

State of Nevada

**2020-2024
Consolidated Plan**

STATE OF NEVADA

2020-2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Prepared for:
Nevada Housing Division

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Final Report
August 3, 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued new rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes to the Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF). The new single-planning process was intended to more comprehensively fulfill three basic goals: to provide decent housing, to provide a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities. It was termed the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development.

According to HUD, the Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlement communities the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also allows for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

As the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan, the Nevada Housing Division hereby follows HUD's guidelines for citizen and community involvement. Furthermore, it is responsible for overseeing citizen participation requirements that accompany the Consolidated Plan.

The State of Nevada has prepared this Consolidated Plan to meet the guidelines as set forth by HUD and is broken into five sections: The Process, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and Annual Action Plan.

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

HUD's objectives for its formula programs are to provide to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities for low-moderate income residents. The State strives to accomplish these goals by maximizing and effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities. These objectives are further explained as follows:

- Providing decent housing means helping homeless persons obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing, making down payment and closing cost assistance available for low- and moderate-income persons;
- Providing a suitable living environment entails improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; and reducing the isolation of income groups within an area through integration of low-income housing opportunities.

- Expanding economic opportunities involves creating jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; promoting long-term economic and social viability; and empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

In order to fulfill these objectives for housing, homeless, and community and economic development programs, the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan establishes seven goals. In pursuing these goals, the State of Nevada has established priorities for the use of its resources. The priorities emphasize targeting of activities, leveraging other resources and public investments, and promoting community changing impact.

The Action Plan for fiscal year 2020 continues allocating the state's resources toward these priorities and achieving the goals set forth in the Consolidated Plan.

- I. Affordable Housing
 - a. Improve access to the full spectrum of quality affordable housing for Nevadans in non-entitlement areas.
 - b. Increase the supply of affordable housing opportunities through development of new housing units for rental or homeownership opportunities and preserve the long-term affordability of homes through rehabilitation of existing vacant or owner-occupied units.
 - c. Provide direct housing assistance to assist potential buyers to purchase a home, rapidly house those who are homeless or prevent or divert homelessness or provide decent, affordable housing to persons living with HIV/AIDS.
 - d. Provide housing services and supports in the form of counseling – homebuyer or rental and case management services to ensure persons are and remain stably housed.
 - e. To expand housing and supportive services for people with disabilities.
- II. Community Stabilization & Development
 - a. Prevent and arrest the decline of Nevada neighborhoods and promote revitalization.
 - b. Support targeted code enforcement.
 - c. Demolish vacant, blighted buildings.
 - d. Cleanup of contaminated properties.
 - e. Support strategic acquisition and disposition activities.
 - f. Support development and maintenance of the affordable housing stock throughout Nevada.
- III. Public Facility and Infrastructure
 - a. Acquisition, construction, installation, rehabilitation, or improvement of facilities to support safe, sustainable, resilient communities.
 - b. Water/Sewer/Storm Systems.
 - c. Park, recreation, youth, senior facilities.
 - d. Streets and sidewalk improvements.
 - e. Health and safety facilities.
 - f. Increase access to broadband infrastructure.
- IV. Public Services
 - a. Provide public services to ensure all Nevadans have access to opportunities to improve their quality of life (homeless).
 - b. Support public services to ensure low income households and vulnerable populations have access to appropriate and needed resources.

- V. Economic Development
 - a. Develop opportunities to improve the economic environment by creating or retaining business and employment opportunities for low income and diverse Nevadans Create and retain jobs.
 - b. Create and expand businesses.
- VI. Community Planning and Capacity Building
 - a. Encourage local and regional planning activity to facilitate understanding of current housing, community development, and resiliency needs and develop a plan for their sustainable future.
 - b. Provide training and technical assistance to communities to build their capacity to address housing and community development need.
 - c. Assist communities to identify achievable goals to further community needs.
 - d. Align community goals with funding opportunities to meet those goal
- VII. Homelessness
 - a. Provide Rapid Re-housing services & financial supports.
 - b. Homeless supports and prevention.
 - c. Support shelter operations.
 - d. Increase and maintain supply & access of affordable and supportive housing.
 - e. Outreach.

Evaluation of past performance

At the conclusion of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan funding period, Nevada can report that the goals for the five years were primarily met. Please refer to the 2018 NV Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER), that can be found on the GOED website.

1. The CDBG program allocated \$14,993,664 over the 2015-2019 time period. Another \$20,669,625 was leveraged by the local communities. The beneficiary goals for the CDBG program were exceeded by 31.58 percent. Public Facilities and Infrastructure represented 66.43 of the total investments (grant funds and leveraged funds); Planning and Capacity Building represented 8.08 percent; Slum and Blight Projects represented 4.97 percent; Public Services represented 15.53 percent; Housing Rehabilitation totaled 3.73 percent and Economic Development represented 1.26 percent. Economic Development, for CDBG, is a lower percentage because other divisions of the Governor's Office of Economic Development have more appropriate tools to help small and large companies move to or expand in Nevada. GOED also works collaboratively with other agencies, colleges and universities, communities and non-profits to enhance workforce development.
2. Over the last five years, a priority of the Governor's Office of Economic Development was to integrate the CDBG program into the newly created cabinet office. The goal was to align the priorities more closely with the priorities of GOED and to fund fewer but larger projects in the rural regions that would have greater impact for the communities and regions. The CDBG program implemented an electronic application system with ZoomGrants, streamlining the application process for the subgrantee and CDBG administration. In 2017, the state also integrated Carson City, an entitlement, into the state program at Carson City's request, bringing the Eligible Entities to 27 cities and counties. The CDBG office continues to collaborate with other state and federal funding agencies, such as Nevada Department of

Environmental Protection (NDEP) and USDA, to provide multiple funding streams for the rural communities served. Those agencies and others belong to INC (Infrastructure for Nevada Communities) and meet quarterly to discuss and review potential infrastructure projects.

NHD aligned projects to meet the housing priorities of increasing the availability of rental housing for low-income households and increasing preserving and improving the long-term life of existing affordable rental stock. Through partnerships and investments, HOME funds provided over 139 units for long-term low income rental housing. It is important to indicate that while over 139 units were designated as HOME restricted units, the HOME funds contributed to the overall development of several affordable housing properties that but for the HOME funds would have not been able to be financed or constructed. The Homeless priorities were met with ESG and AAHTF to provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance and one time emergency utility assistance and deposit assistance for individuals and families facing homelessness. Emergency Shelters and Rapid Rehousing programs were supported in rural areas with over 2/3 of the 2.1 million dollars of ESG funds awarded to NHD.

3. Through partnerships with local governments and citizens, state agencies and Nevada Emergency Management Agency, the State of Nevada continues to implement its goals and strategies to address the effects of the severe weather that impacts Nevada communities. All divisions continue to revise priorities by evaluating unmet needs. Nevada focuses funding priorities on projects that enhance long-term resiliency and readiness in communities. Although Nevada has not received CDBG-Disaster Recovery Resources, CDBG staff has attended training to understand the planning effort required to complement the State Hazard Mitigation Plan with a focus on pre-disaster planning modeled after the FEMA National Disaster Recovery Framework. The Pre-disaster recovery plan would equip the state with the structure, process and roles and policies to be well prepared to meet the needs of recovery in our communities.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process PR-15

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The Housing and Community Development survey was used to help establish priorities throughout the State by gathering feedback on the level of need for housing and community development categories. A series of public meetings were held prior to the release of the draft plan to garner feedback on preliminary findings. The Plan was released for public review and a public hearing, via webinar (because of COVID-19) was held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the plans prior to the Public Comment period for the month of July.

Summary of public comments

Comments made during the public review meetings and from the surveys are included in the form of transcripts in the Appendices. Some comments received during the public input meetings are summarized below:

- Need for affordable housing
- Seniors are in need of housing options

- Not enough funds to meet all the need

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

All comments were accepted.

Summary

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the Housing and Community Development Survey and public input, identified priority needs and goals. These are described below:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- Increase and maintain supply & access
- Provide housing assistance
- Provide housing services & supports
- Homeless supports and prevention for persons with disabilities

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION/DEVELOPMENT

- Code enforcement
- Slum/blight
- Environmental/cleanup
- Strategic acquisition & clearance
- Development and maintenance of the affordable housing stock throughout Nevada

PUBLIC FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

- Water/sewer
- Parks/recreation/youth & senior (community) facilities
- Streets & sidewalks
- Health & safety
- Increase broadband access

PUBLIC SERVICES

- Non-homeless services
- Shelters
- Affordable housing services

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ENVIRONMENT

- Create/retain jobs
- Create/expand businesses

COMMUNITY PLANNING & CAPACITY BUILDING

- Training & technical assistance
- Assist Units of Governments and Units of Local Government (UGLG) UGLGs in identifying achievable goals
- Align goals with funding and community partners

HOMELESSNESS

- Provide Rapid Re-housing services & financial supports.
- Homeless supports and prevention.
- Support shelter operations.
- Increase and maintain supply & access of affordable and supportive housing.
- Outreach.

THE PROCESS

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	NEVADA	Rural Community & Economic Development
HOPWA Administrator	NEVADA	Department of Health and Human Services, Office of HIV
HOME Administrator	NEVADA	Nevada Housing Division
ESG Administrator	NEVADA	Nevada Housing Division
HTF Administrator	NEVADA	Nevada Housing Division

Narrative

The Governor's Office of Economic Development: Division of Rural Community & Economic Development Division is the lead agency for overseeing the development of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and subsequent Annual Action Plans and CAPERs. Partnering agencies are: Governor's Office of Economic Development: Division of Rural Community & Economic Development Division [Responsible for CDBG]; the Department of Business & Industry,; Nevada Housing Division [responsible for HOME, HTF and ESG]; the Department of Health and Human Services: Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Office of HIV [responsible for the HOPWA and Special Needs of Non-Homeless activities]

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The State of Nevada's HUD-funded programs have established procedures for consultation with local governments, advisory groups, program stakeholders, Continuum of Care, community leaders and businesses, public institutions, faith based organizations, other state agencies and interested citizens are consulted during preliminary development of the Consolidated and Action Plans. All are consulted in the event amendments are necessary to the Consolidated or Annual Action Plan. Consultation may occur in a variety of methods: surveys and/or meetings, Public Notices, mail, and/or by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation.

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

Introduction

The State of Nevada's HUD-funded programs have established procedures for consultation with local governments, advisory groups, program stakeholders, Continuum of Care, community leaders, businesses, public institutions, faith based organizations, other state agencies and interested citizens. These groups are consulted during the preliminary development of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. Furthermore, all are consulted in the event that amendments are necessary to the Consolidated or Annual Action Plan. Consultation may occur in a variety of methods: surveys and/or meetings, Public Notices, mail, e-mail, and/or by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation.

CDBG, ESG, HOPWA, HOME and HTF program staff actively engage housing and homeless providers, community leaders, and other stakeholders and interested parties throughout rural Nevada by conducting or participating in forums, community coalitions and planning meetings to gather input on housing, homeless, and community needs in rural communities. ESG and HOME staff collaborate with the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCOC), Southern Nevada CoC (SNCOC), and the Northern Nevada Continuum of Care (RAH).

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

The State has a strong working relationship with the Nevada Rural Housing Authority and provides AAHTF for tenant-based rental assistance, emergency assistance, and security deposit programs.

The State provides funding from the ESG Program and the State Affordable Housing Trust Fund Program to a number of county social services agencies throughout Nevada. Funded activities include: providing eligible households with tenant-based rental assistance, emergency rent and/or utility assistance; outreach; homeless prevention; emergency shelter; and rapid re-housing programs.

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

Not Applicable. This is a State plan. Refer to the following section.

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

NHD has actively participated in the RNCOC for the past 15 years, and the NHD's ESG Program Manager is a member of the RNCOC Steering Committee. Funding priorities and allocations for the ESG program are presented to the RNCOC through both the Steering Committee meetings and Technical Assistance meetings. RNCOC members and Steering Committee members are encouraged to comment and make suggestions regarding the ESG funding allocations and priorities. ESG program staff have worked in conjunction with the RNCOC to develop performance standards for

projects and activities funded through the ESG and other CoC programs. All changes to ESG policies and standards are presented to the RNCoC. RNCoC and NHD have been discussing the CoC monitoring procedure and responsibility for monitoring the ESG programs is subject to change based on final determination of procedures and agency capacity.

State ESG funds will not be provided to agencies in Southern Nevada other than HMIS funds. The NHD allocates funds to Clark County to serve as the HMIS Lead Agency for northern and rural Nevada to support the costs of the HMIS database. Clark County receives CoC funds from the other CoC's statewide as well to support their ESG projects. The State regularly engages with the SNHCoC to gather information regarding other types of programs and services needed in the Clark County area.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	NEVADA RURAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Carson City Health and Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Churchill County Social Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	CARSON CITY FRIENDS IN SERVICE HELPING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

5	Agency/Group/Organization	DOUGLAS COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
6	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
	Agency/Group/Organization	Consolidated Agencies for Health Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
7	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
	Agency/Group/Organization	CARSON CITY ADVOCATES TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Winnemucca Domestic Violence Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	ELKO COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	ELKO FRIENDS IN SERVICE HELPING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

11	Agency/Group/Organization	HUMBOLDT COUNTY INDIGENT SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Lyon County Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	WHITE PINE COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	State of Nevada Dept. of Rural Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	PACE Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

16	Agency/Group/Organization	Nye County Health and Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Nye Communities Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Division of Child and Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - State

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	State of Nevada Dept. of Education
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	State of Nevada Office of Veteran's Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	State of Nevada Dept. of Health and Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	LANDER COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development CDBG Eligible entity
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Mineral County Economic Development Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Resource Centers of Northeastern Nevada
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Elko County's family resource center participated in a homeless housing and needs assessment survey, identifying a need for longer term emergency shelter beds, transitional housing, and permanent housing for low-income families with children. Limited or lack of resources has made it challenging to provide housing and services to residents in this community. This agency participates in local Community Coalition meetings and states that agencies work closely to refer clients to other agencies for access to available resources.

25	Agency/Group/Organization	CLARK COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	The Bridge Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Jo Opportunities of Nevada JOIN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Northern Nevada Veterans Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Needs - Veterans

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Job Connect
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	Nevada State Welfare
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	Helping Veterans Today
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	Food Bank of Northern Nevada
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	Carson City Circles Initiative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	The Children's Cabinet, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
35	Agency/Group/Organization	Nevada Hispanic Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
36	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Independent Living
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
37	Agency/Group/Organization	Nevada Legal Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Counseling/Legal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

38	Agency/Group/Organization	Veteran's Administration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Health Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
39	Agency/Group/Organization	Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevada
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Counseling/Legal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
40	Agency/Group/Organization	Ron Wood Family Resource Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-homeless Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
41	Agency/Group/Organization	Volunteers of America
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

42	Agency/Group/Organization	Washoe County Social Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Child Welfare Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
43	Agency/Group/Organization	Help of Southern Nevada
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
44	Agency/Group/Organization	Crisis Call Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
45	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
46	Agency/Group/Organization	Reno Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
47	Agency/Group/Organization	Nevada Community Associates
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
48	Agency/Group/Organization	Nevada Rural Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - Federal Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
49	Agency/Group/Organization	Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

50	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS CENTER OF NEVADA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
51	Agency/Group/Organization	Rural Nevada Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
52	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF CALIENTE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis CDBG Eligible Entity
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
53	Agency/Group/Organization	CARLIN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	CDBG Eligible Entity
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
54	Agency/Group/Organization	Churchill County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
55	Agency/Group/Organization	DOUGLAS COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
56	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF ELKO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
57	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF ELY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
58	Agency/Group/Organization	ESMERALDA COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
59	Agency/Group/Organization	EUREKA COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
60	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF FALLON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
61	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF FERNLEY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
62	Agency/Group/Organization	HUMBOLDT COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
63	Agency/Group/Organization	LINCOLN COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
64	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF LOVELOCK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
65	Agency/Group/Organization	LYON COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
66	Agency/Group/Organization	MINERAL COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
67	Agency/Group/Organization	Nye County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
68	Agency/Group/Organization	PERSHING COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
69	Agency/Group/Organization	STOREY COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
70	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Wells
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
71	Agency/Group/Organization	WASHOE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
72	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF WEST WENDOVER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
73	Agency/Group/Organization	WHITE PINE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
74	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF YERINGTON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
75	Agency/Group/Organization	WINNEMUCCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
76	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTHERN NEVADA HOPES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

77	Agency/Group/Organization	NEVADA BROADBAND TASK FORCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.
78	Agency/Group/Organization	Nevada Division of Emergency Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Disaster Preparedness, Hazard Mitigation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Invited to participate in survey and public input meetings.

