of foster care each year with dental and vision care, and with rent and utilities. The funds will also institute a mentoring program to ensure these youth gain the life skills they need to avoid homelessness. The \$1.3 million is part of \$2.1 million approved in 2001 to be distributed as a one-time stipend each year for the first three years a youth ages out of Foster Care. The new program will provide a subsidy for dental and vision care for youth receiving other medical assistance from Clark County Social Service, and can be used for rent, water, gas, and electricity bills on a graduated basis; \$650/month the first year, \$430/month the second year, and \$220 per month the third year.

Another community focus is offenders being released from local correctional facilities. The State of Nevada currently has approximately 13,500 incarcerated serious and violent offenders. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of these offenders will eventually be released, most to southern Nevada. The two most important factors for successful release are housing and employment. Ex-offenders who are released without these basic needs being met are substantially more likely to re-offend. Through the office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator, this Continuum of Care is working to identify appropriate housing opportunities for ex-offenders in order to increase public safety and reduce their incidences of homelessness and recidivism.

The State of Nevada has approved a 150-bed halfway house with supportive services named Casa Grande, which is scheduled to be constructed in Spring 2005. The State of Nevada's Department of Corrections has received a US Department of Justice grant to implement a Going Home Prepared project which will target 250 offenders being released to the community, providing pre-release counseling and case management, short-term housing assistance, and vocational or educational assistance. The City of Las Vegas has instituted a program for ex-offenders entitled EVOLVE (Educational and Vocational Opportunities Leading to Valuable Experience) which uses US Department of Labor funds to provide pre- and post-release employment services to ex-offenders in conjunction with the Nevada Department of Corrections and the Department of Parole and Probation.

The last community concern regarding Discharge Planning is hospital releases. Currently, Nevada averages 1,200 bed days per 1,000 residents – the highest in the country – and a large proportion of these hospital patients are mentally ill clients languishing, while waiting for Medicaid or some other payor source. Oftentimes, they are discharged without income or supportive services to free up space. The State's Division of Health Care Financing and Policy will ask the 2005 Nevada Legislature to modify Nevada's disability application process to make it easier for Medicaid to be provided without first qualifying for SSI. Presumptively qualifying them for Medicaid based on SSI eligibility will more adequately serve this population with health care and linkages to community services. Endorsed by State Senator Townsend's Committee on Mental Health, the Nevada Mental Health Plan will also include provisions to fund and implement the proposed Behavioral Health Plan System Redesign, whose recommendations include, but are not limited to, standardizing the infrastructure of the system, developing specialty clinics, eliminating state-devised reimbursable codes for Nevada Medicaid, delivering targeted case management services through state agencies, and defining mechanisms for utilization management. Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services has been partnering with nonprofit housing developers, the Housing Authority of Clark County, and Clark County HOME funds and Shelter Plus Care funds to ensure all mental health patients in need of housing receive it.

Finally, Clark County Social Service continues to work with local hospitals to assist with discharge planning to increase indigent patient's access to mainstream resources and decrease homelessness among discharged patients.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

Community Development Priorities

The HCP Consortium priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category are specified in the [Community Development Needs Tables](#) in Attachment 4. The majority of public services are identified as high priorities based upon community input and a recognized need for all facets of public services to receive more funding than is available.

Clark County CDBG Public Service Funding

The Clark County Board of County Commissioners On November 4, 2003 elected to target the County's Public Service portion of the annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2004-2009 to support only programs serving the homeless. These CDBG Public Service funds will be combined each year with the County's Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program funds to create a streamlined competition for homeless programs. This approach is a departure from past years when homeless services and prevention programs applied separately for funds from Clark County's ESG and CDBG programs. The move to align the contracts to one cycle and one competition is designed to simplify the application process for the community-based organizations and to improve the quality and accountability of programs through the alignment of the competition among like-programs, as well as to focus the HUD federal funding to serve those most in need as identified consistently in community meetings and focus groups.

Clark County recognizes that homelessness is a pressing concern for the community that requires additional resources than have been available in the past. By targeting the CDBG Public Service funds to homeless programs, Clark County hopes to make a significant impact on reducing homelessness. The County Federal Funds for Homeless Programs will be made available to support programs and services that help homeless persons (1) achieve residential stability, (2) increase their skill levels and/or income, and (3) obtain greater self-determination. Eligible activities that can be funded with these County Federal Funds for Homeless Programs include rental assistance to prevent homelessness; renovation or rehabilitative costs to convert buildings into emergency shelters for homeless persons; operational costs of shelters and other temporary housing programs; essential, supportive services that assist individuals and families return to stability and self-sufficiency; and the provision of basic, elementary assistance to meet the basic, physiological needs of homeless persons.

The revisions to the application process were driven by the following assumptions:

- **Simplicity** — Transitioning to a single application for funding simplifies the annual application process for both Clark County and the community-based organizations serving the homeless and very low-income. One application process also means that other contractual obligations are also simpler, such as reducing the number of budgets, contracts, reports, evaluations, and program reviews required.
- **Efficiency** — The consolidation of funding sources will result in efficiencies for both the County and the community-based organizations, both in terms of staff time and resource allocation. Agencies should consider how services can be delivered in a manner that most effectively uses

the available resources. When making application, program design and budgets should reflect programmatic and administrative efficiency on both a cost basis and in regard to service delivery. A single application process also will allow the County to make better funding decisions that make the best use of scarce public dollars and determine which programs represent the most cost-effective investment.

- **Quality and Accountability through Competition** — Quality and accountability continue to be core values, particularly in times of tighter resources. By allowing the Community Development Advisory Committee to review all homeless and basic-needs applications at the same time, a strong emphasis will be placed on programs that demonstrate the highest quality in terms of performance evaluation, community impact and addressing local priorities. Agencies are encouraged to demonstrate the quality of their programs in all areas, particularly addressing how the project makes the best use of funds provided, serves the maximum number of households possible, and provides quality services and safe environments for homeless persons in our community.

Clark County CDBG Capital Improvement Program

Clark County applied for and received HUD pre-award approval for a second CDBG Capital Improvement Plan for the period covering FY 2005-2009 after a yearlong citizen participation process, which is outlined in “Other Narratives” under Appendix B: [Clark County Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan Citizen Participation Data](#). Clark County will provide advance local/private funds to implement the locally approved list of projects (Figure 43), which will subsequently be reimbursed from CDBG funds from Fiscal Years 2005 through 2009.

This pre-award approval process is nothing new to either HUD or the Clark County CDBG Consortium. Beginning in the mid-1990’s, the Board of County Commissioners authorized County staff to request pre-award funding approval from HUD for such projects as the Cambridge Community Center, the Windsor Park Voluntary Relocation Program and the Walnut Recreation Center. This pre-award funding request entailed the pre-commitment of future federal CDBG funds for a project, with the County/City/Non-Profit then agreeing to make its own funds available in advance of the receipt of the future federal grants. Provided that the project was implemented pursuant to all the federal requirements (i.e. Davis-Bacon, Environmental Reviews, etc.), the County/City could then submit those costs for subsequent federal reimbursement upon the actual receipt of those future federal grants.

On April 20, 1999, the County then moved beyond the approval of individual projects and instead requested approval of a 5-year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2000-2004. Clark County has since been able to construct and complete the Cambridge Recreation Center, the Shade Tree Emergency Shelter, the SafeNest Domestic Violence Shelter Expansion, the Walnut Recreation Center, and the Mirabelli Senior Center. Clark County was also able to acquire the Community Food Bank Warehouse and to undertake improvement to the Opportunity Village handicapped training facility. Using this Pre-Award Approval mechanism, the City of Mesquite was also able to provide advance funding to construct and complete the new Mesquite Senior Center.

This innovative approach has the following benefits:

- Buildings can be constructed more quickly thereby serving the public sooner.
- Facilities can be constructed using current dollars; minimizing the impact of future possible cost inflation.
- Local government can meet the HUD grant threshold of encumbering and spending its grant funds more quickly, as past costs will be expense adjusted upon grant receipt.
- Long term capital planning is possible, thereby facilitating the development of larger projects of community significance, with greater “economies of scale”, than smaller, single-year grant projects.

Figure 43. Clark County Five-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan Fiscal Years 2005-2009

Proposed Project	Total Funding
Cambridge Senior Center	\$1,338,850
Colorado River Food Bank	\$825,396
Cora Coleman Senior Center Expansion	\$2,948,500
EOB Hollyhock Rehabilitation*	\$21,268
EOB Treatment Center Rehabilitation	\$20,236
Lake Mead/Sloan Recreation Center	\$4,908,000
MLK/Carey Community Recreation Center	\$7,000,000
Nathan Adelson Hospice & Adult Day Care	\$1,840,000
Sandy Valley Senior Center Wing	\$2,161,800
Whitney Recreation Center	\$5,046,500
Total	\$26,110,550

*Originally part of 5-year plan but facility has since been closed by EOB. Funds will be moved to CDBG Construction Contingency

Las Vegas

The City of Las Vegas sponsored four (4) focus group meetings in August 2004 with community leaders to further ensure neighborhood representation in determining community needs. Information on community needs was garnered from these public meetings and 29,000 surveys distributed within the low and moderate-income communities. The following results are in order of priority:

1. Metro Foot/Bicycle Patrol
2. Anti-Gang Programs
3. Crime Prevention Education
4. Affordable Child Care
5. Job Training
6. Health/Dental Services
7. Life Skills Classes (ESL)
8. Senior/Disabled Services
9. Substance Abuse Programs
10. Senior Services

Survey questions and results included:

What Services Do You Need?	Number of Responses
<i>Special Needs</i>	
<i>Seniors</i>	
Senior/Disabled Services	402
Affordable Apartments (rent)	315
Affordable Homes (own)	249
Senior Services (Recreation)	110

Persons with Disabilities

Senior/Disabled Services	402
Affordable Apartments (rent)	315
Affordable Homes (own)	249

General Population (All households)

Home Repairs	579
Job Training	448
Life Skills Classes (ESL)	410
Affordable Apartments (Rent)	315
Affordable Homes (Own)	249
Housing Down Payment	219
Substance Abuse Programs	181

What Does Your Neighborhood Need?	Number of Responses
Affordable Child Care	462
Job Training	448
Health/Dental Services	411
Senior/Disabled Services	402

What Would Make Your Neighborhood Safer?	Number of Responses
Metro Foot/Bicycle Patrol	914
Anti-Gang Programs	600
Crime Prevention Education	506

The 2005-2009 City of Las Vegas Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) was used as a resource to help determine priority needs in CDBG-eligible areas. The CIP priority needs include: Public Safety, Sanitation, Public Works, Culture and Recreation, Parks, and Economic Development and Assistance. The City of Las Vegas CIP is available from the Department of Finance and Business Services at http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/default_618.htm.

All City of Las Vegas CDBG related activities will assist people at or below 80% of AMI. A significant portion of past funded public service programs have focused on people at 50% of AMI. Income groups are defined as follows:

Extremely low-income	30% or less of area median income
Low-income	50% or less of area median income
Moderate-income	80% or less of area median income

The City of Las Vegas Community Needs Table outlines the priority categories that will be addressed over the next five years. The following provides an explanation of what this means:

- High Priority “H”: Activities to address this need will be funded by the City of Las Vegas during the five-year period of this plan.
- Medium Priority “M”: If funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded by the City of Las Vegas during the five-year period of this plan.
- Low Priority “L”: The City of Las Vegas will not fund activities to address this need during the five-year period of this plan.