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

The State made every attempt to be inclusive in its outreach efforts.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	RNCoC Steering Committee	The goals of the RNCoC Strategic Plan are aligned with the Strategic Plan for ESG funds. Grantees will be funded for activities that align with the CoC Strategic Plan. ESG grantees are to be monitored for compliance with CoC .

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The State included local governments in various input opportunities including focus groups, outreach groups and surveys throughout the planning process.

Narrative (optional):

The agencies identified above, and other interested stakeholders are consulted through the various methods of communication noted in other sections. The anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination are to have grantees that are better informed of activities of other organizations in order to avoid duplication of services and/or projects. The ultimate outcome is to operate Four HUD Formula programs and HTF for the State of Nevada depends on and begins with consulting the UGLG and their constituents. This is a very bottom-up approach and decentralized approach to project development. All divisions believe this is the best method by which to achieve success.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The State has undertaken a series of steps to engage citizens and stakeholders in the development of this Consolidated Plan. These included the Housing and Community Development Survey in English and Spanish, a public input meetings, and a public review meetings after the release of the draft plan. Input from these efforts were a part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, and ultimately helped shape the outcome of the Plan's Five Year Goals and Objectives.

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Internet outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 827 surveys were received throughout the State.	The results are available as part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.	In appendices	
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A public input meeting was held on October 29, 2019.	A complete set of transcripts from the meeting is included in the Appendices.	In appendices	
3	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders	A public hearing was held during the public review period via webinar.	A complete set of transcripts from the meeting is included in the Appendices	In appendices	

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following section will describe the socio-economic and housing situation in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. The Entitlement Cities include Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Reno/Sparks and Clark County. Through the consortia- Reno/Sparks and Washoe County receive entitlement funds. The State of Nevada Non-Entitlement is the entirety of the State outside of these areas. A majority of the data presented in this study refers to the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. The population in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement grew from 433,797 persons in 2010 to 438,771 persons in 2017. There has not been a significant change in the racial or ethnic makeup of the Area. Households with income over \$100,000 have grown as a proportion of the population, while conversely, poverty has also grown. The proportion of persons in poverty has grown from 8.8 percent in 2000 to 12.9 percent in 2018.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 26.9 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 37.2 percent. In addition, Black, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate .

The homeless population continues to need a variety of services, as the homeless population remained steady since 2014, from 370 persons in non- entitlement areas of the state to 383 persons in 2019, according to Point-in-Time counts. In addition, there are a variety of non-homeless special needs populations in the Area. This includes the elderly population, which has grown by 14.0 percent since 2010.

The following Needs Assessment and Market Analysis include two different table types. The first is the default data sets that come from the eCon Planning Suite. These tables are blue. The second is a set of tables that has the most up-to-date data available for Nevada. These tables are brown. Most of the narrative in the following sections will reference the brown tables by table number.

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

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	2,700,551	2,798,636	4%
Households	944,178	1,016,709	8%
Median Income	\$55,585.00	\$51,847.00	-7%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Population Estimates

The State of Nevada Non-Entitlement population by race and ethnicity is shown in NA-10.1. The White population represented 85.4 percent of the population in 2017, compared with the Black population, which accounted for 1.5 percent of the population. The Hispanic population represented 18.0 percent of the population in 2017, compared to 16.0 percent in 2010.

Table NA-10 1 Population by Race and Ethnicity State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
White	364,192	84.0%	374,910	85.4%
Black	5,456	1.3%	6,671	1.5%
American Indian	13,684	3.2%	14,708	3.4%
Asian	7,090	1.6%	7,563	1.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1,033	0.2%	1,138	0.3%
Other	28,602	6.6%	20,884	4.8%
Two or More Races	13,740	3.2%	12,897	2.9%
Total	433,797	100.0%	438,771	100.0%
Non-Hispanic	364,278	84.0%	359,842	82.0%
Hispanic	69,519	16.0%	78,929	18.0%

The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2017 is shown in Table NA-10.2. During this time, the total non-Hispanic population was 359,842 persons in 2017. The Hispanic population was 78,929.

Table NA-10 2 Population by Race and Ethnicity State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS				
Race	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total
Non-Hispanic				
White	329,964	90.6%	321,942	89.5%
Black	5,096	1.4%	6,332	1.8%
American Indian	11,862	3.3%	12,869	3.6%
Asian	6,844	1.9%	7,219	2.0%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	933	0.3%	1,019	0.3%
Other	477	0.1%	523	0.1%
Two or More Races	9,102	2.5%	9,938	2.8%
Total Non-Hispanic	364,278	100.0%	359,842	100.0%
Hispanic				
White	34,228	49.2%	52,968	67.1%
Black	360	0.5%	339	0.4%
American Indian	1,822	2.6%	1,839	2.3%
Asian	246	0.4%	344	0.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	100	0.1%	119	0.2%
Other	28,125	40.5%	20,361	25.8%
Two or More Races	4,638	6.7%	2,959	3.7%
Total Hispanic	69,519	100.0	78,929	100.0%
Total Population	433,797	100.0%	438,771	100.0%

The group quarters population includes the institutionalized population, who live in correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, nursing homes, and other institutions, and the non-institutionalized population, who live in college dormitories, military quarters, and other group living situations. As seen in Table NA-10.3, between 2000 and 2010, the institutionalized population changed 3.6 percent in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement, from 8,070 people in 2000 to 8,360 in 2010. The non-institutionalized population changed by -16.2%, from 1,071 in 2000 to 898 in 2010.

Table NA-10 3 Group Quarters Population State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data					
Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	6,821	84.5%	7,112	85.1%	4.3%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	300.0	3.6%	.
Nursing Homes	892	11.1%	938	11.2%	5.2%
Other Institutions	357	4.4%	10.0	0.1%	-97.2%
Total	8,070	100.0%	8,360	100.0%	3.6%
Non-institutionalized					
College Dormitories	116	10.8%	245	27.3%	111.2%
Military Quarters	238	22.2%	166	18.5%	-30.3%
Other Non-institutionalized	717	66.9%	487	54.2%	-32.1%
Total	1,071	100.0%	898	100.0%	-16.2%
Group Quarters Population	9,141	100.0%	9,258	100.0%	1.3%

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table NA-10.4. Family households represented 67.5 percent of households, while non-family households accounted for 32.5 percent. These changed from 69.1 and 30.9 percent, respectively.

Table NA-10 4 Household Type by Tenure State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 Census SF1 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Household Type	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	Households	Households	% of Total
Family Households	114,995	69.1%	114,016	67.5%
Married-Couple Family	89,874	78.2%	89,699	78.7%
Owner-Occupied	73,525	81.8%	72,724	81.1%
Renter-Occupied	16,349	18.2%	16,975	18.9%
Other Family	25,121	21.8%	24,317	22.0%
Male Householder, No Spouse Present	9,272	36.9%	8,362	38.1%
Owner-Occupied	5,433	58.6%	4,744	56.7%
Renter-Occupied	3,839	41.4%	3,618	43.3%
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	15,849	63.1%	15,955	65.2%
Owner-Occupied	8,717	55.0%	8,241	51.7%
Renter-Occupied	7,132	45.0%	7,714	48.3%
Non-Family Households	51,464	30.9%	54,934	32.5%
Owner-Occupied	32,338	62.8%	34,831	63.4%
Renter-Occupied	19,126	37.2%	20,103	36.6%
Total	166,459	100.0%	168,950	100.0%

Household Income and Poverty

Households by income for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS are shown in Table NA-10.5. Households earning more than 100,000 dollars per year represented 25.0 percent of households in 2017, compared to 21.3 percent in 2010. Meanwhile, households earning less than 15,000 dollars accounted for 9.5 percent of households in 2017, compared to 9.6 percent in 2010.

Table NA-10 5 Households by Income State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Income	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
Less than \$15,000	15,571	9.6%	16,130	9.5%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	8,411	5.2%	7,171	4.2%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	7,653	4.7%	8,686	5.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15,745	9.7%	15,685	9.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22,546	13.9%	23,215	13.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	33,823	20.9%	32,917	19.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	23,481	14.5%	22,909	13.6%
\$100,000 or More	34,524	21.3%	42,237	25.0%
Total	161,754	100.0%	168,950	100.0%

The rate of poverty for the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement is shown in Table NA-10.6. In 2017, there were an estimated 52,081 people or 12.1 percent living in poverty, compared to 8.8 percent living in poverty in 2000. In 2017, some 11.1 percent of those in poverty were under age 6 and 12.5 percent were 65 or older.

Table NA-10 6 Poverty by Age State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2000 Census SF3 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Age	2000 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	3,736	11.6%	5,777	11.1%
6 to 17	7,246	22.4%	10,239	19.7%
18 to 64	18,363	56.8%	29,529	56.7%
65 or Older	2,963	9.2%	6,536	12.5%
Total	32,308	100.0%	52,081	100.0%
Poverty Rate	8.8%	.	12.1%	.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	116,235	118,430	176,945	110,710	494,390
Small Family Households	35,720	37,730	62,860	44,720	234,470
Large Family Households	9,500	12,855	19,255	12,415	42,600
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	21,275	26,355	39,680	24,375	114,835
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	11,250	18,495	21,430	9,705	36,425
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	21,900	23,905	32,295	20,355	62,485

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,935	1,680	1,455	625	5,695	390	310	590	250	1,540
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,430	1,995	2,305	730	7,460	260	240	450	420	1,370
Overcrowded - With 1.01- 1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	4,840	6,065	5,655	2,415	18,975	720	980	2,455	1,500	5,655
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	53,090	29,685	8,955	795	92,525	19,645	17,380	14,465	4,195	55,685
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,315	26,415	44,280	13,150	88,160	4,100	10,100	24,650	15,765	54,615
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	9,990	0	0	0	9,990	4,895	0	0	0	4,895

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	62,295	39,425	18,370	4,565	124,655	21,015	18,910	17,960	6,370	64,255
Having none of four housing problems	10,120	33,965	77,215	48,215	169,515	7,920	26,125	63,400	51,565	149,010
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	9,990	0	0	0	9,990	4,895	0	0	0	4,895

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	23,115	23,100	22,465	68,680	6,460	8,190	13,925	28,575
Large Related	6,730	7,290	5,210	19,230	1,455	2,995	3,920	8,370
Elderly	12,575	13,995	10,180	36,750	10,370	12,770	14,650	37,790
Other	23,105	19,195	18,285	60,585	6,390	4,350	7,630	18,370
Total need by income	65,525	63,580	56,140	185,245	24,675	28,305	40,125	93,105

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	21,225	10,865	3,605	35,695	5,585	5,510	4,795	15,890
Large Related	5,930	2,905	375	9,210	1,185	1,745	835	3,765
Elderly	10,915	7,755	2,330	21,000	8,115	7,305	5,660	21,080
Other	21,695	10,260	3,100	35,055	5,510	3,185	3,340	12,035
Total need by income	59,765	31,785	9,410	100,960	20,395	17,745	14,630	52,770

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	6,305	7,035	6,540	2,560	22,440	775	1,015	2,110	1,300	5,200
Multiple, unrelated family households	635	805	1,165	595	3,200	205	205	735	635	1,780
Other, non-family households	480	345	445	19	1,289	0	4	70	20	94
Total need by income	7,420	8,185	8,150	3,174	26,929	980	1,224	2,915	1,955	7,074

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems

The Census identified the following four housing problems in the CHAS data. Households are considered to have housing problems if they have one of more of the four problems.

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded; and
4. Household is cost burdened.

Overcrowding is defined as having from 1.1 to 1.5 people per room per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room.¹ Households with overcrowding are shown in Table NA-10.7. In 2017, an estimated 2.3 percent of households were overcrowded, and an additional 0.9 percent were severely overcrowded.

¹ https://www.huduser.gov/publications/pdf/measuring_overcrowding_in_hsg.pdf

Table NA-10 7
Overcrowding and Severe Overcrowding
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	No Overcrowding		Overcrowding		Severe Overcrowding		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner							
2010 Five-Year ACS	118,239	98.4%	1,394	1.2%	484	0.4%	120,117
2017 Five-Year ACS	118,371	98.2%	1,765	1.5%	404	0.3%	120,540
Renter							
2010 Five-Year ACS	39,717	95.4%	1,596	3.8%	324	0.8%	41,637
2017 Five-Year ACS	45,149	93.3%	2,153	4.4%	1,108	2.3%	48,410
Total							
2010 Five-Year ACS	157,956	97.7%	2,990	1.8%	808	0.5%	161,754
2017 Five-Year ACS	163,520	96.8%	3,918	2.3%	1,512	0.9%	168,950

Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. This data is displayed in Table NA-10.8 and Table NA-10.9, below.

There were a total of 781 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2017, representing 0.5 percent of households in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. This is compared to 0.6 percent of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2010.

Table NA-10 8 Households with Incomplete Plumbing Facilities 2010 and 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2017 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Plumbing Facilities	160,812	168,169
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	942	781
Total Households	161,754	168,950
Percent Lacking	0.6%	0.5%

There were 1,780 households lacking complete kitchen facilities in 2017, compared to 1,684 households in 2010. This was a change from 1.0 percent of households in 2010 to 1.1 percent in 2017.

Table NA-10 9 Households with Incomplete Kitchen Facilities State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 and 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Households	2010 Five-Year ACS	2017 Five-Year ACS
With Complete Kitchen Facilities	160,070	167,170
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	1,684	1,780
Total Households	161,754	168,950
Percent Lacking	1.0%	1.1%

Cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that range from 30.0 to 50.0 percent of gross household income; severe cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that exceed 50.0 percent of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance,

energy payments, water and sewer service, and refuse collection. If the homeowner has a mortgage, the determination also includes principal and interest payments on the mortgage loan. For renters, this figure represents monthly rent and selected electricity and natural gas energy charges.

As seen in Table NA-10.10, in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement, 16.0 percent of households had a cost burden and 10.9 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 20.7 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 16.5 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 6.7 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 4.7 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 18.9 percent, and severe cost burden at 11.2 percent.

Table NA-10 10
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	47,577	58.6%	20,682	25.5%	12,457	15.3%	474	0.6%	81,190
2017 Five-Year ACS	50,712	69.3%	13,866	18.9%	8,178	11.2%	474	0.6%	73,230
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	32,789	84.2%	3,323	8.5%	2,367	6.1%	448	1.2%	38,927
2017 Five-Year ACS	41,296	87.3%	3,178	6.7%	2,219	4.7%	617	1.3%	47,310
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	20,456	49.1%	9,088	21.8%	8,433	20.3%	3,660	8.8%	41,637
2017 Five-Year ACS	26,407	54.5%	10,038	20.7%	7,992	16.5%	3,973	8.2%	48,410
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	100,822	62.3%	33,093	20.5%	23,257	14.4%	4,582	2.8%	161,754
2017 Five-Year ACS	118,415	70.1%	27,082	16.0%	18,389	10.9%	5,064	3.0%	168,950

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

There are over 54,000 one-person households in the non-entitlement areas of Nevada in 2017. These one-person households that are below 30 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) are the most likely to need housing assistance in the area.

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

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.12. The disability rate for females was 15.7 percent, compared to 17.5 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 48.6 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table NA-10 12 Disability by Age State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS Data						
Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	492	4.0%	330	2.9%	822	3.5%
5 to 17	3,168	8.8%	1,921	5.5%	5,089	7.2%
18 to 34	4,920	11.9%	3,322	8.8%	8,242	10.4%
35 to 64	13,671	15.8%	13,961	16.0%	27,632	15.9%
65 to 74	8,396	31.6%	6,589	25.6%	14,985	28.7%
75 or Older	7,391	50.6%	7,339	46.7%	14,730	48.6%
Total	38,038	17.5%	33,462	15.7%	71,500	16.6%

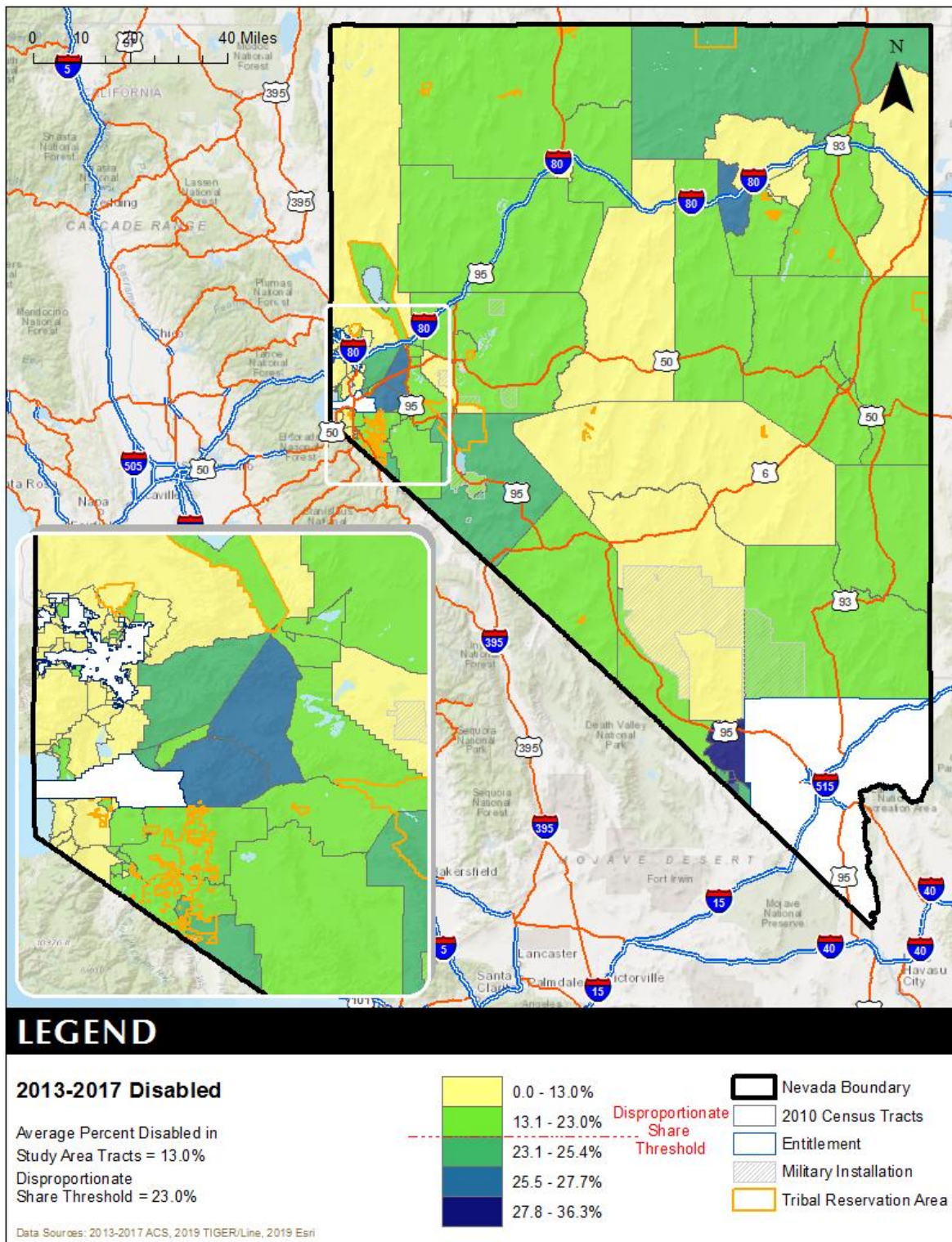
The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.13. Some 9.5 percent have an ambulatory disability, 6.9 have an independent living disability, and 4.1 percent have a self-care disability.

Table NA-10 13 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	29,581	6.9%
Vision disability	18,932	4.4%
Cognitive disability	26,203	6.5%
Ambulatory disability	38,760	9.5%
Self-Care disability	16,460	4.1%
Independent living disability	23,275	6.9%

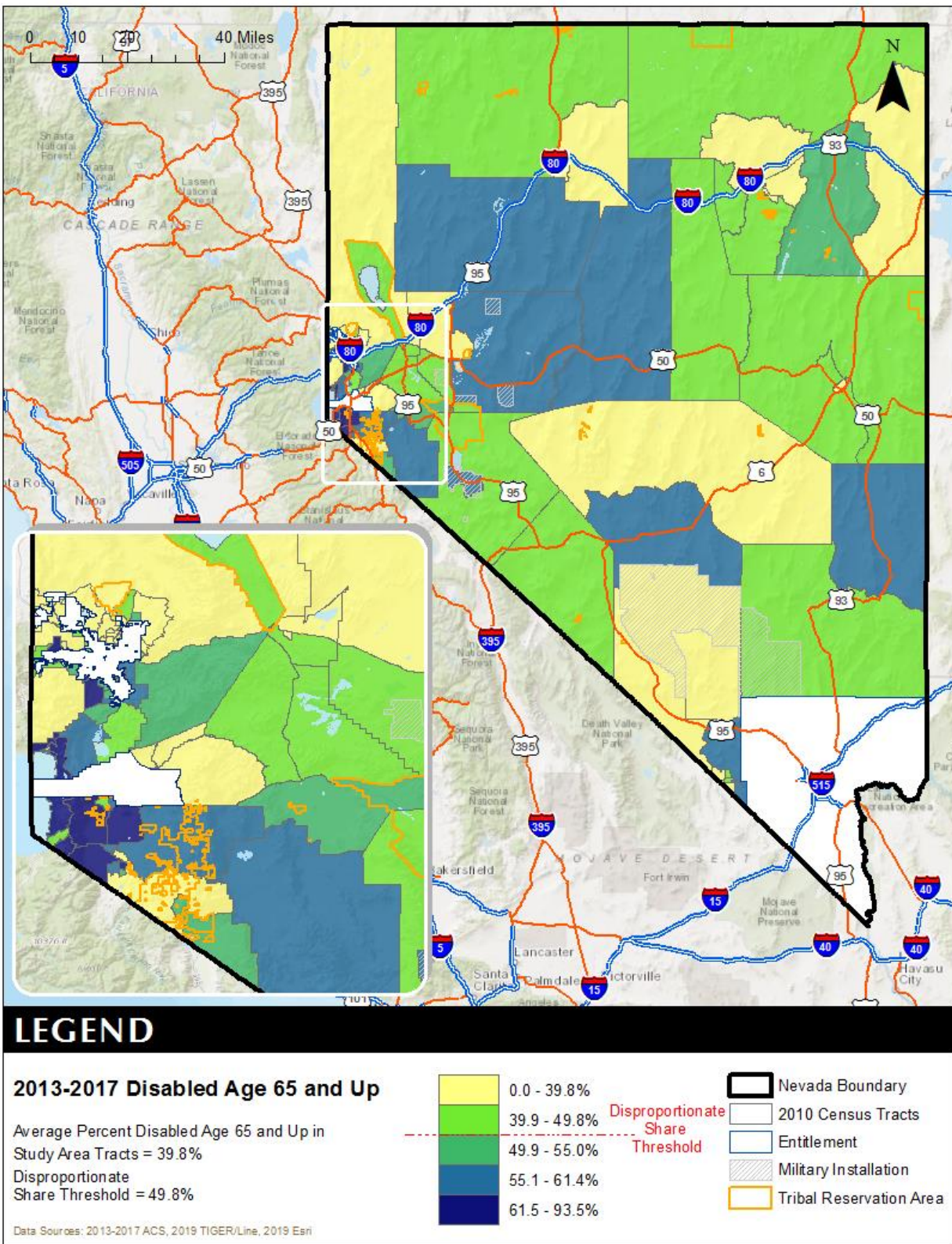
Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. According to the Nevada Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence (NCEDSV), they were served 44,673 persons in 2018. This included 13,397 females and 508 males.²

²<https://www.ncedsv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2018-CY-yr-QSR-Totals.pdf>

Map NA-10.1
2017 Persons with Disabilities
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map NA-10.2
2017 Persons with Disabilities Age 65 and Older
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burdens are the most common housing problem in the non-entitlement areas of the State, by far. Housing cost burdens between 31 and 50 percent of income impact 16.0 percent of households in the non-entitlement areas of the State. Severe cost burdens over 50 percent of income impact 10.9 percent of households. These housing problems impact 26.9 percent of the total population in the non-entitlement areas of the State.

Table NA-10 14
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden by Tenure
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

Data Source	Less Than 30%		31%-50%		Above 50%		Not Computed		Total
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total	
Owner With a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	47,577	58.6%	20,682	25.5%	12,457	15.3%	474	0.6%	81,190
2017 Five-Year ACS	50,712	69.3%	13,866	18.9%	8,178	11.2%	474	0.6%	73,230
Owner Without a Mortgage									
2010 Five-Year ACS	32,789	84.2%	3,323	8.5%	2,367	6.1%	448	1.2%	38,927
2017 Five-Year ACS	41,296	87.3%	3,178	6.7%	2,219	4.7%	617	1.3%	47,310
Renter									
2010 Five-Year ACS	20,456	49.1%	9,088	21.8%	8,433	20.3%	3,660	8.8%	41,637
2017 Five-Year ACS	26,407	54.5%	10,038	20.7%	7,992	16.5%	3,973	8.2%	48,410
Total									
2010 Five-Year ACS	100,822	62.3%	33,093	20.5%	23,257	14.4%	4,582	2.8%	161,754
2017 Five-Year ACS	118,415	70.1%	27,082	16.0%	18,389	10.9%	5,064	3.0%	168,950

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

For homeowners, an estimated 22.7 percent face cost burdens or severe cost burdens. Elderly non-family households experience cost burdens at a higher rate, at 33.5 percent. At lower income levels, small families experience cost burdens at a higher rate. Below 30 percent HAMFI, small families face housing problems at a rate of 72.3 percent. These data are shown in Table NA-10.14.

Renters are more likely to experience cost burdens than owner households, at a rate of 36.4 percent for all renter households in the non-entitlement areas of the State. Elderly non-family households experience the highest rate of cost burdens overall, for renter households, at 49.0 percent. As seen with owner households, lower income large family and small family renter households experience cost burdens at the highest rate. Small families below 30 percent HAMFI experience cost burdens at a rate of 84.2 percent. Large families with incomes below 30 percent HAMFI experience cost burdens at a rate of 83.3 percent. These data are shown in Table NA-10.15.

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

Households most likely to be at risk of becoming unsheltered are those that with extremely low incomes that are severely cost-burdened. There are 10,150 households in the non-entitlement areas

of the State that are below 30 percent HAMFI with severe cost burdens. These 4,225 homeowner households and 5,925 renter households are the most at-risk of becoming homeless. The needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of assistance include but are not limited to: housing stability case management, basic skills training, a unit that accepts Section 8 vouchers or another form of assistance, and other supportive services.

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

Not applicable.

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

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, there are various factors that contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These housing characteristics include households that are doubled up, or living with friends or family, persons recently released from prison, and young adults out of foster care. Economic factors include households with severe cost burden and households facing unemployment. As described here and in the following sections, there are a large number of households facing cost burdens and other housing problems that create instability and increase their risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The population in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement grew slightly between 2010 and 2017. However, there has not been significant changes in the racial and ethnic makeup of the area. Income disparity is growing, with households earning more than \$100,000 a year growing to account for 25.0 percent of the population in 2017. Meanwhile, persons in poverty grew slightly from 8.8 percent of the population in 2000 to 12.0 percent of the population in 2017.

Over a fifth of all households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 26.9 percent of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 36.4 percent.

The growth of various economic industries in the State has exacerbated the inequitable access to housing. As income grows for certain households, there is still continued growth in poverty. Those households that are in industries without growing wages, such as the service industry, have limited access to housing that is affordable to them. Households within these lower income ranges have much higher rates of cost burdens and housing problems.

Table NA-10 15
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,850	205	265	45	720	185	1,420
\$20,851 to \$34,750	440	695	265	845	215	2,460
\$34,751 to \$55,600	865	1,490	280	935	805	4,375
\$55,601 to \$69,500	570	1,050	115	410	485	2,630
Above \$69,500	1,360	2,260	210	455	860	5,145
Total	3,440	5,760	915	3,365	2,550	16,030
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,850	655	1,055	160	1,250	1,105	4,225
\$20,851 to \$34,750	635	775	280	775	355	2,820
\$34,751 to \$55,600	615	515	90	435	345	2,000
\$55,601 to \$69,500	105	210	5	105	35	460
Above \$69,500	260	355	15	161	125	916
Total	2,270	2,910	550	2,726	1,965	10,421
Total						
\$0 to \$20,850	1,305	1,825	380	3,135	2,165	8,810
\$20,851 to \$34,750	2,535	2,330	890	3,640	1,185	10,580
\$34,751 to \$55,600	4,920	4,910	1,335	4,160	2,370	17,695
\$55,601 to \$69,500	3,175	4,780	1,280	1,890	1,330	12,455
Above \$69,500	17,680	31,720	4,605	5,326	7,690	67,021
Total	29,615	45,565	8,490	18,151	14,740	116,561

Table NA-10 16
Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Elderly Family	Small Family	Large Family	Elderly Non-Family	Other Household	Total
Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,850	55	360	240	405	305	1,365
\$20,851 to \$34,750	320	1,430	540	730	720	3,740
\$34,751 to \$55,600	215	1,565	300	400	855	3,335
\$55,601 to \$69,500	85	225	50	40	275	675
Above \$69,500	0	80	5	85	60	230
Total	675	3,660	1,135	1,660	2,215	9,345
Severe Cost Burden						
\$0 to \$20,850	65	2,390	585	1,100	1,785	5,925
\$20,851 to \$34,750	185	765	160	375	490	1,975
\$34,751 to \$55,600	50	110	-5	175	140	470
\$55,601 to \$69,500	0	15	0	15	10	40
Above \$69,500	-5	35	0	30	0	60
Total	295	3,315	740	1,695	2,425	8,470
Total						
\$0 to \$20,850	175	3,265	990	2,345	2,995	9,770
\$20,851 to \$34,750	725	3,100	1,020	1,710	1,651	8,206
\$34,751 to \$55,600	765	4,400	1,200	1,360	2,475	10,200
\$55,601 to \$69,500	375	2,375	760	340	1,755	5,605
Above \$69,500	1,235	7,390	1,150	1,095	4,280	15,150
Total	3,275	20,530	5,120	6,850	13,156	48,931

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

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

Introduction

Disproportionate housing needs are found when any one racial or ethnic group faces housing problems at a rate of at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	91,720	9,557	14,879
White	45,536	5,306	7,596
Black / African American	13,837	763	2,765
Asian	3,615	772	1,847
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,354	554	107
Pacific Islander	624	65	44
Hispanic	24,207	1,879	2,212

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	94,819	23,549	0
White	48,460	15,169	0
Black / African American	10,502	1,113	0
Asian	4,576	1,383	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	650	561	0
Pacific Islander	798	12	0
Hispanic	27,875	5,020	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	105,255	71,525	0
White	55,769	42,793	0
Black / African American	10,900	4,576	0
Asian	6,650	4,290	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	514	800	0
Pacific Islander	706	300	0
Hispanic	28,149	17,390	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	39,832	70,861	0
White	23,273	39,988	0
Black / African American	3,943	5,508	0
Asian	2,427	4,864	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	206	777	0
Pacific Islander	247	320	0
Hispanic	8,806	17,673	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion Discussed in NA-30.