- No Such Need: It has been found that there is no need or the City of Las Vegas shows that this need is already substantially addressed.

*Please note that the City of Las Vegas Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB), which makes recommendations to the City Council of the City of Las Vegas, will judge specific projects on their individual merit. Therefore, while a particular project may address the needs of a High Priority group, it may or may not be funded at the discretion of the governing bodies based upon the CDRB's recommendations.

Public Facilities

“H” High Priority needs include:

- Neighborhood Facilities
- Parks and/or Recreation Facilities
- Health Facilities
- Youth Centers
- Senior Centers
- Childcare Centers
- Public Facilities and Improvements (General)

Infrastructure Improvements

“H” High Priority needs include:

- Sidewalks
- Street Improvements
- Public Facilities and Improvements (General)

“L” Low Priority needs include:

- Sewer Improvements
- Flood Drain Improvements

Public Services

“H” High Priority needs include:

- Public Services (General)
- Handicapped Services
- Youth Services
- Substance Abuse Services
- Employment Training
- Crime Awareness
- Health Services
- Child Care Services
- Transportation Services

Economic Development

“H” High Priority needs include:

- Micro-Enterprise Assistance
- ED Technical Assistance

Planning

“H” High Priority needs include:

- Planning

North Las Vegas

Based on the information gathered through the North Las Vegas Visioning 2025 Strategic Planning process, North Las Vegas residents want the city to “create and sustain a community of ‘choice’ for its residents, visitors, and businesses.” Some of the strategies identified in the Visioning 2025 plan are outlined below and are therefore reflected in the Consolidated Plan strategies.

- Promote and manage growth to create livable, citizen-friendly community
- Encourage mixed-use development
- Work with developers to identify innovative strategies for providing entry-level housing
- Create a safe pedestrian environment throughout the entire transportation system that promotes a connection between neighborhood and commercial development
- Redevelop the Downtown in a manner that fully achieves the citizen’s desired vision for the area
- Diversify the North Las Vegas economy
- Encourage the community’s educational facilities to provide the necessary training to the City’s adult population
- Promote the expansion of minority owned businesses in the community
- Promote the expansion of our library system and resources
- Promote the provision of adequate health facilities and services
- Develop increased cultural and recreational opportunities consistent with Visioning 2025 plan
- Create a community in which all residents are safe

Boulder City Citizen Participation

At its January 13, 2004 regular meeting, the City Council of Boulder City approved the proposed CDBG Capital Improvement Plan FY 2005-2009 Pre-Award Projects, conducted a public hearing on the CDBG applications for pre-award and approved these recommendations. The Boulder City Council amended the plan to direct all CDBG Capital funding to the Boulder City Senior Center on August 24, 2004. Boulder City elected to focus its CDBG funds on the senior center as a large portion of their population, twenty-seven percent, is over the age of 62 (in comparison, Clark County’s over 62 population is only 13% of the total population). Public Service projects are awarded funding annually at a public hearing held by the City Council of Boulder City.

Mesquite Citizen Participation

Mesquite applied for and received approval of a second 5-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Pre-Award Program for FY 2005-2009. All funding for those years will be used for street improvements in the low-income census tract 56.07. The Mesquite City Council approved the Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan on October 14, 2003.

Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

A continuing obstacle to meeting underserved needs in Clark County is a lack of sufficient resources to meet all of the community development needs. There is no State-matching fund available for the CDBG program. For FY 2006 funding, President Bush is calling for the elimination of the CDBG Program. Clearly our ability to proceed on the proposed CDBG projects will, therefore, be dependent upon whether Congress supports this legislative initiative.

CLARK COUNTY CDBG CONSORTIUM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Provide access to public facilities that contribute to community and neighborhood development and well-being	Support access to needed services by funding the construction of new community facilities and improve the quality of existing community facilities through rehabilitation	Construct 3 recreation centers/parks in CDBG eligible areas: Whitney Recreation Center, Lake Mead/Sloan Recreation Center, MLK/Carey Recreation Center Construct 1 youth center: Boys and Girls Club North Las Vegas Unit Club and Childcare
H	Contribute to the well-being and self-sufficiency of individuals, families and neighborhoods	Strengthen and support families by providing for a range of services	Construct 1 Facility – Colorado River Food Bank Public services (general - legal aid, battered spouse, life skills, case management, etc) Food and essential services Recreation services Educational services Health and medical services Job training services Fair Housing services
H	Provide youth with appropriate health, recreational, educational and other services/activities that will help them to develop into well-rounded, well-adjusted and independent adults	Promote healthy, positive youth development through quality and creative public facilities and services that meet the diverse needs of all youth Support coordinated youth activity programs that are designed for at-risk and other youth to boost self-esteem and promote better relationships with others	Childcare services Health and nutrition services Arts and education programs Youth programs (general) Mentoring and counseling programs Recreation programs

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Provide quality supportive services and facilities so elderly and special needs residents can live as independently as possible	Provide activities for seniors and people with special needs that support quality of life	Senior services (general) Special needs services (general) Food and essential services Recreation services Transportation services Health and respite services
H		Create or improve senior and special needs centers	Construct or improve senior centers: 4 senior centers – Cora Coleman, Cambridge, Sandy Valley, Boulder City Construct or improve special needs centers – Nathan Adelson Hospice
M	Decrease crime in neighborhoods by funding a variety of community programs	Reduce substance abuse Prevent crime by providing services for at-risk youth, their families, and others Help eliminate child abuse	Drug and alcohol treatment and prevention programs Juvenile and gang diversion programs Child abuse prevention programs Teenage pregnancy programs
H	Provide for needed infrastructure improvements in low-income areas	Upgrade public facilities to accommodate persons with physical disabilities Improve streets and roadways	Construct or upgrade sidewalks with wheelchair ramps and remove barriers: North Las Vegas Public Works Sidewalk Improvements Street improvements in Mesquite Census Tract 56. 02
H	Support neighborhood preservation and improvement activities	Improve efforts to preserve housing and neighborhoods through code enforcement	Fund code enforcement activities in the City of North Las Vegas

LAS VEGAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Support the provision of public facilities including community centers, parks, and health and dental facilities to improve the quality of life in underserved, low-income neighborhoods	<p>Construct, improve, and/or expand Community Centers to serve the various program needs of lower income neighborhoods</p> <p>Develop new Parks and improve existing Parks as outlined within the Parks Element and Master Plan 2020 Policy Document</p> <p>Encourage the development of health and dental care facilities in underserved, low-income neighborhoods</p>	<p>Construct new neighborhood community centers: Lorenzi and Stupak Community Centers.</p> <p>Improve and/or expand Community Centers: Chuck Minker Sports Complex</p> <p>Acquire land and develop new neighborhood parks</p> <p>Improve and renovate existing neighborhood parks</p> <p>Health/dental care facilities</p>
H	Encourage infrastructure improvements and increase transportation safety in low-income neighborhoods	<p>Support the reconstruction of streets within low-income neighborhoods to encourage further investment through private development and increase access to existing businesses</p> <p>Complete the reconstruction and infill of sidewalks within low income neighborhoods for neighborhood improvement and increased accessibility</p> <p>Install streetlights, school flasher signals, and traffic control measures to improve transportation safety as part of the Public Safety Element and Master Plan 2020 Policy Document</p>	<p>Street Improvements</p> <p>Construct sidewalks with wheelchair ramps and remove barriers</p> <p>Installation of Streetlights, School Flasher Signals, Traffic Control Measures</p>

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Contribute to the well-being of individuals, families and neighborhoods	Strengthen and support families by providing for a range of services	Public services (general - legal aid, battered spouse, life skills, case management, etc) ESL Programs Food and essential services Recreation services Educational services Health and Medical services
H	Provide youth with appropriate health, recreational, educational and other services/activities and facilities that will help them to develop into well-rounded, well-adjusted and independent adults	Promote healthy, positive youth development through quality and creative public services that meet the diverse needs of all youth Construct and improve youth facilities	Childcare and Educational services Youth programs (general) Health and Nutrition services Arts and Education programs Construct new youth facilities, including childcare and educational facilities: Golden Rule Preschool, Rainbow Dreams Academy Charter School, Boys and Girls Club McCabe Community Center
H	Provide youth with appropriate health, recreational, educational and other services/activities and facilities that will help them to develop into well-rounded, well-adjusted and independent adults	Support coordinated youth activity programs that are designed for at-risk and other youth to boost self-esteem and promote better relationships with others	Mentoring and counseling programs Recreation programs
H	Provide quality public facilities and supportive services so elderly and special needs residents can live as independently as possible	Provide activities for seniors and people with special needs that support quality of life Construct and improve senior centers to provide access to senior activities	Senior services (general) Special needs services Food and essential services Recreation services Transportation services Health and respite services Construct new senior centers Improve existing senior centers: Doolittle, Downtown Senior Services Center

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Activities/Objectives
H	Provide quality public facilities and supportive services so elderly and special needs residents can live as independently as possible	Construct and improve special needs facilities	Construct and improve special needs facilities: New Vista Ranch, Opportunity Village
H	Stimulate business investment and job development to build vibrant, self-sustaining communities.	Support community efforts in the development and assistance to micro-enterprises and small businesses to encourage small businesses and create more jobs.	Technical assistance Micro-enterprise assistance Business Resource Center
		Continue to support job training for low-income communities to help individuals improve their economic circumstances	Job training services
H	Decrease crime in neighborhood and communities by funding a variety of community programs	Reduce substance abuse	Drug prevention programs
		Prevent crime by providing services for at-risk youth, their families, and others	Juvenile and gang diversion programs
		Help eliminate child abuse	Child abuse prevention programs Teen pregnancy programs

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

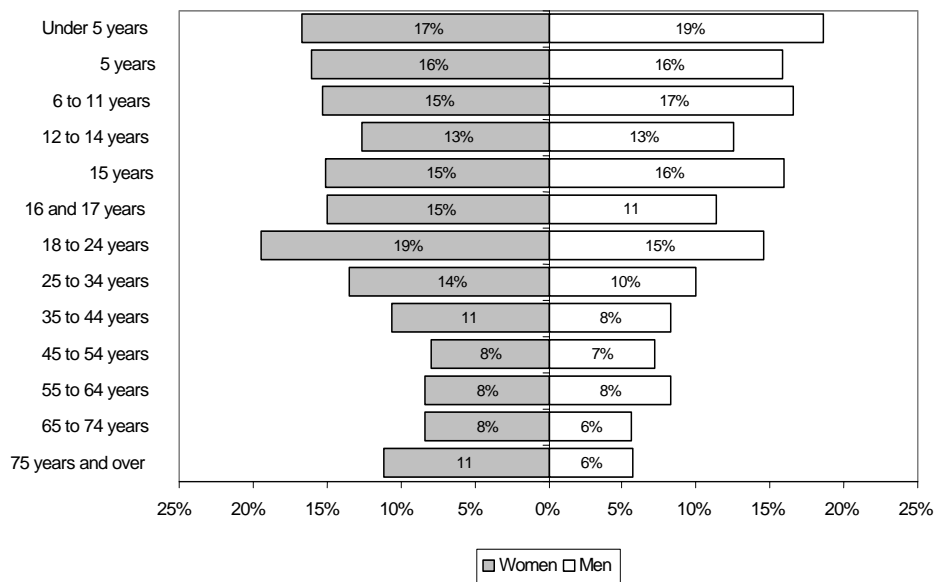
3-5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

Anti-Poverty Strategy

Extent of Poverty

The Anti-Poverty Strategy describes the programs and policies, which will be utilized to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line, in coordination with affordable housing efforts. According to the 2000 Census, there were 136,081 persons below the poverty level in the HCP Consortium Area, or approximately 12% of the population. In particular, minorities are much more likely to be in poverty.