According to the tables above, Pacific Islander households with incomes between 30 and 80 percent HAMFI have a disproportionate share of housing problems. Black households with incomes between 50 and 80 percent HAMFI have disproportionate shares of housing problems.

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

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

Introduction

Disproportionate housing needs are found when any one racial or ethnic group faces severe housing problems at a rate of at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	83,293	17,971	14,879
White	40,393	10,479	7,596
Black / African American	13,142	1,460	2,765
Asian	3,266	1,116	1,847
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,075	813	107
Pacific Islander	609	80	44
Hispanic	22,457	3,613	2,212

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	58,353	60,062	0
White	29,429	34,182	0
Black / African American	6,761	4,850	0
Asian	2,780	3,176	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	527	698	0
Pacific Islander	500	309	0
Hispanic	17,137	15,711	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	36,339	140,439	0
White	18,427	80,081	0
Black / African American	3,534	11,934	0
Asian	2,524	8,404	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	226	1,086	0
Pacific Islander	318	679	0
Hispanic	10,586	34,981	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,979	99,773	0
White	5,355	57,921	0
Black / African American	856	8,603	0
Asian	820	6,453	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	118	857	0
Pacific Islander	130	434	0
Hispanic	3,436	23,036	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

According to the tables above, Pacific Islander households, in all income levels, have a disproportionate share of severe housing problems.

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

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

Introduction

Disproportionate cost burdens are found when any one racial or ethnic group faces cost burdens at a rate of at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	638,005	197,166	165,217	15,618
White	417,232	112,316	90,383	7,971
Black / African American	38,902	18,905	22,265	2,860
Asian	45,175	12,020	8,104	1,877
American Indian, Alaska Native	6,061	1,103	1,395	131
Pacific Islander	2,414	1,276	1,065	44
Hispanic	114,179	46,952	37,771	2,423

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

According to the table above, no racial or ethnic group faces cost burdens at a disproportionate rate.

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

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

The following tables show households with housing problems by race/ethnicity. These tables can be used to determine if there is a disproportionate housing need for any racial or ethnic groups. If any racial/ethnic group faces housing problems at a rate of ten percentage points or high than the jurisdiction average, then they have a disproportionate share of housing problems. Housing problems are defined as any household that has overcrowding, inadequate kitchen or plumbing facilities, or are cost burdened who pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing.

Overall, there are 49,147 households, or 29.7 percent of households with housing problems in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. This includes 36,955 White households, 740 Black households, 810 Asian households, 1,202 American Indian, 153 Pacific Islander, and 937 “other” race households with housing problems. In addition, there are 8,350 Hispanic households with housing problems. This is shown in Table NA-30.1, Black, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households face a disproportionate share of housing problems, at rates of 46.8 percent, 56.7 percent, and 41.0 percent, respectively. This is compared to the study area average of 29.7 percent.

Table NA-30.1 Percent of Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data								
Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,850	70.7%	90.0%	68.6%	57.4%	100.0%	69.1%	80.2%	71.5%
\$20,851 to \$34,750	62.8%	76.3%	54.5%	25.5%	94.8%	56.8%	65.3%	62.1%
\$34,751 to \$55,600	39.2%	81.8%	47.9%	18.9%	16.2%	64.5%	46.5%	40.8%
\$55,601 to \$69,500	26.7%	19.1%	19.3%	11.9%	61.5%	34.1%	21.8%	25.6%
Above \$69,500	9.4%	11.4%	12.1%	7.9%	0.0%	7.4%	15.4%	9.9%
Total	27.7%	46.8%	29.6%	26.5%	56.7%	37.3%	41.0%	29.7%
Without Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,850	19.0%	6.7%	28.1%	35.8%	0.0%	8.8%	14.6%	19.2%
\$20,851 to \$34,750	37.2%	23.7%	45.5%	74.5%	5.2%	43.2%	34.7%	37.9%
\$34,751 to \$55,600	60.8%	18.2%	52.1%	81.1%	83.8%	35.5%	53.5%	59.2%
\$55,601 to \$69,500	73.3%	80.9%	80.7%	88.1%	38.5%	65.9%	78.2%	74.4%
Above \$69,500	90.6%	88.6%	87.9%	92.1%	100.0%	92.6%	84.6%	90.1%
Total	71.3%	52.8%	70.0%	71.7%	43.3%	59.7%	58.2%	69.3%

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

The Housing and Community Development survey identified the need for additional housing options, including affordable ownership and rental opportunities, and rental assistance.

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

Native American and Hispanic households are seen in higher concentrations in parts of Nevada. This is discussed further in section MA-50.

Table NA-30 2
Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Income	Non-Hispanic by Race						Hispanic (Any Race)	Total
	White	Black	Asian	American Indian	Pacific Islander	Other Race		
With Housing Problems								
\$0 to \$20,850	9,530	135	210	715	21	235	2,450	13,296
\$20,851 to \$34,750	8,620	225	150	170	110	166	2,235	11,676
\$34,751 to \$55,600	8,345	270	225	160	6	355	2,040	11,401
\$55,601 to \$69,500	3,785	45	55	50	16	106	570	4,627
Above \$69,500	6,675	65	170	107	0	75	1,055	8,147
Total	36,955	740	810	1,202	153	937	8,350	49,147
Total								
\$0 to \$20,850	13,475	150	306	1,246	21	340	3,055	18,593
\$20,851 to \$34,750	13,730	295	275	666	116	292	3,425	18,799
\$34,751 to \$55,600	21,315	330	470	847	37	550	4,390	27,939
\$55,601 to \$69,500	14,190	235	285	420	26	311	2,615	18,082
Above \$69,500	70,895	570	1,400	1,362	70	1,020	6,860	82,177
Total	133,605	1,580	2,736	4,541	270	2,513	20,345	165,590

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

NHD works closely with the public housing agencies across the state to provide various housing and homeless prevention programs including tenant-based rental assistance vouchers, rental unit development, and emergency assistance. Various structures of partnerships exist between NHD and the Reno Housing Authority, the Nevada Rural Housing Authority, and the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority. Furthermore, NHD regularly works with all agencies to collaborate on affordable housing efforts through the state's Rural Nevada CoC group.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	1,534	48	1,467	13	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	404	39	362	2	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	516	9	498	8	0

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	1,534	48	1,467	13	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	1,412	45	1,348	13	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	57	0	57	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	56	3	53	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	148	2	145	1	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	1,386	46	1,322	12	0	0

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

There are three Continua of Care in the State of Nevada, the Las Vegas/Clark County CoC, the Reno/Sparks/Washoe County CoC, and the Balance of State CoC. The non-entitlement area of Nevada is served by the Balance of State CoC. The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCoC) is a large geographic group of providers that work together to address homelessness. Even without funding, providers from counties continue to participate, conduct the Point-in-Time counts in their area, and help with the annual grant application. The strength of this planning group is the result of providers from around the state expending time and effort to reduce homelessness and alleviate the poverty that many residents experience each day. The HUD funding for the CoC, along with the CDBG funding received for the coordination of the CoC, allows for increased collaboration, capacity-building, and the ability to leverage knowledge, funding, and best practices across the rural counties for a variety of issues.

Homelessness in the Rural Nevada CoC has remained fairly steady during the Point-in-Time counts from 2014 through 2019. The homeless population was counted at 370 in 2014 and 383 in 2019. The following narrative discusses the 2019 count in additional detail.

Table NA-40 1 Homeless Persons State of Nevada Balance of State CoC Point-in-Time Counts						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Homeless Count	370	327	201	237	269	383
Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	33	9	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	86	239	0	0	0	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	9	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	8	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	4	10		0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	1	0	0	0	0

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	115	256
Black or African American	3	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	3
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	11	5
Not Hispanic	108	259

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

During the 2019 count, there were 16 households with at least one adult and one child. This includes a total of 58 persons, with 30 children under the age of 18. Of these households, some nine were sheltered and seven were unsheltered at the time of the count. There were 14 veterans counted in 2019. Some four of these veterans were sheltered and ten were unsheltered.

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

The vast majority of the homeless persons counted in 2019 were White, accounting for 371 of the 383 persons counted. Some three persons were Black, and three were American Indian or Alaskan Native. In terms of ethnicity, some 16 were Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

During the 2019 count, some 31.1 percent of people counted were sheltered. For those with severe mental illness, an estimated 28.3 percent were sheltered. Persons with chronic substance abuse were sheltered at a rate of 40.9 percent. Victims of domestic violence were sheltered at a rate of 50.0 percent.

Discussion:

The homeless population for the Balance of State CoC has remained steady between 2014 and 2019. As such, the need for housing and service options continues to be prevalent. In addition, the number of households in the area who are at risk of homelessness continue to be a high priority to keep the number of homeless households from increasing.

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

Introduction:

The following section describes the non-homeless special needs populations in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. These non-homeless special needs population include the elderly, persons with disabilities, people with drug and alcohol addictions, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	8,378
Area incidence of AIDS	6.8
Rate per population	6.8
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	206
Rate per population (3 years of data)	
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	9,609
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	387.4
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Table NA-45.1, presents the population of the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement by age and gender from the 2010 Census and 2017 current census estimates. The 2010 Census count showed a total of 1,363,616 males, who accounted for 50.5 percent of the population, and the remaining 49.5 percent, or 1,336,935 persons, were female. In 2017, the number of males rose to 1,521,555 persons, and accounted for 50.1 percent of the population, with the remaining 49.9 percent, or 1,512,837 persons being female.

Table NA-45 1 Population by Age and Gender State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 Census and Current Census Estimates							
Age	2010 Census			2018 Current Census Estimates			% Change 10-18
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Under 14 years	283,217	270,511	553,728	293,500	281,124	574,624	3.8%
15 to 24 years	185,221	174,888	360,109	186,608	176,554	363,162	0.8%
25 to 44 years	198,103	189,183	387,286	227,282	218,090	445,372	15.0%
45 to 54 years	197,190	185,853	383,043	203,505	199,648	403,153	5.3%
55 to 64 years	191,660	184,867	376,527	200,243	195,096	395,339	5.0%
65 and Over	155,238	160,261	315,499	185,719	190,842	376,561	19.4%
Total	1,363,616	1,336,935	2,700,551	1,521,555	1,512,837	3,034,392	12.4%
% of Total	50.5%	49.5%	.	50.1%	49.9%	.	

People with Disabilities

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.2. The disability rate for females was 15.7 percent, compared to 17.5 percent for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 48.6 percent of those over 75 experiencing a disability.

Table NA-45 2 Disability by Age State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS Data						
Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	492	4.0%	330	2.9%	822	3.5%
5 to 17	3,168	8.8%	1,921	5.5%	5,089	7.2%
18 to 34	4,920	11.9%	3,322	8.8%	8,242	10.4%
35 to 64	13,671	15.8%	13,961	16.0%	27,632	15.9%
65 to 74	8,396	31.6%	6,589	25.6%	14,985	28.7%
75 or Older	7,391	50.6%	7,339	46.7%	14,730	48.6%
Total	38,038	17.5%	33,462	15.7%	71,500	16.6%

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.3. Some 9.5 percent have an ambulatory disability, 6.9 have an independent living disability, and 4.1 percent have a self-care disability.

Table NA-45 3 Total Disabilities Tallied: Aged 5 and Older State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS		
Disability Type	Population with Disability	Percent with Disability
Hearing disability	29,581	6.9%
Vision disability	18,932	4.4%
Cognitive disability	26,203	6.5%
Ambulatory disability	38,760	9.5%
Self-Care disability	16,460	4.1%
Independent living disability	23,275	6.9%

People with Alcohol and Drug Addictions

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, in 2017, there were 412 overdose deaths in Nevada involving opioids, at a rate of 13.3 per 100,000.³ The US Department of Health and Human Services found that 37 percent of Nevada high schools students reported using Marijuana, some seven percent reported using inhalants, five percent used cocaine, and two percent misused pain relievers.⁴

Victims of Domestic Violence

Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. According to the Nevada Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence (NCEDSV), they were served 44,673 persons in 2018. This included 13,397 females and 508 males.⁵

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

The housing needs for these populations are determined through the data collected and the feedback of the agencies involved in providing services to the respective populations. NHD is involved in the RNCoC and receives up to date information from agencies within the RNCoC regarding aforementioned populations. Through this process needs and priorities are determined. Currently these needs include access to affordable and long term housing, case management, supportive housing, and easy access to supportive services.

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

In the State of Nevada, there were 506 new HIV diagnoses in 2019. There were 185 new AIDS cases in the State, including 154 males and 31 females. There are a total of 11,769 persons living with HIV/AIDs in 2019. Of these, 4,839 were White non-Hispanic, 3,249 were Black non-Hispanic, 2,944 were Hispanic, 467 were Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 74 were American Indian/Alaska Native.

³ <https://www.drugabuse.gov/opioid-summaries-by-state/nevada-opioid-summary>

⁴ <https://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/facts-and-stats/national-and-state-data-sheets/adolescents-and-substance-abuse/nevada/index.html>

⁵ <https://www.ncedsv.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2018-CY-yr-QSR-Totals.pdf>

Discussion:

The special needs populations in Nevada include the elderly and frail elderly, whom are growing at the fastest rate of any age group in the State. It also includes persons with disabilities, which account for 16.6 percent of the population and 48.6 percent of those aged 75 and older. In addition, there are other special needs population, such as veterans, persons with alcohol and drug abuse disorders, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS that are in need of services in the State.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The most highly rated needs are childcare facilities, healthcare facilities, and residential treatment centers, according to the Housing and Community Development Survey. This was followed by youth centers and senior centers.

Table NA-50.1 Providing a Suitable Living Environment State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC FACILITIES in Nevada:						
Childcare facilities	13	52	174	267	321	827
Healthcare facilities	11	58	175	258	325	827
Residential treatment centers	23	61	177	238	328	827
Youth centers	18	63	203	226	317	827
Community centers	16	84	219	185	323	827
Senior centers	21	84	214	183	325	827
Parks and recreational centers	16	108	211	172	320	827
Public buildings with improved accessibility	39	144	162	109	373	827

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined by the Housing and Community Development survey and public meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The most highly rated needs are street and road improvements, water system capacity improvements, and flood drainage improvements, according to the Housing and Community Development Survey. This was followed by bicycle and walking paths and water quality improvements.

Table NA-50.2 Providing a Suitable Living Environment State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following INFRASTRUCTURE activities:						
Street and road improvements	5	54	201	249	318	827
Water system capacity improvements	8	88	171	233	327	827
Flood drainage improvements	12	106	177	210	322	827
Bicycle and walking paths	36	111	171	191	318	827
Water quality improvements	18	131	164	190	324	827
Sidewalk improvements	13	110	202	182	320	827
Storm sewer system improvements	13	117	190	180	327	827
Sewer system improvements	17	125	191	170	324	827
Solid waste facility improvements	19	133	197	153	325	827
Bridge improvements	49	159	191	99	329	827
Other	18	2	7	31	769	827

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined by the Housing and Community Development survey and public meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The most highly rated needs are mental health/chemical dependency services, healthcare services, transportation services and youth services, according to the Housing and Community Development Survey. This was followed by childcare services and senior services.