Figure 44. HCP Consortium Percent Poverty by Age and Sex (Individuals), 1999



Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.
 Source: US Census 2000 Table SF3 - PCT075A-1

Households below the poverty level are significantly lower income than households at 80% of area median income, which is the threshold for the use of the federal funds described in this Consolidated Plan. However, the majority of the households served by CDBG, ESG and HOME funds are actually households in poverty. In 2005, a one-person household has an annual income below \$9,570 and a four-

person household would have an annual income below \$17,029 to be considered in poverty. These income levels are adjusted when there are children in the household or people over 65 years old.

Figure 45. HCP Consortium Poverty by Race (Individuals)

Race	Number	% of total
White	77,783	9%
Black	23,710	21%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,307	14%
Asian	5,740	9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	525	10%
Other Race	19,583	18%
2 or more races	7,433	14%
Hispanic or Latino	49,140	18%
White not Hispanic	51,834	8%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined

Source: US Census 2000 Table SF3 – PCT075A1

Figure 46. HCP Consortium Families Under Poverty by Household Type

Family Type	Married		Male – No Wife		Female – No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:	7,259	7%	2,769	17%	9,997	27%
Under 5 years only	1,563	7%	702	17%	2,181	33%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	3,192	11%	769	26%	2,969	38%
5 to 17 years only	2,504	5%	1,298	14%	4,847	22%
No related children under 18 years	3,498	3%	496	5%	1,020	7%
Total	10,757	5%	3,265	12%	11,017	21%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			25,039	8%		

Universe: Families

Source: US Census 2000 Table SF3 – P90

HCP Consortium Anti-Poverty Strategy

Clark County, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas will continue to promote housing efforts that incorporate supportive services, which assist extremely low- and low-income housing residents in achieving self-sufficiency. Clark County, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas will continue to encourage applications by non-profit organizations and public housing authorities for programs designed to promote self-sufficiency among assisted housing and transitional housing residents. Such programs include the Public Housing and Section 8 Family Self Sufficiency Program, and the Supportive Housing Program. Such programs coordinate the use of public and private resources to assist low-income residents in achieving economic independence.

Funding for preschools and day care centers will allow low-income households to secure job training and placement with the knowledge that their children are well cared for during working hours. CDBG Program funds will also be used for education programs that provide classes in English as a Second Language and classes designed to assist high school dropouts in receiving their GED. Programs such as these provide the basic skills necessary to enter job training and job placement programs.

The HCP Consortium believes that the main opportunities to assist those below poverty level to achieve economic independence in coordination with affordable housing activities is through education and job training apprenticeship programs provided through the public housing authorities and non-profit agencies, and through transitional housing programs operated by non-profit organizations. CDBG and ESG Program funds are annually committed to transitional housing organizations to provide the operating funds necessary to assist residents in entering the workforce. Clark County has pre-committed its CDBG public service funds to homeless services. Programs for young people who reside in public housing and low- and moderate-income areas, which focus on building self-esteem and promoting education, are also essential to foster personal achievement and break the cyclical nature of poverty.

Existing Programs

All local jurisdictions have taken an active role in promoting economic development. Clark County, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas all have their own economic or industrial development offices and staff. In addition, each community in Southern Nevada has its own Chamber of Commerce as an active promoter of their community and the County. There are several chambers with a special focus on Hispanics, Asians and African Americans business interests.

Formed in 1956 as a nonprofit corporation, the Nevada Development Authority's (NDA) goal is to foster economic growth and diversification in Southern Nevada. It is comprised of hundreds of business-oriented individuals and aggressively pursues relocating or developing companies that would be compatible with Southern Nevada's environment and community. NDA's primary function is to provide information to companies considering such relocation, as well as firms already doing business here.

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

Micro Enterprise

The Nevada Micro Enterprise Initiative (NMI), a non-profit small business development organization, provides technical assistance and loans to micro-enterprises throughout Nevada. Certified by the SBA as a Micro Loan Demonstration Program and Women's Business Ownership Demonstration Program, NMI provides entrepreneurial training in the form of pre-start up courses, business plan courses and business tune-up classes. NMI also provides micro-enterprise loans to start-up and existing businesses from their \$750,000 SBA- and privately-financed loan pool. This program is in danger of being eliminated due to Federal cutbacks.

Workforce Investment Act

The Southern Nevada Workforce Investment Board, established in July 2000, is responsible for contracting with service providers to deliver Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Title I and Welfare-to-Work (WtW) activities; providing technical assistance and oversight to ensure a seamless delivery of services in Southern Nevada. Functions of the Board include coordinating a workforce development system that will increase job skills, improving the quality and competitiveness of the workforce, and serving businesses as a single point of contact for their hiring and training needs.

Unique focal points of the WIA system are the Nevada JobConnect Centers. These centers were established to work with the employment needs of job seekers and the hiring, training and retention needs of employers. Service Provider Partners working with the Board and providing a variety of employment related services to the community include Nevada Partners, WestCare Nevada, CHR, Bridge Counseling, Nevada Business Services, and EVOLVE.

Community College of Southern Nevada

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

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

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

Head Start

Head Start helps eliminate the poverty cycle by providing comprehensive programs that meet the educational, social, health, dental, nutritional, and psychological needs of low-income and handicapped preschool children. Essential to the success of Head Start is family involvement, parent education, and program planning. Head Start parents serve on Policy Councils/Committees and play a major role in shaping administrative and management decisions. EOB, which historically administered this program, is appealing the loss of this grant to Federal regulators. Therefore, this grant may be administered by some other organization in the near future.

Senior Services

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

Regional Transportation Commission

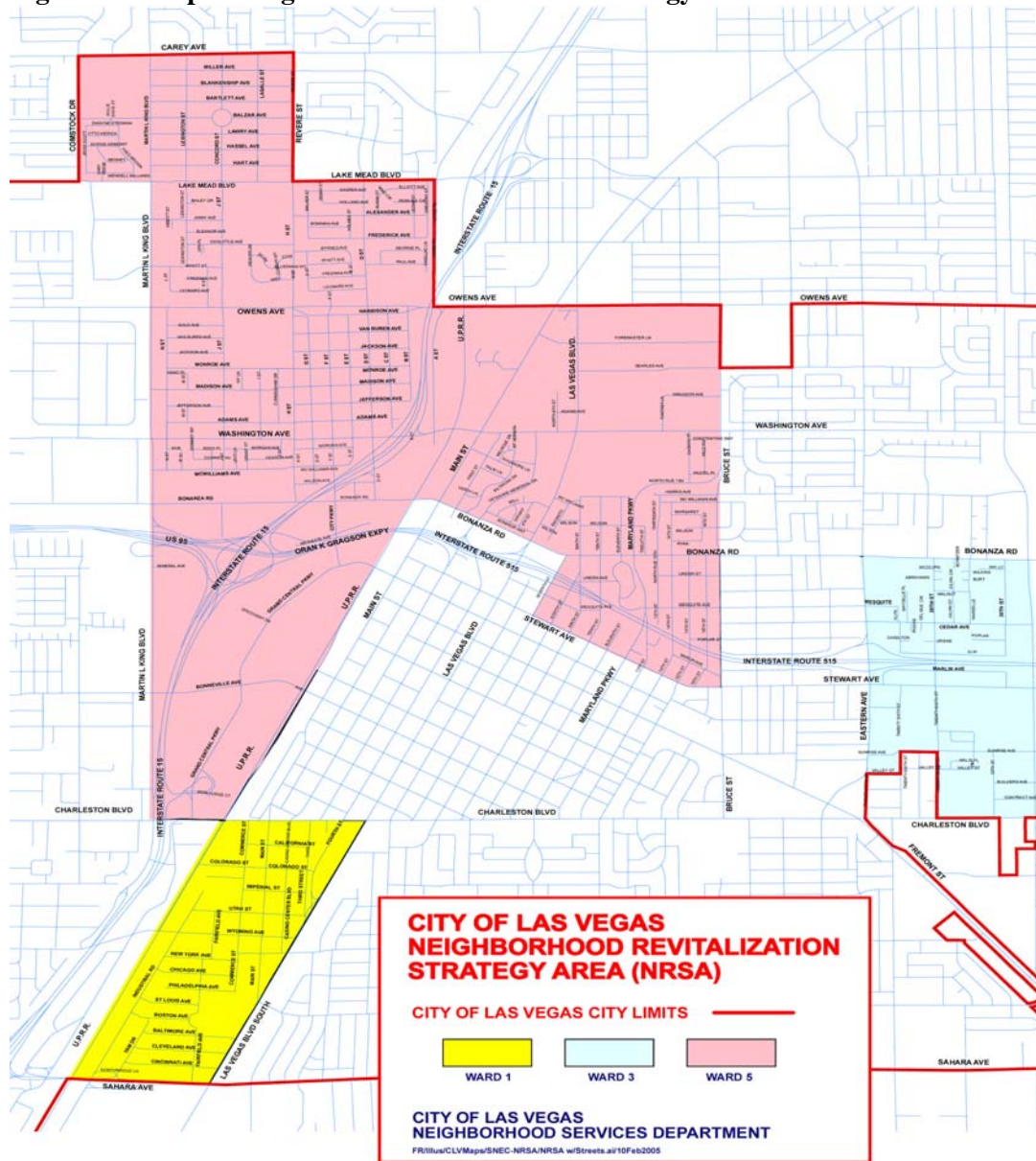
Jurisdictions in the Consortium support regional transportation planning through the Regional Transportation Commission (RTC). The RTC oversees Citizen Area Transit (CAT), the regional bus company that has expanded services over the past several years. CAT has plans for continued expansion of residential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

transportation services with community-based service agencies through its Para-Transit Service provides accessible transportation to the community.

City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development designated the City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) in 1994, which coincided with the designation of the Southern Nevada Enterprise Community/Enterprise Zone (EC/EZ). According to the 2002-2003 Southern Nevada EC/EZ Annual Performance Review and Progress Report, since 1994 over \$2.1 billion in direct private/public investment in the EC/EZ area.