Table NA-50.3 Providing a Suitable Living Environment State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following HUMAN AND PUBLIC SERVICES in Nevada.						
Mental health/chemical dependency services	8	34	119	351	315	827
Healthcare services	7	30	160	312	318	827
Transportation services	11	52	168	280	316	827
Youth services	6	47	180	277	317	827
Childcare services	12	50	167	277	321	827
Senior services	9	52	179	268	319	827
Employment services	12	75	192	229	319	827
Fair housing activities	25	100	165	216	321	827
Fair housing education	25	106	164	214	318	827
Tenant/Landlord counseling	19	113	182	194	319	827
Homebuyer education	12	96	204	192	323	827
Crime awareness education	16	125	198	162	326	827
Mitigation of asbestos hazards	47	240	139	69	332	827
Mitigation of radon hazards	64	231	144	60	328	827
Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards	71	240	131	58	327	827
Other	12	1	4	22	788	827

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined by the Housing and Community Development survey public meetings.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Between 2010 and 2017, the number of housing units in the non-entitlement areas increased by 3.5 percent. The housing market has seen a decrease in housing production during the recent recession, but has since increased in both single-family and multi-family production. Meanwhile, housing costs have continued to rise. The non-entitlement areas have seen a slight increase in the number of vacant units between 2010 and 2017, with an increase in the proportion of “other” vacant units and vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

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

Introduction

Table MA-10.1, below, shows housing units by type in 2010 and 2017. In 2010, there were 191,553 housing units, compared with 198,344 in 2017. Single-family units accounted for 69.9 percent of units in 2017, compared to 67.8 in 2010. Apartment units accounted for 6.9 percent in 2017, compared to 5.5 percent in 2010.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	707,193	59%
1-unit, attached structure	54,248	5%
2-4 units	88,697	7%
5-19 units	170,905	14%
20 or more units	102,908	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	68,132	6%
Total	1,192,083	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table MA-10 1 Housing Units by Type State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Unit Type	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Single-Family	129,810	67.8%	138,672	69.9%
Duplex	4,408	2.3%	3,905	2.0%
Tri- or Four-Plex	7,626	4.0%	6,838	3.4%
Apartment	10,440	5.5%	13,603	6.9%
Mobile Home	38,629	20.2%	34,849	17.6%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	640	0.3%	477	0.2%
Total	191,553	100.0%	198,344	100.0%

Table MA-10.2 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2017. By 2017, there were 198,344 housing units. An estimated 71.3 percent were owner-occupied, and 14.8 percent were vacant.

Table MA-10 2 Housing Units by Tenure State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Tenure	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
Occupied Housing Units	166,459	85.6%	168,950	85.2%
Owner-Occupied	120,013	72.1%	120,540	71.3%
Renter-Occupied	46,446	27.9%	48,410	28.7%
Vacant Housing Units	27,975	14.4%	29,394	14.8%
Total Housing Units	194,434	100.0%	198,344	100.0%

The distribution of unit types by race are shown in Table MA-10.3. An estimated 72.9 percent of White households occupy single-family homes, while 62.3 percent of Black households do. Some 5.6 percent of White households occupied apartments, while 15.0 percent of Black households do. An estimated 72.5 percent of Asian, and 79.4 percent of American Indian households occupy single-family homes.

Table MA-10 3 Distribution of Units in Structure by Race State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS Data							
Unit Type	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders	Other	Two or More Races
Single-Family	72.9%	62.3%	79.4%	72.5%	63.7%	52.1%	66.6%
Duplex	1.6%	3.7%	1.0%	1.6%	16.8%	4.0%	4.5%
Tri- or Four-Plex	2.9%	8.7%	1.5%	2.7%	4.7%	3.5%	5.3%
Apartment	5.6%	15.0%	4.3%	13.7%	14.0%	12.1%	4.2%
Mobile Home	16.7%	10.3%	13.7%	9.5%	0.9%	27.8%	18.4%
Boat, RV, Van, Etc.	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table MA-10.4 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 16.9 percent of households in 2010 and 21.9 percent of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 2.6 percent of households in 2017 and 2.9 percent of households in 2010.

Table MA-10 4 Households by Year Home Built State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	4,715	2.9%	4,460	2.6%
1940 to 1949	3,276	2.0%	2,778	1.6%
1950 to 1959	4,759	2.9%	4,776	2.8%
1960 to 1969	10,388	6.4%	10,693	6.3%
1970 to 1979	31,420	19.4%	31,212	18.5%
1980 to 1989	33,151	20.5%	31,240	18.5%
1990 to 1999	46,633	28.8%	42,537	25.2%
2000 to 2009	27,412	16.9%	37,058	21.9%
2010 or Later	.	.	4,196	2.5%
Total	161,754	100.0%	168,950	100.0%

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	2,524	0%	18,896	4%
1 bedroom	9,473	2%	90,581	20%
2 bedrooms	92,155	16%	165,625	36%
3 or more bedrooms	455,641	81%	181,814	40%
Total	559,793	99%	456,916	100%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Programs will target households that have housing problems in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. This includes over 51,000 households in the non-entitlement area of the State, some 28,946 of which are owner households, and 21,195 of which are renter households.

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

Map MA-10.1 shows the number of Section 8 contracts that are set to expire. In the range of this Consolidated Plan, there are numerous contracts that are set to expire over the next five years.

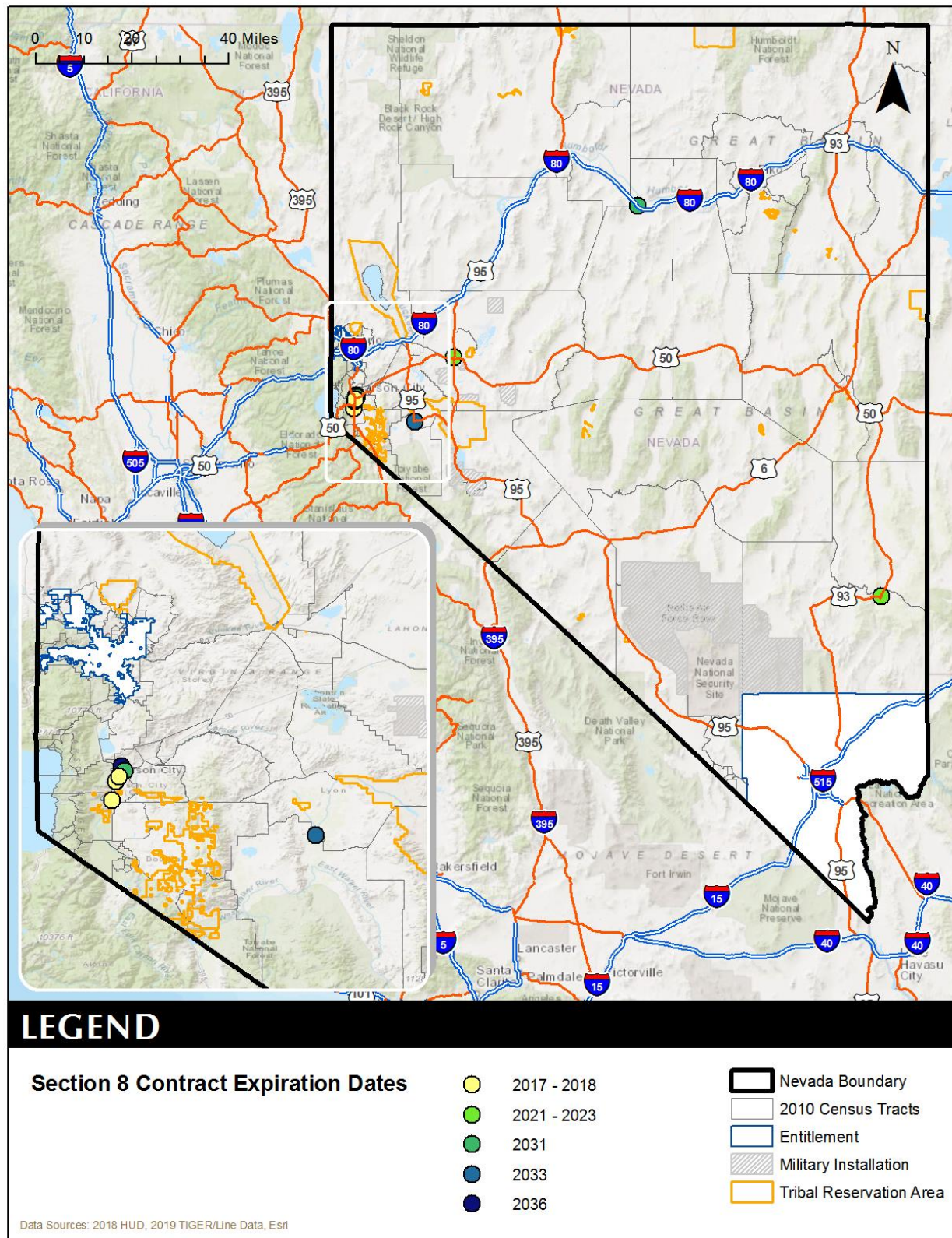
Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

As seen in the Needs Assessment section, as well as information gathered from public input, current housing does not meet the needs of the population. This is seen most readily in the rate of cost burdens in the non-entitlement areas of the State, especially for lower income households. Renter households are more likely to be impacted by cost burdens, and are therefore most likely to not have housing units that meet their needs.

Table MA-10 5
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data

Housing Problem	\$0 to \$20,850	\$20,851 to \$34,750	\$34,751 to \$55,600	\$55,601 to \$69,500	Above \$69,500	Total
Owner-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	80	190	170	70	375	885
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	45	35	20	75	125	300
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	135	150	440	326	640	1,691
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,135	2,765	1,965	460	915	10,240
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,385	2,405	4,275	2,640	5,125	15,830
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	1,065	0	0	0	0	1,065
Has none of the 4 housing problems	1,960	5,025	10,825	8,895	59,850	86,555
Total	8,805	10,570	17,695	12,466	67,030	116,566
Renter-Occupied						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	380	270	185	50	270	1,155
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	270	165	225	40	95	795
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	470	495	460	240	345	2,010
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,250	1,770	440	40	65	7,565
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,135	3,415	3,215	690	215	8,670
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	645	0	0	0	0	645
Has none of the 4 housing problems	1,615	2,085	5,695	4,570	14,180	28,145
Total	9,765	8,200	10,220	5,630	15,170	48,985
Total						
Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	460	460	355	120	645	2,040
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	315	200	245	115	220	1,095
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	605	645	900	566	985	3,701
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,385	4,535	2,405	500	980	17,805
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,520	5,820	7,490	3,330	5,340	24,500
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)	1,710	0	0	0	0	1,710
Has none of the 4 housing problems	3,575	7,110	16,520	13,465	74,030	114,700
Total	18,570	18,770	27,915	18,096	82,200	165,551

Map MA-10.1
Expiring Section 8 Contracts
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2018 HUD, Tigerline



Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Table MA-10.6 shows the results of the Housing and Community Development Survey as it rated various housing needs. The top rated needs for housing include construction of new affordable rental housing, construction of new affordable for-sale housing, and rental housing for very low-income households. This was followed by supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled, first-time home-buyer assistance, and senior-friendly housing.

Table MA-10.6 Providing Decent and Affordable Housing State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following HOUSING activities in the state:						
Construction of new affordable rental housing	23	44	134	376	250	827
Construction of new affordable for-sale housing	19	44	147	370	247	827
Rental housing for very low-income households	25	70	135	344	253	827
Supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled	21	77	159	321	249	827
First-time home-buyer assistance	15	53	196	309	254	827
Senior-friendly housing	20	72	173	307	255	827
Rental assistance	36	94	170	271	256	827
Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs	21	93	231	226	256	827
Preservation of federal subsidized housing	48	108	188	225	258	827
Energy efficient retrofits	27	126	213	198	263	827
Mixed income housing	52	125	196	188	266	827
Rental housing rehabilitation	38	132	212	183	262	827
Homeownership in communities of color	63	120	196	183	265	827
Homeowner housing rehabilitation	26	133	234	163	271	827
Mixed use housing	44	165	208	150	260	827
Downtown housing	48	187	206	125	261	827
Housing demolition	97	292	114	64	260	827
Other	35	6	11	61	714	827

Discussion

The current housing stock may not be meeting the needs of the population in the non-entitlement area of the State, especially those in lower income levels. While the rate and type of market housing production, as described in the following section, may be providing additional housing options, they may not be meeting the needs of a large proportion of households in the State.

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

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	275,300	173,700	(37%)
Median Contract Rent	843	826	(2%)

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

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

Housing Production

The Census Bureau reports building permit authorizations and “per unit” valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family construction usually represents most residential development in the county. Single-family building permit authorizations in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement increased from 1,228 authorizations in 2017 to 1,566 authorizations in 2018.

The real value of single-family building permits increased from 279,142 dollars in 2017 to 279,171 dollars in 2018. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values rising from 174,609 dollars in 2017 to 228,072 dollars in 2018.

The concentration of homeowner households are shown in Map MA-15.1. The highest rates of homeownership were seen outside the larger cities of Carson City and Elko, with some areas exceeding 81.9 percent homeownership rates. In some of the more rural areas of the State, homeownership rates were lower than 58.8 percent. Renter concentrations were spread throughout the non-entitlement areas of the State. This is shown in Map MA-15.2.

Median home values and median contract rents were both highest in the areas adjacent to the more urban areas in the State. The median home value exceeded \$285,100 in these higher cost areas. They were lowest, below \$115,800, in the central and rural parts of the State. A similar pattern was true for median contract rents.

Table MA-15 1
Building Permits and Valuation
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 Census Bureau Data, 1980–2018