Figure 47. Map of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area



The City of Las Vegas NRSA Goals, Strategies, Objective/Planned Activities, and Outcomes are listed in below. The City of Las Vegas NRSA goals are:

- To create greater economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons living or working within the NRSA
- Encourage infrastructure improvements and increase transportation safety within the NRSA
- Contribute to the well-being of individuals, families and neighborhoods within the NRSA
- Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing within the NRSA
- Support the provision of public facilities including community centers, parks, and health and dental facilities to improve the quality of life in the NRSA

All public investment projects within the NRSA are listed each year in the HCP Consortium Action Plan. This includes CDBG-funded construction projects, CDBG-funded public service projects, HOME and LIHTF funded multifamily housing construction projects, and ESG-funded projects that help the homeless. The City of Las Vegas NRSA performance measures or outcomes will be reported in the annual City of Las Vegas CAPER.

CITY OF LAS VEGAS NRSA GOALS

NRSA Goals	Strategies	Objectives/Planned Activities	Outcomes
Create greater economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons living or working within the NRSA	Construct a Business Resource Center that will assist micro-enterprises	Construct one Business Resource Center at the Northwest corner of Stewart and Mojave	Complete the construction of a business resource center within the NRSA Increase the number of job opportunities within the NRSA
	Assist micro-enterprise owners to grow and develop their businesses	Provide technical and business development assistance, training, and networking opportunities to businesses	Increase the capacity of micro-enterprises within the NRSA
		Provide micro-enterprises with office space at very low cost rents	Increase the number of micro-enterprises within the NRSA
Encourage infrastructure improvements and increase transportation safety within the NRSA (refer to Comm. Dev.	Support the reconstruction of streets	Street Improvements	Increase public and private investment in the NRSA
	Support the reconstruction and infill of sidewalks	Construct sidewalks with wheelchair ramps and remove barriers	Increase public and private investment in the NRSA

NRSA Goals	Strategies	Objectives/Planned Activities	Outcomes
Strategic Plan)	Support the installation of streetlights, school flasher signals, and traffic control measures to improve transportation safety as part of the Public Safety Element and Master Plan 2020 Policy Document	Installation of Streetlights, School Flasher Signals, Traffic Control Measures	Increase public and private investment and increase transportation safety in the NRSA
Contribute to the well-being of individuals, families and neighborhoods within the NRSA	Strengthen and support families by providing for a range of services	Public Services (General)	Assist low and moderate income persons through public service programs in the NRSA
Preserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing within the NRSA	Maintain and preserve in good condition the supply of affordable housing units for low-income households in the NRSA	Single family housing rehabilitation	Assist low and moderate income persons with minor or major home repairs through various housing rehabilitation programs in the NRSA
Support the provision of public facilities including community centers, parks, and health and dental facilities to improve the quality of life in the NRSA	Construct, improve, and/or expand Community Centers to serve the various program needs of lower income residents of the NRSA	Construct new neighborhood community centers: Stupak Community Center	Increase the number of public facilities that provide services for low and moderate income persons in the NRSA
		Improve and/or expand Community Centers: Chuck Minker Sports Complex	Expand and/or improve public facilities that provide services for low and moderate income persons in the NRSA
	Develop new Parks and improve existing Parks as outlined within the Parks Element and Master Plan 2020 Policy Document	Acquire land and develop new neighborhood parks	Increase the number of neighborhood parks for low and moderate income persons in the NRSA
		Improve and renovate existing neighborhood parks	Expand and/or improve neighborhood parks for low and moderate income persons in the NRSA

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

Special Needs

The special needs population includes elderly and frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol and other addictions, persons diagnosed with AIDS and related diseases, and public housing residents. Self-sufficiency is not a realistic goal for certain segments of the special needs population due to age and/or need for services. The housing needs analysis estimates, to the extent feasible, the number of persons within each special needs group requiring supportive housing and describes their supportive housing needs. Information on the facilities and services available to people with special needs is outlined in the Housing Market Analysis and will not be repeated here.

The non-homeless special needs population and priority needs are identified in the Non-Homeless Needs Table. All special needs groups are identified as high priority as there are consistently few resources to assist these groups with housing being a particularly difficult need to meet. The cost of providing social services within housing is very high and therefore not common. The housing units themselves often require special modifications to make them livable, particularly for people with physical disabilities. The cost of making those modifications, either through rehabilitation or as part of new construction, increases costs significantly.

While the Clark County HOME Consortium currently provides Tenant-Based Rental Assistance to homeless households with special needs (families and people with severe mental illness), the TBRA program may be expanded in the next five years to include other special needs groups. As rental housing prices increase and the rising cost of land makes the production of affordable housing extremely difficult, the HOME Consortium may increase its funding for rental assistance as one way to meet some of the tremendous need in the community for affordable housing. The challenge will be to expand the affordable housing stock so that sufficient rental units will be available to rent at a price that is reasonable.

[See the Special Needs Table \(Attachment 3\) for specific information.](#)

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

Special Needs Strategic Plan

Information on the resources available and expected to be used is available under the heading [Resources](#) in the “Other Narratives” section at the end of this document. Please refer to the [Housing](#) and [Community Development](#) Strategic Plans for the Special Needs Strategic Plan as each of the strategies to be undertaken for the Special Needs population are described therein.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

City of Las Vegas HOPWA funding provides several forms of housing assistance and essential support services. HOPWA service providers assist clients with HIV/AIDS and their families with the following eligible activities:

- short-term rental, mortgage, and utility assistance
- tenant-based and project-based rental assistance
- housing operations
- housing leasing
- permanent housing placement
- resource identification
- housing information
- HIV/AIDS outreach/education
- emergency resource services
- supportive services

HOPWA funds are used to assist those who are infected or affected by HIV/AIDS. The grant's primary purpose is to prevent homelessness in the HIV/AIDS community. HOPWA funds are intended to be used in conjunction with other resources, including programs involving health care and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS under the Ryan White CARE Act and other Federal, State, local and private sources.

HOPWA Housing Strategic Plan

5-Year Policy #1

Expand the supply of affordable rental and homeownership housing

Strategy

Provide developer financing and technical assistance through partnership with community non-profit and for-profit developers to help build affordable multifamily rental and homeownership units for persons with special needs

Planned Activities

Acquisition and construction of single room occupancy dwellings and community residences for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

5-Year Policy #2

Preserve and improve the existing housing stock of affordable housing

Strategy

Maintain and preserve in good condition the supply of affordable housing units for low-income, senior, and special needs households

Planned Activities

Acquisition and rehabilitation of housing units for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

5-Year Policy #3

Expand the supply of transitional housing

Strategy

Provide rental assistance to households at risk of homelessness or that are homeless

Planned Activities

Short-term rental, mortgage, and utility assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Tenant-Based and Project-Based Rental Assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

HOPWA Community Development Strategic Plan

5-Year Policy #4

Provide public services and facilities to persons with special needs who otherwise cannot afford to access such services

Strategy

Improve the living conditions of persons with special needs

Planned Activities

Assist local, non-profit organizations that provide services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

Obstacles to meeting underserved needs

- Expensive land to build affordable housing for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Lack of availability of properties that can be rehabilitated near hospital and medical facilities for affordable housing for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Lack of housing development experience among HOPWA service providers
- Limited amount of available resources to provide housing assistance and supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Lack of community support and NIMBYism towards special needs housing

**HOPWA priorities and objectives are also covered under the special needs sections of the Housing and Community Development Strategic Plans.*

Annual HOPWA Goals

See the HOPWA worksheet (Attachment 5) for specific output goals

Housing Facility Projects

For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation). Two HOPWA housing facility projects currently being developed are to be completed by June 30, 2005.

HOPWA Funding Allocation Process

The Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB) provides recommendations for HOPWA allocations and prioritizes projects. The CDRB is a citizen's advisory group, appointed by the City Council. Its members are appointed to represent the concerns and opinions of the community in advising the City of Las Vegas on the allocation of Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds, including review and evaluation of proposed community development projects. CDRB members represent target neighborhoods and populations, including low-income, disabled, minorities, elderly and the community at large. During the CDRB project selection process, project selections and recommended allocations are made based on a project ranking system. The CDRB recommends HOPWA projects to the Las Vegas City Council for their consideration and approval.

HOPWA Project Sponsors include:

Organization	Zip Code	HOPWA Funding	Faith Based?
Aid for AIDS of Nevada (AFAN)	89102	\$138,644	not faith based organization
Caminar	89102, 89101	\$281,213	not faith based organization
Diversity Leadership Institute	89106, 89101, 89120	\$180,000	not faith based organization
Golden Rainbow	89109	\$116,111	not faith based organization
Help of Southern Nevada	89104	\$156,306	not faith based organization
Las Vegas Fighting AIDS in Our Community Today (FACT)	89106	\$54,550	not faith based organization
Nevada Association of Latin Americans (NALA)	89101	\$132,000	not faith based organization
Salvation Army	89126, 89027	\$50,000	faith based organization
Women's Development Center	89101, 89104	\$95,189	not faith based organization

Lead Agency for HOPWA

The HOPWA grant in Las Vegas is administered by the Neighborhood Services Department of the City of Las Vegas. The HOPWA grant is an entitlement grant program based on a renewable funding source pursuant to the number of HIV positive diagnoses as reported to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) by Clark County Health District (CCHD). The HOPWA grant covers Clark County, Nevada. This area is called the "EMSA" – Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area. The City of Las Vegas consults with the Clark County Health District and Las Vegas EMA Ryan White Title I Planning Council regarding the needs and issues facing persons with HIV/AIDS in the HOPWA EMSA.

The Las Vegas EMA Ryan White Title I Planning Council (Planning Council) is dedicated to develop and coordinate an effective and comprehensive plan for healthcare and support services in the Las Vegas EMA to improve the quality and availability of care for individuals with HIV and their families. The Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) served by the Planning Council consists of Clark and Nye Counties in Nevada and Mohave County in Arizona. The Planning Council is an autonomous decision-making group, which engages in a broadly inclusive planning process for HIV services. The CARE Act of 1990 and the CARE Act amendments of 1996 and 2000 establish basic roles and responsibilities of the Planning Council.

See [Las Vegas CDBG Monitoring Process](#) (HOPWA uses the same monitoring process) for information on HOPWA monitoring

The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

HOPWA STRATEGIC PLAN

Priority	Goal	Strategy	Planned Activities/Objectives
H	Expand the supply of affordable rental and homeownership housing	Provide developer financing and technical assistance through partnership with community non-profit and for-profit developers to help build affordable multifamily rental and homeownership units for persons with special needs	Acquisition and construction of single room occupancy dwellings and community residences for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
H	Preserve and improve the existing housing stock of affordable housing	Maintain and preserve in good condition the supply of affordable housing units for low-income, senior, and special needs households	Acquisition and rehabilitation of housing units for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families Maintain the operation of housing units for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
H	Expand the supply of transitional housing	Provide rental assistance to households at risk of homelessness or that are homeless	Short-term rental, mortgage, and utility assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families Tenant-Based and Project-Based Rental Assistance for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
H	Expand facilities and supportive services for non-homeless people with special needs	Provide activities and facilities for people with special needs that support quality of life	Supportive services Emergency Resource services Case Management
H	Contribute to the well-being of individuals, families and neighborhoods	Strengthen and support families by providing for a range of services	Housing Information Resource Identification Housing Placement HIV/AIDS Education and Outreach

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

Fair Housing

Clark County, North Las Vegas, and Henderson Analysis of Impediments

The following section describes the County's issues as related to fair housing addressed by the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) study for Clark County. Phase I of the Fair Housing Impediments Study was completed in April 1995 and Phase II of the Study was completed in July 1998. Impediments to fair housing that were identified in these two studies include:

- Need to develop a reasonable occupancy standard as defined in the Fair Housing Act;
- Continue efforts to address NIMBYISM;
- Continue initiatives to attract private sector financial services and institutions to traditionally underserved areas within Clark County;
- Develop policies to ensure that new multi-family housing developments and recipients of HOME and CDBG dollars comply with FHA accessibility design requirements;
- Institute an annual education campaign for county departments and non-profits on fair housing issues;
- Create housing opportunity and encourage dispersal of housing where practical;

A new Fair Housing study was completed in May 2004 and identified the following areas for attention:

Figure 48. Clark County, North Las Vegas & Henderson Fair Housing Plan

Impediment	Recommendation	Timeline for Completion
Accessibility Compliance	Educate housing providers, developers, architects and internal department staff on accessibility requirements	January 2005
	Stamp plans "approved but not for ANSI or accessibility" to properly put developers on notice	March 2005
Reasonable Accommodation	Encourage and support training for housing providers	April 2005
Predatory Lending	Establish a regional policy on subordination requests under the HOME program	May 2005
Group Homes	Work with the State legislature to reconcile definitions and provisions to prevent future lawsuits	January 2006
	Remove from the land use code all references to "related individual"; make licensing disputes for group homes a separate division and fast track requests, as an accommodation	December 2005
	Publish policy that distinguishes plans approval from CCR's that may have Fair Housing violations contained therein	February 2005
Title VI	Train all units of each jurisdiction on legal requirements of Title VI	February 2005
	Assess each unit of local government to determine status (direct recipient, indirect recipient, contractor, assignee, transferee, etc.)	March 2005
	Where appropriate, institute departmental Limited English Proficiency Programs	July 2005

	Monitor and provide subrecipients with technical assistance to comply with Title VI	January 2005
Anti-Discrimination Education	Develop public service announcements on television and the Internet about discrimination	August 2005
Fair Lending	Participate in efforts to increase fair and equal access to credit	Ongoing

The entire Clark County, Henderson and North Las Vegas Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the Fair Housing Plan are available in at <http://www.accessclarkcounty.com/finance/crm/PDF/FairHousingAI&PlanFinal.pdf>. The City of Las Vegas Analysis of Impediments is available at the Neighborhood Services Department.

Multifamily Housing Accessibility and Reasonable Accommodation

The Department of Housing and Urban Development endorsed the International Code Council (ICC) published Code Requirements for Housing Accessibility (CRHA) and the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Fair Housing Equivalency Guide as inclusive of Federal Fair Housing Guidelines. HUD endorsed both documents with a “safe harbor” provision, which asserts that compliance with these guidelines presumes compliance with the Fair Housing Act. Clark County will investigate whether these guidelines have been adopted in the last year as part of the new Clark County Building Codes.

All architectural plan examiners have certifications for accessibility issues, as do most of the field inspectors. Construction is required to be completed per approved plans or inspections are halted until compliance is met. Checklists, handouts, and brochures are made available emphasizing accessibility.

Clark County is funding the development of the Accessible Space Camel Street project which will provide 25-units of housing for severely brain injured persons. This is the fifth Accessible Space project for disabled people that has been funded in Clark County.

Predatory Lending

Clark County will continue to participate with the Southern Nevada Reinvestment and Accountable Banking Committee (SNRABC) to attract private sector financial services and institutions to traditionally underserved minority areas. The Community Resources Management Division consistently participates in reviewing the records of lending institutions that participate in the Southern Nevada service area. Through the Committee, the County has participated in the negotiations of several CRA agreements for the community, the development of low cost checking account programs, and the development of relaxed underwriting criteria for non-banking customers and first-time home buyers. These efforts have resulted in over \$40 million dollars in private sector banking products for first-time homebuyers and other protected class members.

Lending

The AI Studies contend that a lack of lending opportunities in minority neighborhoods impede homeownership opportunities. Cognizant of the need for commercial lending in minority, low-income neighborhoods, the HCP Consortium continues to fund downpayment and closing cost assistance programs through several agencies. These programs have been instrumental in enabling low-income renters (the majority of which are minority households) to buy their homes.

Education

Clark County and North Las Vegas staff participates on the Community Housing Resource Board (CHRB), which is a volunteer advocacy organization in support of Fair Housing in Clark County. The CHRB offers a yearly Fair Housing Conference for property managers, resident managers, leasing agents, lenders, mortgage brokers, homebuilders, developers, architects, and real estate licensees. The Conference provides specific education courses that meet the State of Nevada requirements for real estate licensees. The CHRB also sponsors quarterly lunches on various Fair Housing topics.

Dispersal of Housing

Clark County Bond Cap and HOME funds have been committed and used in the construction of new rental housing in non-traditional areas, where minority concentrations do not exist. Many of these projects are also located close to suburban job centers and provide lower cost housing for service industry workers. Clark County will continue to support projects and give preference to project applications that disperse affordable housing through the valley. The County has made dispersal in non-transitional areas an important part of the review process for HOME/LIHTF and Bond applications.

Clark County is working with the State of Nevada, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and HUD to utilize public lands for affordable housing under the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act of 1998. The Act provides for the use of BLM land for affordable housing development. The County is working both internally and externally on identifying potential BLM parcels for affordable housing to use for the transfer of such land for less than fair market value for affordable housing development. The BLM parcels are located in areas where affordable housing has not traditionally been located.

Title VI

Title VI is a federal statute that prevents discrimination in federally assisted program based on race, color or national origin. This applies to any State or jurisdiction receiving any form of federal assistance. This title applies to CDBG, HOME and ESG as well as other County programs and departments that receive Federal funds. The Regional Analysis of Impediments, completed in February 2004, included a survey of local governments to determine the application of Title VI. Based upon the responses, the Clark County Fair Housing Plan outlines four actions to be undertaken to address deficiencies in Title VI compliance: education, assessment of policy implementation, Limited English Proficiency Programs, and monitoring of subrecipients for compliance. Clark County and North Las Vegas will begin working on the first two items in FY 2005.

City of Las Vegas Analysis of Impediments

The City of Las Vegas developed an updated Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing in 2004. The AI study is available at the City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department.

Summary of Las Vegas Impediments to Fair Housing Choice:

- Lack of Awareness about fair housing/reporting violations
- Lack of accessible housing/accessibility
- Discrimination
- Affordable Housing Concentration
- Lack of affordable housing

There is much good news about the state of fair housing in the City of Las Vegas:

- In general, the key persons we interviewed for this AI said that discrimination is not a major problem in the city; the lack of affordable housing is.
- The distribution of affordable rental and single family housing throughout Clark County tends to be relatively even. Although some areas have a disproportionate share of affordable housing stock, the disparity is not great.
- Survey respondents did not identify major problems with the equality of city services in the city.
- Most people feel that the city has been working hard to mitigate fair housing barriers and is doing a decent job.

Figure 49. City of Las Vegas Fair Housing Action Plan

Policy	Objective
Increase citizens' understanding of fair housing laws.	Implement a fair housing campaign targeted at the city's Hispanic or Latino, African American, families and disabled populations. Utilize radio, television, billboards/signage, and newspaper ads.
	Design and distribute fair housing materials to community centers, libraries, and social service providers.
	Maintain a portion of the city's website to fair housing, with a link to HUD's site that can be used to submit a fair housing complaint; the website link is http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/neighborhood_services/9994_11252.htm
Improve landlords, property managers and Realtors knowledge of fair housing laws.	Implement an aggressive education and training program about fair housing issues for landlords and property managers.
	Provide fair housing regulations and educational material to the Greater Las Vegas Area Realtors Associations (GLVAR).
Reduce fair housing impediments for people with disabilities.	Dedicate funding to improve accessibility of the city for persons with disabilities. Specifically, continue to add curb cuts and improve the crosswalk signage in intersections that are often used by persons with disabilities.
	Dedicate funding to provide more accessible housing for persons with disabilities, through home modifications, rehabilitation, and new construction.
	Provide fair housing regulations and educational material to the Southern Nevada Home Builders Association as well as architectural and engineering professional associations to prevent fair housing violations early in the development process.
Work with the Las Vegas Housing Authority to ensure continued compliance with fair housing.	It is important that the City of Las Vegas work with the Las Vegas Housing Authority to ensure that it is continuing to deconcentrate its public housing units to the extent possible and increase the number of units accessible to persons with disabilities.
Increase the city's role in fair housing.	Respondents to the fair housing survey suggested a stronger role for the city in mitigating fair housing. Although the San Francisco office of HUD receives and investigates fair housing complaints brought by Las Vegas residents, enforcement of Fair Housing Law is often more powerful and effective at the local level.

	Consider exploring the possibility of a joint agreement with other local government entities to support a local fair housing office including the hiring of a fair housing service provider using a portion of each entities federal entitlement grant funds.
	Maintain a portion of the city's website to fair housing, with a link to HUD's site that can be used to submit a fair housing complaint; the website link is http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/neighborhood_services/9994_11252.htm
Better understand predatory lending problems and take actions to mitigate such activities if warranted.	The mail survey did not reveal that predatory lending activities were a major problem; however, interviews suggested that predatory lending is a growing concern in the city. The city should study the issue in more depth and determine if predatory lending is a significant problem.
Continue working with regional planning efforts to ensure an equitable distribution of affordable housing throughout the Greater Las Vegas Valley and improve regional public transit systems. Also, encourage the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Commission to put affordable housing and fair housing on their agenda.	

Appendix A: Resources

Following is an overview of the programs and resources available to assist the implementation of the Housing Strategic Plan, the Continuum of Care for the Homeless Strategic Plan and the Community Development Strategic Plan. All of the programs and resources identified below may be utilized, as appropriate, in order to implement the objectives outlined in each strategic plan.