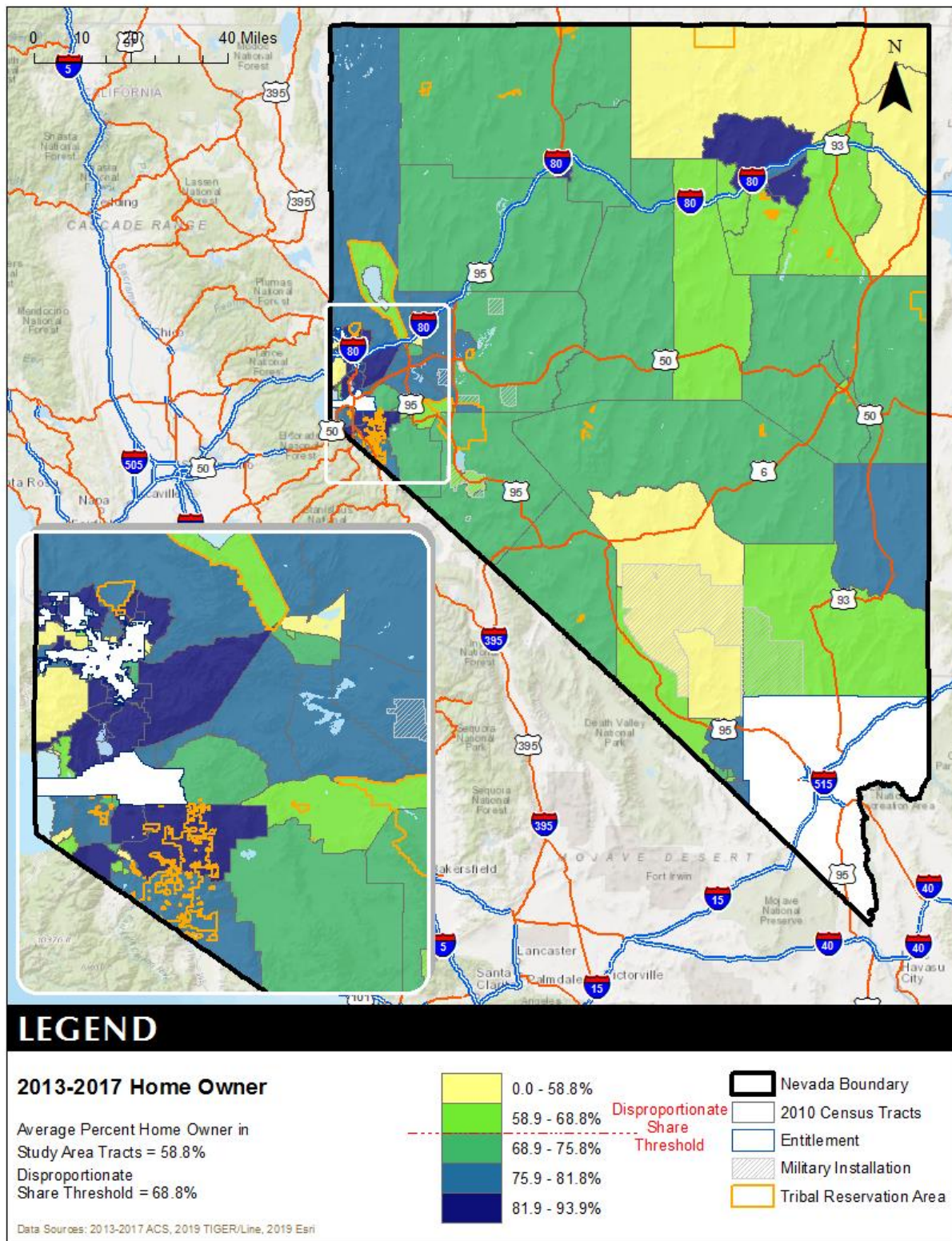
Year	Authorized Construction in Permit Issuing Areas					Per Unit Valuation, (Real 2017\$)	
	Single-Family	Duplex Units	Tri- and Four-Plex	Multi-Family Units	Total Units	Single-Family Units	Multi-Family Units
1980	1,550	54	489	440	2,533	179,044	97,428
1981	1,092	42	257	291	1,682	166,843	96,555
1982	908	10	62	217	1,197	165,932	125,568
1983	1,328	36	95	91	1,550	153,252	33,200
1984	1,446	88	215	113	1,862	175,369	58,005
1985	1,502	98	104	189	1,893	159,572	52,997
1986	1,694	162	54	84	1,994	156,571	46,268
1987	1,747	100	124	191	2,162	159,287	63,884
1988	2,016	70	103	173	2,362	156,328	53,373
1989	2,318	112	65	373	2,868	158,341	55,586
1990	2,018	112	55	179	2,364	175,797	50,184
1991	1,827	36	78	161	2,102	175,274	48,013
1992	2,126	84	12	277	2,499	176,310	88,846
1993	2,550	68	52	85	2,755	170,757	47,174
1994	3,118	54	115	149	3,436	170,267	56,073
1995	2,686	88	200	47	3,021	169,567	59,204
1996	3,000	94	46	65	3,205	164,874	70,093
1997	2,627	50	112	425	3,214	162,479	72,466
1998	2,419	16	34	180	2,649	178,445	85,359
1999	2,387	4	37	36	2,464	182,925	80,663
2000	2,300	0	13	243	2,556	190,733	83,511
2001	2,597	12	31	172	2,812	197,356	72,688
2002	3,035	4	18	36	3,093	232,347	96,767
2003	2,565	34	75	27	2,701	236,790	68,588
2004	3,343	22	78	156	3,599	226,393	66,009
2005	2,893	12	73	168	3,146	247,922	77,513
2006	2,509	34	67	183	2,793	236,311	73,733
2007	1,339	18	4	69	1,430	240,869	88,968
2008	499	8	38	49	594	262,793	67,327
2009	346	8	0	24	378	245,956	107,212
2010	299	18	3	76	396	247,521	137,423
2011	415	14	4	112	545	240,495	109,029
2012	679	30	9	258	976	220,765	105,795
2013	885	16	69	138	1,108	252,170	93,187
2014	852	6	4	184	1,046	280,454	107,970
2015	899	2	12	60	973	268,459	93,552
2016	1,020	2	0	72	1,094	288,160	117,342
2017	1,228	0	23	42	1,293	279,142	204,194
2018	1,566	2	0	135	1,703	279,171	98,342

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	55,799	12.2%
\$500-999	264,361	57.9%
\$1,000-1,499	111,758	24.5%
\$1,500-1,999	18,012	3.9%
\$2,000 or more	6,986	1.5%
Total	456,916	100.0%

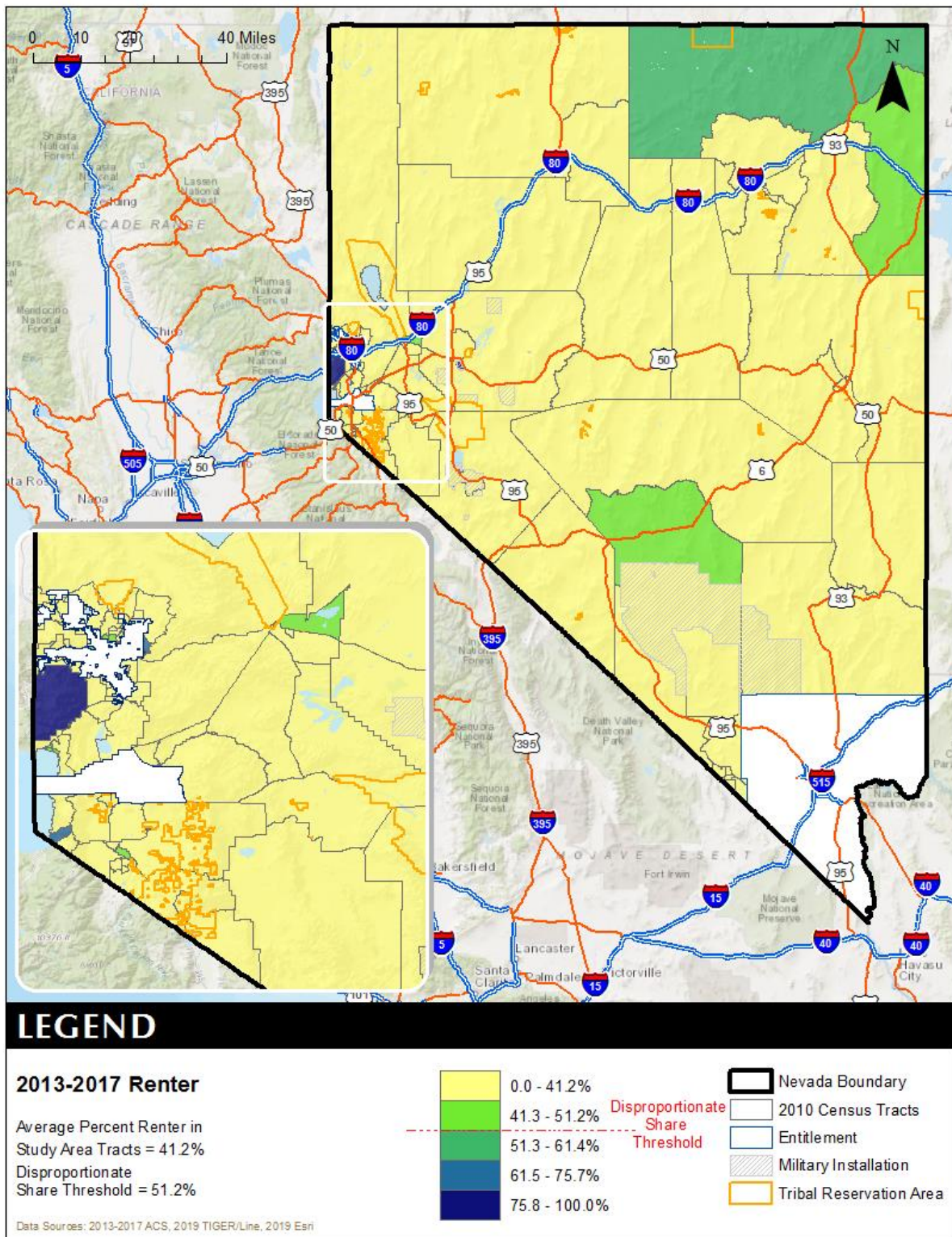
Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

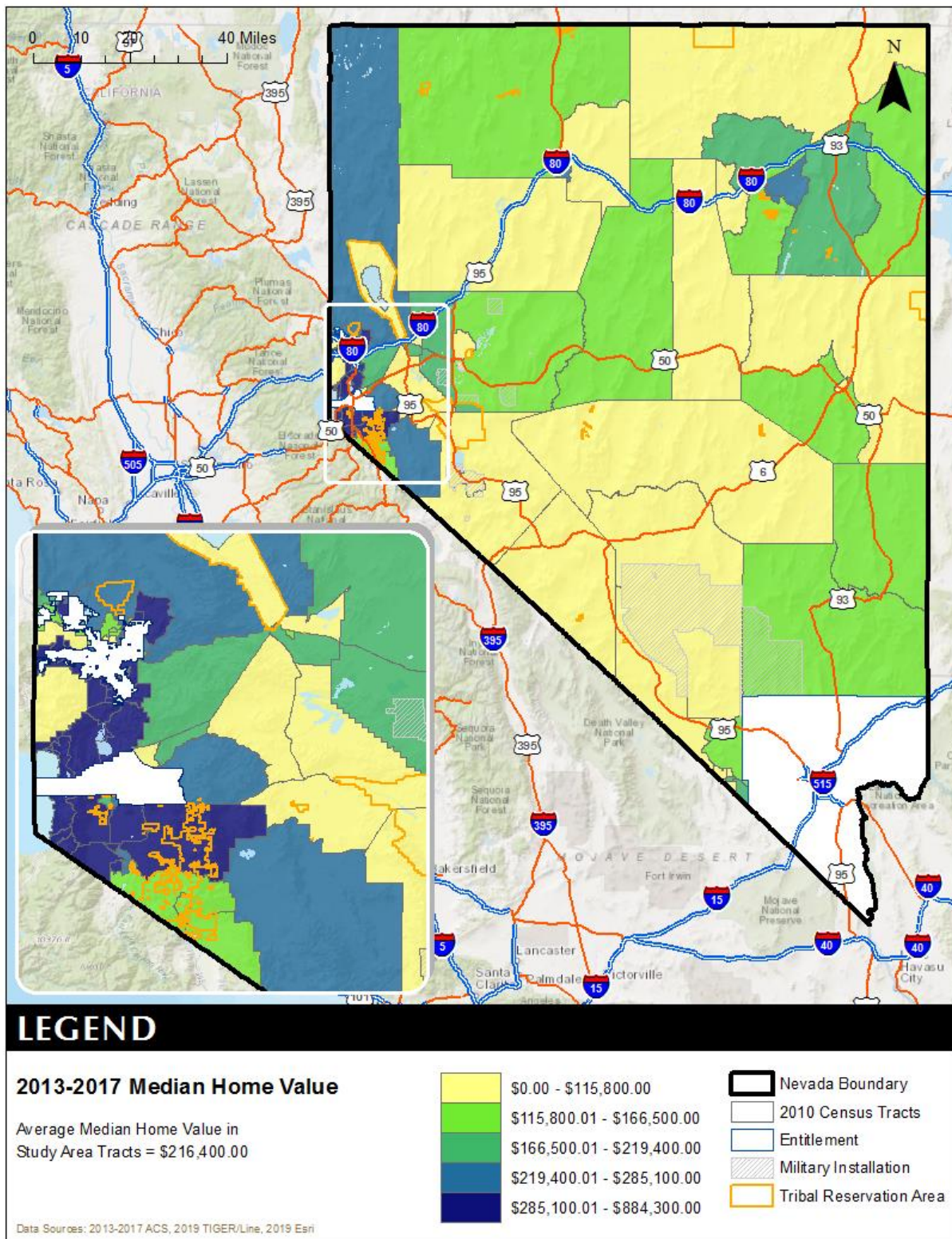
Map MA-15.1
2017 Homeowner Households
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



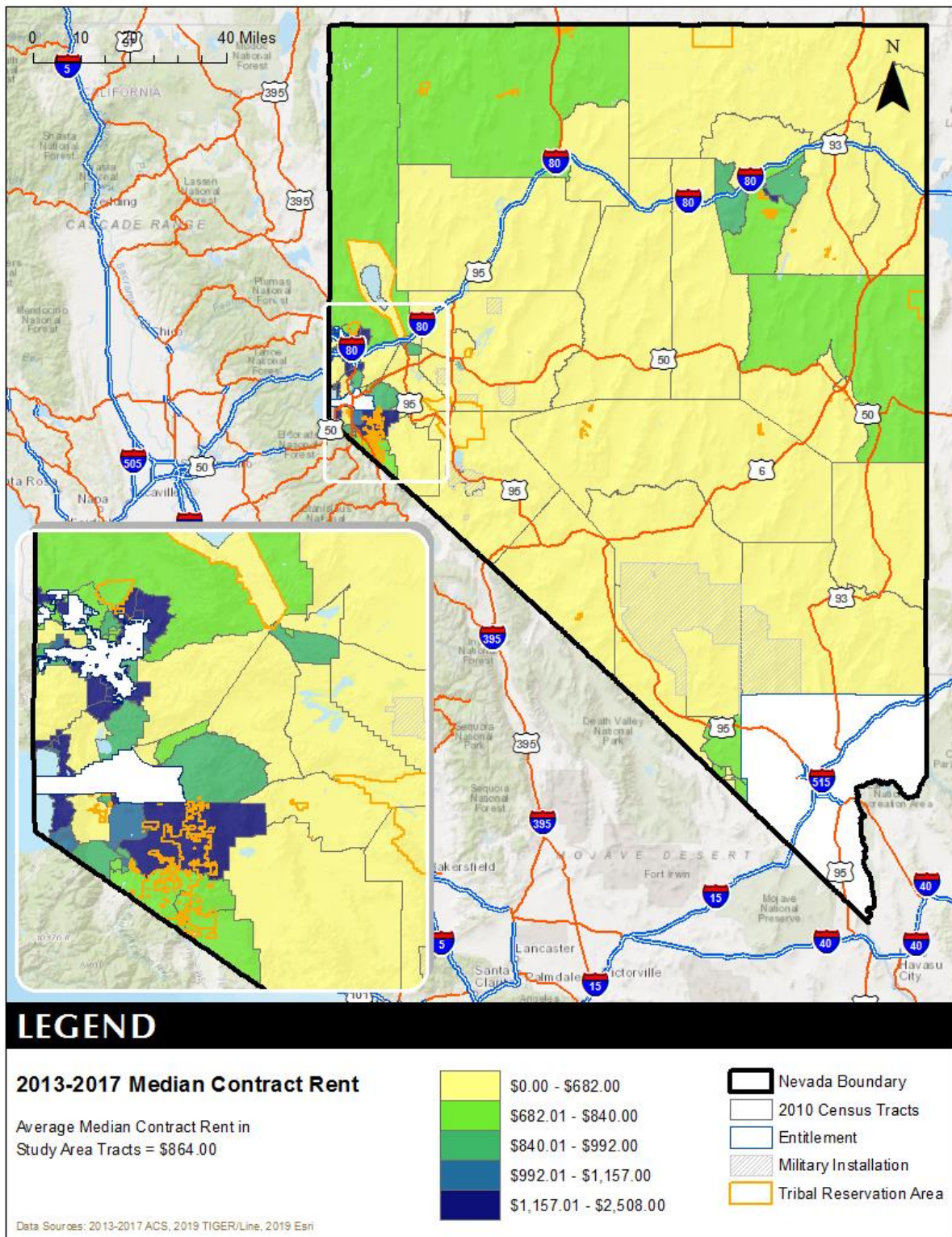
Map MA-15.2
2017 Renter Households
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-15.3
2017 Median Home Value
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-15.4
2017 Median Contract Rent
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	12,410	No Data
50% HAMFI	64,035	38,805
80% HAMFI	244,795	116,680
100% HAMFI	No Data	181,240
Total	321,240	336,725

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As demonstrated by the housing needs and cost burden sections in the Needs Assessment, there is a significant amount of the population that faces housing challenges. Low income households are particularly prone to facing cost burdens. This points to the fact that there is not sufficient housing options for all households, especially those at lower income levels. Additionally, public input comments indicated there is a significant need for affordable housing options for lower income households.

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

The State of Nevada Non-Entitlement saw a significant increase in housing prices in recent years. If trends continue, the area will see increasing rent and home values. This would lead to additional households facing cost burdens.