Name of Program	Agency	Program	Target Population	Eligible Applicants	Funding Requirements	Activity Type
Federal						
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	HUD	Entitlement Grant	70% of funds to be used for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons	Entitlement Communities	Must have approved Consolidated Plan	Neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and improved community facilities, infrastructure improvements and affordable housing
Emergency Shelter Grant	HUD	Entitlement Grant	Homeless individuals and families	States and entitlement areas	Must have approved Consolidated Plan, a match of an equal amount required	Renovation and conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless, services, operations and homeless prevention
Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)	HUD	Entitlement Grant	Low-income households	Entitlement Communities	Must have approved Consolidated Plan, a match of an equal amount required	Housing acquisition, rehabilitation, new construction, tenant-based assistance, homebuyers assistance, planning and support services
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	HUD	Entitlement Grant	Persons with AIDS	Entitlement funds go to areas with HIV/AIDS cases	Must have approved Consolidated Plan	Short-term mortgage, utility, and rental assistance, housing information services; housing acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction; operating costs for housing facilities; tenant-based and project-based rental assistance; supportive services
LIHEAP Energy Assistance Program	HHS	Financial Assistance	Low-income households in need of assistance with utility expenses	Households with incomes at or below 125% of the poverty guidelines	Benefits provided on first come first serve basis	Assistance to low-income households to maintain utility services during winter heating season

Name of Program	Agency	Program	Target Population	Eligible Applicants	Funding Requirements	Activity Type
Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy Program (SRO) For Homeless Individuals	HUD	Grant	Very low-income and homeless	PHA's, non-profit corporations	Rental units leased under program must meet HUD housing quality standards	Acquisition and rehab of housing for extremely low income through rent subsidy
Public Housing Modernization (Comprehensive Grant Program)	HUD	Grant	Public housing tenants	PHA's that administer public housing	Grant calculated with program formula for PHA's with 250 units or more	Capital improvements and related management improvements in public housing
Public Housing Operating Subsidy	HUD	Subsidy	Lower-income families	PHA's that administer housing under annual contributions contracts with HUD	Subsidies calculated in accordance with regulatory formula within Preference Funding System	Maintenance and continued operation of PHA housing projects
Section 106 Counseling for Homebuyers, Homeowners, and Tenants	HUD	Grant	Persons going into homeownership, large families, elderly and the disabled	Approved HUD counseling agencies	Applicants for counseling must be eligible for HUD programs or have mortgage guaranteed by other government agencies	Counseling includes housing information, purchase and rental of housing, money management, credit and home maintenance
Section 202 Low-Income Elderly Housing	HUD	Capital advance	Elderly	Non-profit organizations and consumer cooperatives	Housing must remain available to very low-income elderly for at least 40 years	Development of rental housing with supportive services
Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	HUD	Capital advances	Low-income persons with disabilities who are between ages of 18-62	Private, non-profit organizations	Housing must remain available to very low-income persons with disabilities for at least 40 yrs	Provides assistance to expand supply of housing with supportive services for persons with disabilities
Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8 Rental Voucher)	HUD	Proportionate allocation and competitive	Very low-income families	Very low-income families with incomes not exceeding 50% of AMI	Rental units leased under program must meet HUD housing quality standards	Rental certificates for housing where rental assistance is difference between rent and 30% of adjusted income
Section 502: Homeownership and Rehabilitation Loans	USDA-RD	Loan	Families without adequate housing	People ineligible for private lender loans; must live in community of less than 20,000	Income and loan limits vary by county. Contact local USDA RD office.	Loans to buy, build, repair, or rehabilitate rural homes. Length of loans limited to 33 years
Section 504: Very low income Homeowner	USDA-RD	Grant or Loan	Very low income owner-occupants in rural areas.	People ineligible for private lender loans;	Maximum loans \$20,000. Lifetime maximum grant is	Loans or grants for house repair, such as heating systems, wiring,

Name of Program	Agency	Program	Target Population	Eligible Applicants	Funding Requirements	Activity Type
Repair Loans and Grants			Grants limited to those 62 and older.	must live in community of less than 20,000	\$7500. Grant may be subject to recapture if property is sold within 3 years.	roofing or plumbing
Section 515: Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA-RD	Loan	Rural low and moderate income families, or elderly	Must live in community of less than 20,000	Applicants must provide at least 2% of project fees. Loans are for 30 years.	Loan to construct, improve, purchase, or repair rental or cooperative housing
Section 523: Mutual Self Help Program	USDA-RD	Loan	Rural low and moderate income families	Must live in community of less than 20,000	Loans are for two years. Section 523 loans bear 3 percent interest	Loan for purchase and development of ownership housing sites through self-help method
Shelter Plus Care Program	HUD	Grant	Homeless people with disabilities	State, local government, public housing agencies and private nonprofit organizations	Support services must match value of rental assistance; need continuum of care strategy	Provides rental assistance
Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH)	HUD	Grant, direct loan	Homeless persons	State, local government, public housing agencies and private nonprofit organizations	Not more than five percent of any award may be used for administration, and not more than \$10,000 may be used for outpatient health services	Acquisition, rehab, or conversion of facilities to assist the homeless and for providing supportive services
Supportive Housing Program (SHP)	HUD	Grant	Homeless persons	State, local government, public housing agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and community mental health associations that are non-profit	Project must remain affordable for 20 years to homeless, Grants for new construction are limited to \$400,000 per structure, need continuum of care strategy	Acquisition, rehab, new construction, or leasing of transitional housing, permanent housing for homeless with disabilities, safe haven for severely mentally ill homeless, or supportive services only
Surplus Property for Use to Assist the Homeless	HUD	Rent-free leases on Federal properties	Homeless	State, units of local government and non-profit organizations	Homeless organization must pay operating and repair costs on properties	Provides Federal properties categorized as unutilized, excess, or surplus for homeless program use
Title X Lead-Based Paint Abatement Program	HUD	Grants	Children under age six who come from low income families	Communities with populations over 50,000	State must have a certification law to license lead abatement specialists, and are only eligible to receive moneys once	Reduction of lead-based paint hazards in low income and Section 8 housing

Name of Program	Agency	Program	Target Population	Eligible Applicants	Funding Requirements	Activity Type
Weatherization Assistance for Low - Income Persons	Dept. of Energy	Grants	Low income homeowners who cannot afford to make changes in their home	Grants to states and community action organizations are formula driven		To improve the energy efficiency of the home of low income families the elderly
State and Local Programs						
City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Set-Aside Fund	City of Las Vegas	18% Set-Aside Funds from fees	Low and moderate income households	Non-profit organizations		Affordable housing development or rehabilitation, mortgage buydown
City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Fund	City of Las Vegas	Redevelopment Bonds	Low and moderate income households	Non-profit organizations		Affordable housing development or rehabilitation
City of North Las Vegas Redevelopment Funds	City of North Las Vegas	Redevelopment funds	Low and moderate income households	Non-profit organizations		Affordable housing development or rehabilitation
FHLB Affordable Housing Program (AHP)	Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco	Subsidizes interest rate on advances or provides direct	Very low, low, and moderate income households	Funds applied for through member financial institutions	Subsidies awarded on a competitive basis	Finance purchase, construction/rehab of owner-occupied housing for target population; purchase construction/rehab of rental housing, at least 20% of units will be occupied by very low income households
FHLB Community Investment Program (CIP)	Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco	Low-priced, long-term, fixed rate funds to member financial institutions, CIP is used to provide funding at less than market rates	Low or moderate income housing or development of commercial projects, infrastructure improvements, or businesses that create jobs	Member financial institutions of which there are 365 throughout Indiana and Michigan	Up to 20 year fixed-rate financing on a subscription basis	Acquisition mortgages, construction loans, rehab loans, permanent financing, lines of credit, funding for the Rural Economic and Community Development Program or community economic development that benefits low and moderate income neighborhoods
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC)	State of Nevada	Federal tax credits	Low-income renter (households earning up to 60% of AMI), and special needs populations	Non-profit developers; for profit developers; limited partnerships	Multi-family rental housing developments only	Acquisition, rehabilitation, construction, or other housing for low income and special needs populations
Low Income Housing Trust Fund	State of Nevada	Rural property transfer tax	Low-income people below 60% AMI	Non-profit organizations		Low-income housing development and rehabilitation. Serves as match credit for federal HOME program

Name of Program	Agency	Program	Target Population	Eligible Applicants	Funding Requirements	Activity Type
Land Donations	Local Jurisdictions	Donation	Low and moderate income households	Non-profit organizations		Donation of land for development of affordable housing
Multi-Family Project Bond Financing	State of Nevada	State issues tax-exempt bonds for affordable housing development.	Per IRS Code for bonds not less than 20% @ 50%AMI or 40% @ 60% AMI	Non-profit and for-profit organizations, limited partnerships	All bond financed projects are required to obtain 50% or more of the needed bond issuance authority from the local government	Financing medium to large-scale affordable housing projects. Almost all affordable housing projects that utilize bond financing are greater than \$5,000,000 in size
Private Activity Bond Volume (Bond Cap)	Local Jurisdictions	Bonds and Tax Credits	Low and moderate income households	Non-profit and for-profit organizations		New construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable multi-family housing
Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program	State of Nevada	Single Family tax-exempt bonds	Low and moderate income households	Income limits and mortgage maximums apply		Reduced interest rate mortgages
Space Rent Subsidy	State of Nevada	Self-funded by mobile home operators	Low income households		Recipients must have resided in a mobile home in Nevada for at least one year and earn \$750 per month or less	Rental assistance for residents of manufactured (mobile) homes

Appendix B: Clark County Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan Citizen Participation Data

Listed below are the key dates of the Consolidated Plan Five-Year CDBG Capital Improvement Plan outreach effort.

- February 28, 2003, Clark County Community Resources Management Division received the key 2000 Census low and moderate-income data. CRM staff begin data analysis and preparation of related census maps for incorporation into the CDBG application manual and for transmittal to community partners.
- May 9, 2003, letters were sent to the Town Advisory Boards and Citizen Advisory Councils notifying them of the status of their respective communities and whether they could apply for CDBG funds under the “area-benefit” criteria, which is based on their respective service areas meeting the 51% low and moderate income per the new 2000 Census data. As part of those letters, information was also provided regarding the “presumed eligible” and “limited clientele” criteria that must be met for other projects to meet the national objective of the federal program.
- May 14, 2003, census information packages were developed for the County Commissioners, which included the letters previously sent to the Town Advisory Boards and to the Citizen Advisory Councils regarding their respective eligibility under the CDBG program.
- May 15, 2003, a meeting was held at the Clark County Government Center as part of our quarterly meeting of our various Consortium Partners. At the meeting, it was announced that Clark County would shortly be going out to the community to solicit applications for participation in our next five year CDBG CIP. We invited our city partners to consider duplicating this process and encouraged the development of additional collaborative efforts whereby the County and the various Cities could come together to fund projects of community significance assisting the low and moderate income.
- May 19, 2003- June 12, 2003, private briefings held with the individual County Commissioners to discuss the census information, and to alert them to the upcoming CDBG capital improvement planning process.
- May 21, 2003, Douglas Bell met with Boulder City staff and City Manager to discuss the potential of converting their former Boulder City Library, now vacant, and renovating it into a new relocated Senior Center to serve the elderly in their community. County staff suggested that this project could potentially be part of the five-year plan submission for Boulder City, one of the County’s Consortium partners.
- June 2, 2003, Douglas Bell met with staff of County Parks and Community Services to discuss census data and future CDBG Capital Improvement Plan process to be undertaken over the next few months.
- June 16, 2003, public flyers were sent to current CDBG grant subrecipients/past applicants and to Town Boards/Citizen Advisory Councils/Community Development Advisory Committee members announcing availability of CDBG Capital Improvement Plan Request for Proposals as of June 18, 2003, with the holding of a future technical workshop on June 23, 2003.