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

All though there are no single set of statewide HOME or Fair Market Rents, there are HOME and Fair Market rents that vary depending on the city or county. Currently, the majority of the fair market rents are below the area median rents. We believe this is due to a population boom being seen in some counties throughout Nevada which is driving the rents up in the private housing market and putting strain on the affordable housing stock. Furthermore, the Area Median Rental (AMR) takes into consideration the rental price of all units. With a low rental vacancy rate throughout the state, rental rates of unoccupied units available for rent tend to be higher than both the AMRs and the HUD FMR rates. To combat these issues Nevada is using its HUD funding to prioritize new construction and rehabilitation of affordable multifamily rental housing in order to grow and maintain the affordable housing stock. In most rural communities emphasis has been placed on rehabilitating existing affordable units due to the age of the properties. Furthermore, costs of new construction in specific rural areas is increasing, requiring local city and county innovative interventions.

Discussion

The cost of housing in the non-entitlement areas continues to be out of reach for many low to moderate income households. This is reflected in the proportion of lower income households facing cost burdens and other housing problems. It is anticipated that housing cost burdens will continue to be a major factor for many households in the area and demonstrates the need for additional affordable housing options.

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

Introduction

The following section will describe the condition of housing in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. Many of the already existing affordable rental properties located throughout rural Nevada are older and require rehabilitation to maintain the comfort and safety of low income households. NHD is prioritizing Multi-Family rehabilitation in the rural areas due to the age of affordable units in the existing housing stock.

Definitions

Substandard Condition and not Suitable for Rehab: By local definition, dwelling units that are in such poor condition as to be neither structurally nor financially feasible for rehabilitation.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehab: By local definition, dwelling units that do not meet standard conditions but are both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. This does not include units that require only cosmetic work, correction or minor livability problems or maintenance work.

Substantial Amendment: A major change in an approved housing strategy. It involves a change to the five- year strategy, which may be occasioned by a decision to undertake activities or programs inconsistent with that strategy.

Substantial Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation of residential property at an average cost for the project in excess of \$25,000 per dwelling unit.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	160,234	29%	208,394	46%
With two selected Conditions	3,968	1%	19,397	4%
With three selected Conditions	254	0%	929	0%
With four selected Conditions	32	0%	30	0%
No selected Conditions	395,305	71%	228,166	50%
Total	559,793	101%	456,916	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	194,045	35%	132,534	29%
1980-1999	239,138	43%	196,721	43%
1950-1979	115,571	21%	115,782	25%
Before 1950	11,039	2%	11,879	3%
Total	559,793	101%	456,916	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table MA-20.1 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 16.9 percent of households in 2010 and 21.9 percent of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 2.6 percent of households in 2017 and 2.9 percent of households in 2010.

Table MA-20 1 Households by Year Home Built State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Year Built	2010 Five-Year ACS		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Households	% of Total	Households	% of Total
1939 or Earlier	4,715	2.9%	4,460	2.6%
1940 to 1949	3,276	2.0%	2,778	1.6%
1950 to 1959	4,759	2.9%	4,776	2.8%
1960 to 1969	10,388	6.4%	10,693	6.3%
1970 to 1979	31,420	19.4%	31,212	18.5%
1980 to 1989	33,151	20.5%	31,240	18.5%
1990 to 1999	46,633	28.8%	42,537	25.2%
2000 to 2009	27,412	16.9%	37,058	21.9%
2010 or Later	.	.	4,196	2.5%
Total	161,754	100.0%	168,950	100.0%

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	126,610	23%	127,661	28%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	126,480	23%	57,475	13%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

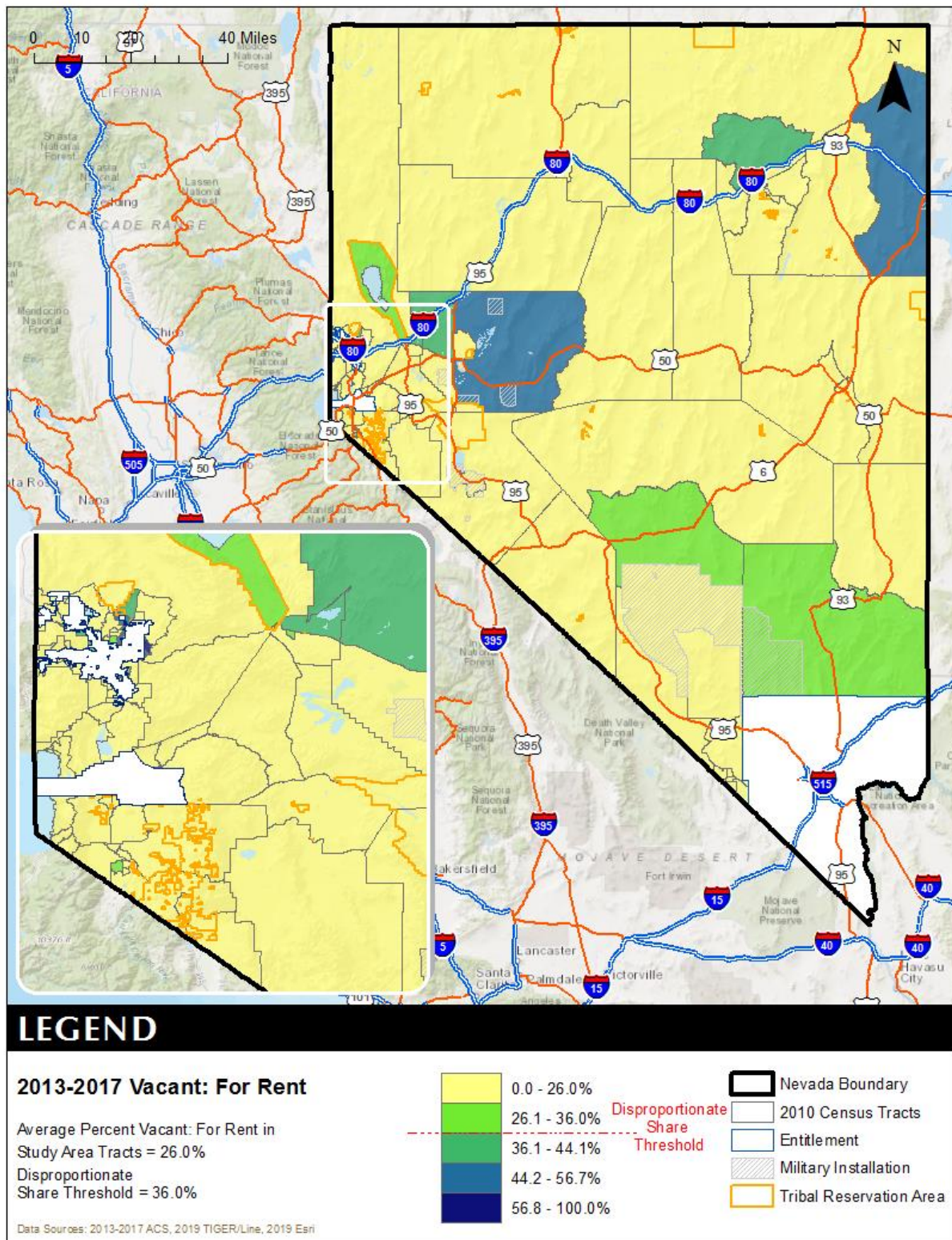
By 2017, for rent units accounted for 11.0 percent of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 6.9 percent. "Other" vacant units accounted for 33.7 percent of vacant units, representing a total of 9,903 "other" vacant units.

Table MA-20 2 Disposition of Vacant Housing Units State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2010 Census & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data				
Disposition	2010 Census		2017 Five-Year ACS	
	Units	% of Total	Units	% of Total
For Rent	6,336	22.6%	3,240	11.0%
For Sale	3,631	13.0%	2,031	6.9%
Rented Not Occupied	304	1.1%	412	1.4%
Sold Not Occupied	835	3.0%	1,086	3.7%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	9,443	33.8%	12,590	42.8%
For Migrant Workers	197	0.7%	132	0.4%
Other Vacant	7,229	25.8%	9,903	33.7%
Total	27,975	100.0%	29,394	100.0%

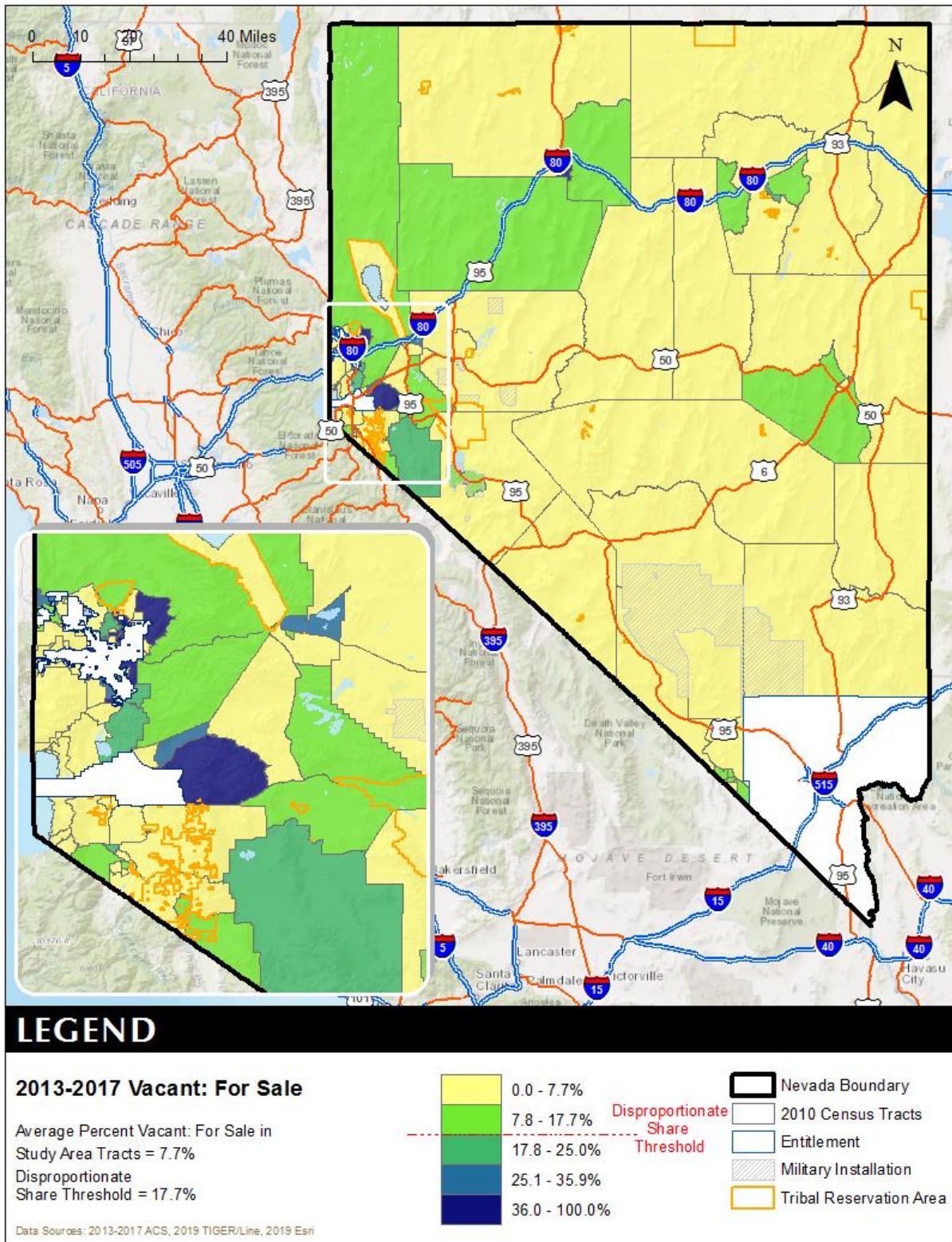
Map MA-20.1 shows the concentration of vacant units for rent, according to 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data. While there were pockets of these units in various parts of the state, there tended to more in the eastern and central part of Nevada. The same was true for vacant for

sale units, as seen in Map MA-20.2. “Other” vacant units are shown for both 2010 and 2017. The concentration of these units shifted somewhat between 2010 and 2017. By 2017, these units tended to be found in central Nevada at the highest rate. “Other” vacant units are not for sale or for rent and are not otherwise available to the marketplace. These units can become problematic if concentrated in certain areas and may create a “blighting” effect.

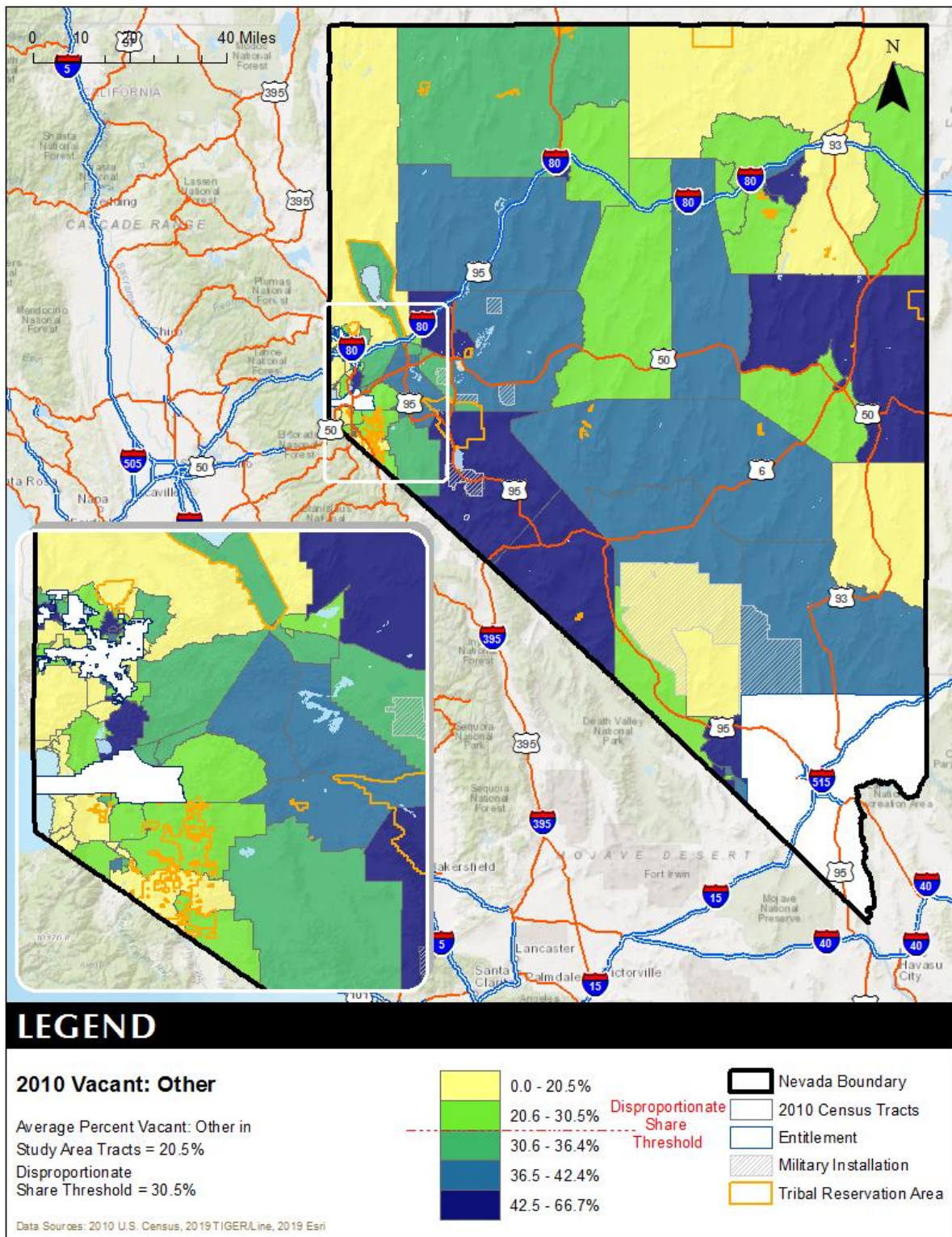
Map MA-20.1
2017 Vacant for Rent
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