- June 18, 2003, program manuals, application forms, and computer disks were made available at Community Resources Management Office in Clark County Government Center with prospective applicant requested to sign in to reflect receipt of application package.
- June 19, 2003, an advertisement was published for general circulation in the Las Vegas Review Journal announcing the same.
- June 20, 2003, notice published in El Mundo, a Spanish Newspaper, announcing the availability of applications and the technical assistance workshop on June 23, 2003.
- June 20, 2003, notice published in Latin American Press- El Exito, announcing the availability of applications and the technical assistance workshop on June 23, 2003.
- June 23, 2003, Technical Assistance Workshop held in the Pueblo Room, Clark County Government Center from 2-3:30 PM, approximately 17 members of the public/nonprofit agencies attend.
- June 26, 2003, notice published in Las Vegas Sentinel-Voice about availability of CDBG capital project applications.
- June 30, 2003, meeting held at Clark County Government Center with Jacqueline Risner and Carlota Cloud of the City of North Las Vegas to discuss five-year capital improvement planning process and an invitation was issued for their City to join in the process for their own community. City staff expressed an interest in exploring the possibility of a neighborhood park in a core downtown area, and/or the development of a possible childhood development center.
- July 3, 2003, letter sent to Steve Sachs, CPD Director-HUD San Francisco, requesting approval of amendment to current FY 2000-2004 plan, as well as pre-award approval of FY 2004 capital projects, recently made possible by the additional \$2 million in CDBG funds per year for FY 2003 and FY 2004 as a result of 2000 Census demographic/income changes. Notice was given that the Clark County Board of Commissioners had approved a number of design project funding allocations as a means of expediting future bidding/construction should the related capital projects be incorporated into the next five-year capital improvement plan for FY 2005-2009.
- July 7, 2003, meeting held at the Mesquite City Hall with City Manager Bryan Montgomery, Donald Matson and Leonard Morrow to discuss a possible CDBG five year capital improvement plan for the City of Mesquite to be funded against their grant share and to invite their participation. Letter and package sent July 9, 2003, that included program manual and application materials. City requested to have their future projects to us for incorporation into the submitted master plan by February 3, 2004, so that it could be incorporated into overall County CDBG CIP submittal.
- October 18, 2003, staff prepared a memorandum to Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) to review past progress on our current five-year capital improvement plan and to give deadlines for upcoming process. Memo included in package for CDAC meeting of October 28th.
- October 28, 2003, staff met with Community Development Advisory Committee and discussed timelines of CIP Planning process as part of annual citizen participation orientation.

- November 4, 2003, staff gave a power-point presentation at the Clark County Board of Commissioners meeting to review status of CDBG CIP for FY 2000-2004 and to describe planning process for FY 2005-2009. At the meeting, Board also reviewed the County's Parks and Community Services proposed Recreation Capital Improvement Plan, which was conducted in advance of the CDBG November 10th application deadline.
- November 4, 2003, staff reminded all the CDAC members at the CDAC meeting of the deadline for receipt of any CDBG Capital Improvement Requests.
- November 10, 2003, Community Resources Management Division received 38 applications requesting approximately \$104 million, against an estimated available pool of \$26.5 million in CDBG funds for FY 2005-2009.
- November 18, 2003, the County's Community Development Advisory Committee met to review first set of capital project requests.
- December 2, 2003, the County's Community Development Advisory Committee met to review the second group of capital project requests.
- December 2, 2003, County staff prepared a letter to Susan Danielewicz, Boulder City Planner, suggesting how their City might wish to use this HUD pre-award mechanism to rehabilitate a vacant library building in their community into a new senior center.
- December 6, 2003, the County's Community Development Advisory Committee conducted a bus trip to review the proposed project sites within the urban Las Vegas Valley. This bus trip lasted 8 hours, and entailed site visits to see first hand the existing facilities needing rehabilitation as well as to see vacant dirt proposed for future CDBG funded developments.
- December 8, 2003, a letter was sent to the Community Development Advisory Committee members asking them to rank the top 20 projects in advance of the next CDAC meeting, with the results then tabulated by the Community Resources Management Division staff.
- December 16, 2003, the County's Community Development Advisory Committee met to prioritize and make funding capital project recommendations for the County's Fiscal Year 2005-2009 CDBG funds.
- January 6, 2004, the Board of County Commissioners held a Public Hearing to review the recommendations of the Community Development Advisory Committee for future capital funding allocations for the FY 2005-2009 plan. As part of this public hearing, the Board also heard and incorporated into that plan the projects selected by the City of Mesquite and the City of Boulder City, two of our participating subrecipient cities. The City of North Las Vegas, our remaining subrecipient city, did not elect to promote any projects at this time for incorporation into this five-year plan, but is expected to do so next year. Should this occur, Clark County will then submit a revised program amendment to HUD to incorporate those project(s) in advance of the actual FY 2005-2009 time period.
- January 13, 2004, Clark County published in the Las Vegas Review Journal a notice listing of the projects to be included in this Community Development Block Grant Capital Improvement Plan for Fiscal Years 2005-2009.

City of Mesquite

- On July 7, 2003, Mr. Douglas Bell, Manager of Community Resources; and Dr. Brian Paulson, Senior Management Analyst; met with the Mesquite City Manager Bryan Montgomery, Mr. Leonard Morrow, Director of Human Resources; and Mr. Don Matson, Director of Planning and Redevelopment; to discuss the County's Capital Improvement Planning process for FY 2005-2009.
- On October 14, 2003, Mr. Don Matson, Director of Planning and Redevelopment, presented item # 25 on City of Mesquite City Council Agenda. This item called for the "Consideration of the City of Mesquite Five-Year Consolidated Plan for use of Community Development Block Grant funds, including reprogramming some current uncommitted monies, and new Interlocal Contract with Clark County to receive CDBG funds for program services." Council member Bennett in turn made a motion to approve the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan.
- On January 6, 2004, Mr. Matson then appeared before the Clark County Board of Commissioners to present the projects approved by the Mesquite City Council on October 14, 2003. At the close of the public hearing, the County Commissioners voted to incorporate those projects by reference into the County's future submittal to HUD.
- On January 13, 2004, the City of Mesquite proposed CDBG projects were then published in the Las Vegas Review Journal inviting public comment.

City of Boulder City

- On May 21, 2003, Mr. Douglas Bell, Manager of Community Resources; met with the Boulder City Manager John Sullard and approximately eight Department heads and two citizens to explore the possibility of pre-committing future Community Development Block Grant monies for the conversion of the now vacant former Boulder City Library Building now into a new Senior Center for the Boulder City Seniors.
- On January 6, 2004, Ms. Susan Danielewicz, City Planner for the City of Boulder City; appeared before the Board of County Commissioners to present the CDBG projects likely to be approved by the Boulder City Council on January 13, 2004. At the close of the public hearing, the Board of County Commissioners voted to incorporate by reference those projects for the City of Boulder City in the County's future CDBG Pre-Award request to HUD.
- On January 13, 2004, the City Council of Boulder City conducted a public hearing on the CDBG applications for pre-award approval for FY 2005-2009, including the reprogramming of funds for the FY 2000-2004, and approved Resolution No. 4248 forwarding this request to Clark County.
- On January 13, 2004, Clark County published a notice in the Las Vegas Review Journal listing all the projects for incorporation into this FY 2005-2009 CDBG Capital Improvement Plan, including the proposed projects for the City of Boulder City.

**ATTACHMENT 1:
HOUSING NEEDS TABLE**

Housing Needs Table		Grantee:																
		Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in																
		Current % of Households	Current Number of Households	-5 Year Quantities				% of Goal	Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member		Disproportionate Racial/Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income/HIV/AIDS Population		
				Year 1	Cumulative	% HSHLD	# HSHLD											
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual													
Household Income <=30% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	6,981								100%	###	Y	###	4,114	
			Any housing problems	74.4	5,194	40		40	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C	77.3	###			
			Cost Burden > 30%	73.2	5,110			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden >50%	61.8	4,314			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
	Renter	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	9,834											N		
			With Any Housing Problems	80.4	7,907	24		24	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden > 30%	76.2	7,494			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden >50%	67.8	6,667			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
	Renter	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,376											N		
			With Any Housing Problems	94.7	3,197	50		50	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden > 30%	84.5	2,853			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden >50%	67.3	2,272			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
	Renter	All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	10,688											N		
			With Any Housing Problems	72.6	7,759	50		50	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden > 30%	69.9	7,471			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden >50%	64.3	6,872			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
	Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	5,800											N		
			With Any Housing Problems	72	4,176	50		50	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden > 30%	71.4	4,141			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
			Cost Burden >50%	55.3	3,207			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C					
Small Related		NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,169												Y		
		With Any Housing Problems	74.3	2,355	50		50	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C						
		Cost Burden > 30%	72.4	2,294			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C						
		Cost Burden >50%	66.4	2,104			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C						
Large Related		NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	946												N		
		With Any Housing Problems	91.3	864	6		6	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C						
		Cost Burden > 30%	81	766			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C						
		Cost Burden >50%	76.7	726			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C						
All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,272												Y			
	With Any Housing Problems	65.2	2,133	5		5	0	0%	Y	Y	H, C							
	Cost Burden > 30%	64.3	2,104			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C							
	Cost Burden >50%	59.4	1,944			0	0	####	Y	Y	H, C							

		Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI													
		Attachment 1													
Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	5,757								100%	###	N	###
		With Any Housing Problems	83.8	4,824	80	80	0	0%	H	Y	H, C	74.4	###		
		Cost Burden > 30%	82.4	4,744		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden >50%	44.4	2,556		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	9,894										N	
		With Any Housing Problems	90.4	8,944	50	50	0	0%	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden > 30%	85.5	8,459		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden >50%	29	2,869		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	4,135										N	
		With Any Housing Problems	92.2	3,812	50	50	0	0%	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden > 30%	61.9	2,560		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden >50%	14.5	600		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	8,705										N		
	With Any Housing Problems	91.2	7,939	0	0	0	####	H	Y	H, C					
	Cost Burden > 30%	90.2	7,852		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C					
	Cost Burden >50%	41.8	3,639		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C					
Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	8,775										N	
		With Any Housing Problems	54	4,739	50	50	0	0%	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden > 30%	53.5	4,695		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden >50%	33.3	2,922		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	4,260										Y	
		With Any Housing Problems	81.1	3,455	60	60	0	0%	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden > 30%	79.6	3,391		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden >50%	56.8	2,420		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,270										N	
		With Any Housing Problems	93.2	2,116	22	22	0	0%	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden > 30%	82.5	1,873		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
		Cost Burden >50%	42.7	969		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C				
All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,096										Y		
	With Any Housing Problems	79.4	1,664	5	5	0	0%	H	Y	H, C					
	Cost Burden > 30%	78.9	1,654		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C					
	Cost Burden >50%	58.7	1,230		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C					
Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	5,906								100%	###	N	###	
	With Any Housing Problems	60.7	3,585	8	8	0	0%	M	Y	H, C	55.1	###			
	Cost Burden > 30%	59.2	3,496		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C					
	Cost Burden >50%	9	532		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C					

Household Income > 50 to <= 80% MFI

Owner	Renter	Subcategory	Metric	%	Count	Disabled	Hazard	Total Disabled		Total Renters	Total Owners	
								Count	Count			
Owner	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	17,091						Y	
		With Any Housing Problems		58.6	10,015	25	25	0	0%	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 30%		43.9	7,503		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 50%		2.9	496		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	5,549							N
		With Any Housing Problems		84.5	4,689	25	25	0	0%	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 30%		20.3	1,126		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 50%		0.9	50		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
	All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	15,862							N
		With Any Housing Problems		59.8	9,485	0	0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 30%		56.1	8,899		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 50%		5.9	936		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	12,874						Y	
		With Any Housing Problems		41.8	5,381	30	30	0	0%	H	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 30%		41.6	5,356		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 50%		15.1	1,944		0	0	####	H	Y	H, C
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	12,205							N
		With Any Housing Problems		70.5	8,605	70	70	0	0%	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 30%		67.4	8,226		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 50%		20.4	2,490		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	5,244							N
		With Any Housing Problems		82.1	4,305	20	20	0	0%	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 30%		56	2,937		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
		Cost Burden > 50%		9.2	482		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C
All other hshold	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	6,017							N	
	With Any Housing Problems		71.2	4,284	5	5	0	0%	M	Y	H, C	
	Cost Burden > 30%		71	4,272		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C	
	Cost Burden > 50%		27.7	1,667		0	0	####	M	Y	H, C	
Total Any Housing Problem						775	0	775	0			
Total 215 Renter												
Total 215 Owner												
Total 215						0	0					
								Total Disabled		24,727		
								Tot. Elderly	92,390	Total Lead Hazard	16,952	
								Tot. Sm. Related	95,693	Total Renters	176,721	
								Tot. Lg. Related	36,196	Total Owners	107,889	

**ATTACHMENT 2:
HOMELESS NEEDS TABLE**

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population		Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	Clark County, NV															
		Emergency	Transitional																		
1. Homeless Individuals		1,556 (N)	468 (N)	4,149	6,173																
2. Homeless Families with Children		118 (N)	32 (N)	unknown	150																
	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	267(N)	74 (N)	1,341	1,682																
Total (lines 1 + 2a)		1,823	542	5,490	7,855																
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations		Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total																
1. Chronically Homeless		603 (E)		1,004 (S)	1,607 (E)																
2. Severely Mentally Ill		270 (A)		0																	
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		874 (A)		0																	
4. Veterans		563 (A)		0																	
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		15 (E)		0																	
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		174 (A)		0																	
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)		22 (N)		0																	
Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Goal	Actual	% of Goal				
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete							
Beds	Emergency Shelters	2075	1216	859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	M	Y	CE
	Transitional Housing	1556	1314	242	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0%	H	Y	HE	
	Permanent Supportive Housing	2543	1026	1517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	####	H	Y	HE
	Total	6174	3556	2618	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0%				
Chronically Homeless		1607	603															H	Y	HEC	

Attachment 2

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H..M..L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG..HOME.. HOPWA..ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete						
Beds	Emergency Shelters	525	407	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	M	Y	CE
	Transitional Housing	973	566	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	CHE
	Permanent Supportive Housing	1940	313	1627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	HEC
	Total	3438	1286	2152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####			

Completing Part 1: Homeless Population. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The counts must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Completing Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The numbers must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Sheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless. "Shelters" include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless. Do not count: (1) persons who are living doubled up in conventional housing; (2) formerly homeless persons who are residing in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, SHP permanent housing or other permanent housing units; (3) children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment, now reside temporarily and for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, detention facilities and the like; and (4) adults living in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

**ATTACHMENT 3:
SPECIAL NEEDS TABLE**

Attachment 3

CPMP Version 1.3

Grantee Name: Clark County, NV																					
Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA	Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3-5 Year Quantities											Total			Priority Need: H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HC	
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Goal	Actual	% of Goal					
				Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete								
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	27313	16200	11113	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	366	0	0%	H	Y	H
	53. Frail Elderly	10966	9600	1366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	H
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	25000	1540	23460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	H
	55. Developmentally Disabled	4388	675	3713	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0%	H	Y	HC
	56. Physically Disabled	36769	3900	32869	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0%	H	Y	HC
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	6000	384	5616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	H
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	4800	811	3989	990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	0	0%	H	Y	HA
	59. Public Housing Residents	9056	3176	5880	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0%	H	Y	H
	Total	124292	36286	88006	1730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1730	0	0%			
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	30000	16200	13800	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0%	H	N	CO	
	61. Frail Elderly	10966	9600	1366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	O
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	25000	1540	23460	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0%	H	N	CO	
	63. Developmentally Disabled	4388	675	3713	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0%	H	N	CO	
	64. Physically Disabled	36769	3900	32869	397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397	0	0%	H	N	CO	
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	6000	384	5616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	CO
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	4800	811	3989	1400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1400	0	0%	H	Y	CA	
	67. Public Housing Residents	9056	3176	5880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	N	CO
Total	126979	36286	90693	1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1959	0	0%				

**ATTACHMENT 4:
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS
TABLES**

Attachment 4: Clark County CDBG Consortium

CPMP Version 1.3

Clark County, NV complete blue se												
Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities				% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
				Year 1		Cumulative						
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual					
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)	20	0	20	5		5	0	M		N		
02 Disposition 570.201(b)	0	0	0			0	0	M		N		
Public Facilities and Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	2	0	2	1	1	0%	H	10,000,000	Y	C	
	03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	4	0	4		0	0	###	H	10,000,000	Y	C
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	1	0	1		0	0	###	H	2,000,000	Y	C
	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		M		N	
	03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	1	0	1	1	1	0%	H	1,000,000	Y	C	
	03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		M		N	
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	3	0	3	1	1	0%	H	15,000,000	Y	C	
	03G Parking Facilities 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N	
	03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N	
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N	
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N	
	03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	3354	0	3354	3354	3354	0%	H	1,000,000	Y	C	
	03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	20051	0	20051	20051	20051	0%	H	35,000,000	Y	C	
	03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	1	0	1	1	1	0%	H	2,000,000	Y	C	
	03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N	
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N	
	03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	2	0	2		0	0	###	H	1,000,000	Y	C
03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	1	0	1		0	0	###	H	1,000,000	Y	C	
03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N		
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	0	0	0		0	0		M		N		
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	13460	0	13460	13460	13460	0%	H	2,000,000	Y	C		
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)	80	0	80	10	10	0		H	2,000,000	Y	C	
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)	0	0	0		0	0		L		N		
Public Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	15370	0	15370	15370	15370	0%	H	500,000	Y	CE	
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	800	0	800	800	800	0%	H	500,000	Y	C	
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	89	0	89	89	89	0%	H	500,000	Y	C	
	05C Legal Services 570.201(E)	24	0	24	24	24	0%	H	500,000	Y	C	
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	2134	0	2134	2134	2134	0%	H	500,000	Y	C	
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	82	0	82	82	82	0%	H	500,000	Y	CE	
	05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	100	0	100	0	0	###	H	500,000	Y	CE	
	05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	100	0	100	100	100	0%	H	500,000	Y	CE	
	05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	100	0	100	0	0	###	H	500,000	Y	CE	
	05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	0	0	0		0	0		M		N	
	05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e))	14	0	14	14	14	0%	H	60,000	Y	C	
	05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	0	0	0		0	0		M		N	
	05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	28	0	28	28	28	0%	H	500,000	Y	CE	
	05M Health Services 570.201(e)	1609	0	1609	1609	1609	0%	H	1,000,000	Y	CE	
	05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	50	0	50	0	0	###	H	300,000	Y	C	
	05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	50	0	50	0	0	###	H	300,000	Y	CE	
	05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201	0	0	0		0	0		M		N	
05Q Subsidence Payments 570.204	78	0	78	78	78	0%	M	600,000	Y	E		
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	0	0	0		0	0		L		N		
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	0	0	0		0	0		M		N		
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	0	0	0		0	0		L		N		

Attachment 4: Clark County CDBG Consortium

06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	0	0	0			0	0		H		N	
11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	H
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	H
14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	179	0	179	179		179	0		H	3,000,000	Y	HC
14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	200	0	200	8		8	0		H	2,000,000	Y	HC
14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		M		N	
14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	H
14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		H		N	
14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	H
14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	HC
14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	C
15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	5000	0	5000	1000		1000	0	0%	H	2,000,000	Y	C
16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	0	0	0			0	0		L		Y	C
20 Planning 570.205	4	0	4	0		0	0	###	M	100,000	Y	C
21A General Program Administration 570.206	5	0	5	1		1	0	0%	M	2,500,000	Y	C
21B Indirect Costs 570.206	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	500	0	500	500		500	0	0%	H	325,000	Y	C
21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	5	0	5	1		1	0		M	200,000	Y	C
21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0			0	0		L		N	
22 Unprogrammed Funds	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	
31J Facility based housing - development	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	A
31K Facility based housing - operations	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	A
31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	A
31F Tenant based rental assistance	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	A
31E Supportive service	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	A
31I Housing information services	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	A
31H Resource identification	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	A
31B Administration - grantee	0	0	0			0	0		M		Y	A
31D Administration - project sponsor	0	0	0			0	0		H		Y	A
Totals	63501	0	63501	58901	0	58901	0	0%				

**ATTACHMENT 5:
HOPWA NEEDS TABLE**

HOPWA Performance Chart 1	Needs	Current	Gap	Year 1									Cumulative									Priority Need: H , M , L	Plan to Fund? Y / N	Fund Source	
				Outputs Households				Funding					Outputs Households						Funding						
				HOPWA Assistance		Non-HOPWA		Funding					HOPWA Assistance			Non-HOPWA			Funding						
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual	Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Goal	Actual	% of Goal	Goal	Actual	% of Goal	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual	Leveraged Non-HOPWA						
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	70	20	50	30				399690		128271				30	0	0%	0	0	###	399690	0	128271	H	Y	A,O
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	1375	880	495	920				253092		60274				920	0	0%	0	0	###	253092	0	60274	H	Y	A,O
Facility-based Programs	6	4	2	0										0	0	###	0	0	###	0	0	0	H	Y	A,O
Units in facilities supported with operating costs	85	33	52	30				65000		572915				30	0	0%	0	0	###	65000	0	572915	H	Y	A,O
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0	0	0	0										0	0	###	0	0	###	0	0	0	L	N	A,O
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	12	8	4	10										10	0	0%	0	0	###	0	0	0	H	Y	A,O
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0	0	0	0										0	0	###	0	0	###	0	0	0	L	N	A,O
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)				0										0											
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	1548	945	603	990	0	0	0	717782	0	761460				990	0		0	0		717782	0	761460			
Supportive Services				Outputs Individuals								Outputs Individuals													
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	2300	1,758	542	1400				71245		572915				1400	0	0%	0	0	###	71245	0	572915	H	Y	A,O
Housing Placement Assistance				Outputs Individuals																					
Housing Information Services	3000	2522	478	2650				58958		122603				2650	0	0%	0	0	###	58958	0	122603	H	Y	A,O
Permanent Housing Placement Services	300	260	40	300				17802		44135				300	0	0%	0	0	###	17802	0	44135	H	Y	A,O
Housing Development, Administration, and Management Services																									
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources								17802		26333										17802		26333	H	Y	A,O
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)																									
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)																				27804		0	H	Y	A
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)																				31919		102139	H	Y	A,O
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:																									
1 Outreach and Education	300	86	214	300										300	0	0%	0	0	###	4657	0	59916	H	Y	A,O