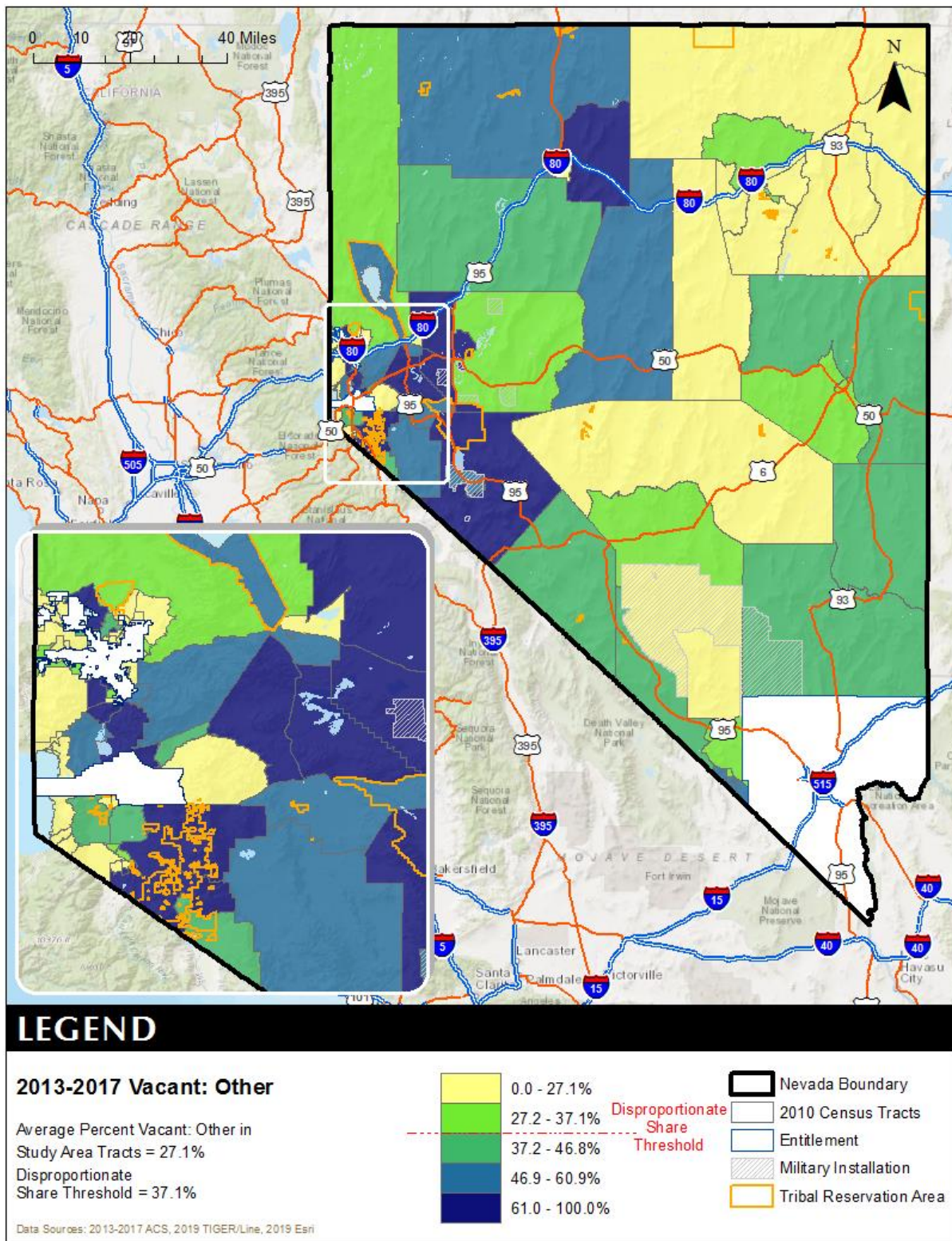
Map MA-20.2
2017 Vacant for Sale
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-20.3
2010 “Other” Vacant
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2010 Census, Tigerline



Map MA-20.4
2017 “Other” Vacant
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As seen in Section MA-10, Table MA-10.4, there is a high need for owner rehabilitation. Rental rehabilitation is seen as a slightly higher need than owner rehabilitation only due to number of units. The age of the housing stock does may not indicate a high level of need for rehabilitation for units on a large scale, but the need is eminent as many houses in the rural areas of the state are very old and in dire need of rehabilitation to remain livable. Multi-unit construction is not generally viable in the frontier areas of the state, and rehabilitation of all units remains priority in those areas. Homeowner rehabilitation is funded by the AAHTF.

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

Table MA-20.3 shows the risk of lead-based paint for households with young children present. As seen therein, there are an estimated 6,530 households built between 1940 and 1979 with young children present, and 521 built prior to 1939.

Table MA-20 3 Vintage of Households by Income and Presence of Young Children State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2012–2016 HUD CHAS Data			
Income	One or more children age 6 or younger	No children age 6 or younger	Total
Built 1939 or Earlier			
\$0 to \$20,850	30	575	605
\$20,851 to \$34,750	85	570	655
\$34,751 to \$55,600	175	760	935
\$55,601 to \$69,500	41	345	386
Above \$69,500	190	1,720	1,910
Total	521	3,970	4,491
Built 1940 to 1979			
\$0 to \$20,850	1,015	5,905	6,920
\$20,851 to \$34,750	1,225	5,885	7,110
\$34,751 to \$55,600	1,550	8,265	9,815
\$55,601 to \$69,500	735	4,370	5,105
Above \$69,500	2,005	18,760	20,765
Total	6,530	43,185	49,715
Built 1980 or Later			
\$0 to \$20,850	1,845	9,210	11,055
\$20,851 to \$34,750	1,915	9,115	11,030
\$34,751 to \$55,600	2,890	14,260	17,150
\$55,601 to \$69,500	2,320	10,270	12,590
Above \$69,500	6,745	52,780	59,525
Total	15,715	95,635	111,350
Total			
\$0 to \$20,850	2,890	15,690	18,580
\$20,851 to \$34,750	3,225	15,570	18,795
\$34,751 to \$55,600	4,615	23,285	27,900
\$55,601 to \$69,500	3,096	14,985	18,081
Above \$69,500	8,940	73,260	82,200
Total	22,766	142,790	165,556

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

Introduction

The State of Nevada does not directly operate public and assisted housing properties but supports the efforts of public housing authorities across the state. Public housing agencies in the state include the Reno Housing Authority (RHA), the Rural Nevada Housing Authority (RNHA), and the Southern Nevada Housing Authority (SNHA). Nevada Housing Division (NHD) partners closely with these agencies to fund and provide tenant-based voucher programs and other housing assistance to low-income households.

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0		1,463	47	1,416	579	0	1,319
# of accessible units									

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

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Nevada state agencies involved in the creation of this plan do not directly operate or maintain public housing units however they work closely with the public housing agencies who do have public housing developments and are responsible for maintaining the number and physical condition of these rental units.

Public Housing Condition

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

While the State of Nevada is not directly involved in these activities, NHD does work with the public housing authorities to fund some restoration and revitalization of their units.

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

While the State of Nevada does not directly maintain or provide public housing units or the maintenance of these units, it supports the public housing agencies across the state and their effort to maintain and improve the living environments of low and moderate income families who are residing at their public housing properties.

Discussion:

Not applicable to a Statewide plan.

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

Introduction

The following section describes the facilities and services available in the Nevada Balance of State (RNCoC) service area.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Current & New	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	95		11	83	
Households with Only Adults	49		0	150	
Chronically Homeless Households				20	
Veterans				101	
Unaccompanied Youth	4				

Table 40 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

There are currently a number of organizations in the State of Nevada that offer a variety of services to both aid those who have become homeless and to prevent persons from becoming homeless. A partial list of the organizations providing services to the homeless population is provided in Table NA-30.1. Services to aid the homeless include: health clinics, housing referrals, addiction aid, employment readiness skills training, domestic/sexual abuse support, and veteran support.

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

According to information from the RNCoC and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, there are a number of facilities within the state that offer shelter and facilities to homeless persons in Nevada. A partial List of organizations offering shelter facilities to homeless persons are listed in Table MA-20.4.

Table MA-30.1 Homeless Service Providers State of Nevada Rural Nevada CoC (Balance of State) 2019 HIC
Homeless Service Providers
Carson Advocates to End Domestic Violence (AEDV) Carson Friends In Service Helping (FISH) Churchill County Douglas County Elko County White Pine County Mineral County Nye County Social Services Lyon County Human Services First Presbyterian Church of Carson City Elko Friends In Service Helping (FISH) Humboldt County Human Services Nevada Rural Housing Authority Northern Nevada Veterans Resource Center Winnemucca Domestic Violence Services

Narrative: Service Providers within the RNCOC work collaboratively to provide services and links to other providers statewide. These services include health, mental health, and employment services, education and legal service that complement services targeted to homeless persons, and include services targeted to homeless persons. Though the table above does not list all collaborators, all services mentioned are offered statewide.

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

Introduction

There are a variety of services available in the State for special needs populations, including at-risk youth, seniors, substance abuse, and persons with disabilities.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	21
PH in facilities	35
STRMU	30
ST or TH facilities	5
PH placement	0

Table 41 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

ELDERLY AND FRAIL ELDERLY PERSONS

In Nevada, support for the elderly population is provided by the Aging and Disability Services Division, within the State's Department of Health and Human Services. This Division administers a wide variety of senior based services with the mission to ensure the provision of effective supports and services to meet the needs of individuals and families, helping them lead independent meaningful and dignified lives. Some of the programs for seniors include advocacy, resource centers, health services, and caregiver resources.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (MENTAL, PHYSICAL, DEVELOPMENTAL)

The State's Aging and Disability Services Division (ADSD) has a variety of services for persons with disabilities. Programs include those for infants and toddlers with disabilities, persons with intellectual disabilities, and persons with physical disabilities. Services offered include access to Aging and Disability Resource Center, behavioral consultations, counseling, family support services, and nutrition, among others. The ADSD works under the philosophy of accessibility, accountability, culturally and linguistically appropriate services, ethics, mutual respect, timeliness, and transparency.

PEOPLE WITH ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUG ADDICTIONS

The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency is a part of Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, a division of the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services. The

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA) administers programs and activities that provide community-based prevention and treatment. SAPTA manages the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT Block Grant), which consists of federal dollars provided to states for specific alcohol and drug abuse programs. The program receives community input and recommendations through the Substance Abuse Advisory Board.

The State of Nevada has been allocated \$847,000 for the Recovery Housing Program (RHP) and will co-ordinate with SAPTA and other appropriate agencies and non-profits when further details are forthcoming. An amendment to the 2020-2024 and the 2020 Annual Action Plan will be required to include the construction project.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Nevada Network against Domestic Violence provides statewide advocacy, education and support for service organizations. The Network's mission is to promote social change and empower women and all persons affected by domestic violence, NNADV is an inclusive network which supports member programs, communities, and individuals to work on the elimination of domestic violence and the core issues of societal oppression.

Services for victims of domestic abuse are provided by a variety of non-profit and faith-based organizations across the state. Many of the shelters have 24-hour crisis lines and offer temporary housing, advocacy, referral programs, counseling, and transportation, as well as many other services.

PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS AND THEIR FAMILIES

A combination of private non-profit providers and the Department of Health and Human Services provide HIV/AIDS services in Nevada. As part of the effort to combat HIV in the state, the Department orchestrates the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programs.

HIV testing and services are provided by numerous public health clinics throughout the state. Free HIV testing is also provided by many non-profit organizations along with a bevy of other services, such as case management, transitional housing, housing referrals, food pantries, direct financial assistance, support groups and mental health counseling.

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

Each county in rural Nevada participates in their local coordinated intake and assessment system, which ensures persons who do not have adequate housing are referred to available services.

Many of these agencies participate in the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCOC), which governs service provisions and standards. Intake agencies utilize the Vulnerability Index & Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) and the Family VI-SPDAT provided by the RNCOC to prioritize people who are considered high priority for housing and services. The Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA) provides housing vouchers funded with the state's Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) to persons who score highest in the VI-SPDAT and Family VI-SPDAT until a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher is made available. Households receiving these

vouchers are case managed by county social services agencies and other homeless service providers to ensure long term stability. Many agencies utilize ESG and Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds to pay for case management and other housing stabilization services. The Nevada Housing Division (NHD) has also partnered with the state's Medicaid agency, Money Follows the Person, and with local tax credit rental properties to launch a new HUD funded 811 PRA program. The 811 program focuses on providing unit-based subsidies for the provision of rental units to low-income individuals living with disabilities across the state.

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

HOME and HTF funds prioritize new construction and rehabilitation of multifamily rental properties that have preferences for special needs households, veterans etc. HOME funds support housing assistance to households at 80% AMI and below and HTF support housing assistance to households at 30% AMI and below.

The State of Nevada will continue to fund ESG programs to serve homeless clients with housing and appropriate supportive services. The State's one year goals for FY 2020 include supporting efforts to provide housing in the form of emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing, homeless outreach, as well as funding services and homeless prevention activities. ESG funds will also support HMIS data entry system and administration of the activities.

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

This question is not applicable as this Con Pan is for the State of Nevada which does not fall under the definition of an Entitlement or Consortia. However, NHD staff, specifically the ESG, HOME, HTF and AAHTF administrators, attend all RNCoC meetings and are in regular communication with the SNCoC and NNCoC. These relationships between the Nevada CoC's and the State of Nevada are crucial in determining funding priorities and understanding each grantee's specific needs and barriers.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The Housing and Community Development survey found that the biggest barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of lot or land, the cost of materials, the cost of labor, and the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality.

Table MA-40.1 Providing Decent and Affordable Housing State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey	
Question	Response
Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:	
Cost of land or lot	357
Cost of materials	295
Cost of labor	293
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	272
Lack of affordable housing development policies	255
Construction fees	216
Permitting process	214
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	195
Permitting fees	194
Lack of available land	175
Impact fees	172
Density or other zoning requirements	172
Lack of water	143
Lack of other infrastructure	141
Lack of sewer system	101
Lack of water system	97
Building codes	90
Lot size	74
ADA codes	56

In addition, the State conducted its 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and identified several contributing factors and fair housing issues. These are described in further detail in section SP-55.

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

Introduction

The following section describes the economic atmosphere in the non-entitlement areas of Nevada. This section utilizes, along with other sources, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Labor Statics (BLS) data. BLS data can be calculated down to the city level, and therefore, is shown in this section to represent the non-entitlement areas. BEA data is only available at the County level and reflects the entirety of the State of Nevada.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	13,842	15,714	10	15	5
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	27,391	24,079	19	22	3
Construction	10,452	7,890	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	16,144	10,233	11	10	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,133	3,683	4	3	-1
Information	1,634	1,031	1	1	0
Manufacturing	10,790	8,514	8	8	0
Other Services	4,365	3,277	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	8,508	4,861	6	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	18,929	13,125	13	12	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	8,009	5,248	6	5	-1
Wholesale Trade	5,544	3,157	4	3	-1
Total	131,741	100,812	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	206,443
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	185,834
Unemployment Rate	10.02
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	25.28
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.25

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table MA-45.1 shows labor force statistics for State of Nevada Non-Entitlement between 1990 and 2018. The unemployment rate in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement was 4.7 percent in 2018, with 61,605 unemployed persons and 1,310,366 in the labor force. The statewide unemployment rate in 2018 was 4.6 percent. In 2017, 1,210,899 people were employed, 66,213 were unemployed, and the labor force totaled 1,277,112 people.

Table MA-45 1 Labor Force Statistics State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 1990 - 2018 BLS Data					
Year	State of Nevada Non-Entitlement				Statewide
	Unemployment	Employment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate
1990	25,954	532,260	558,214	4.6%	4.7%
1991	34,760	553,856	588,616	5.9%	5.8%
1992	41,002	571,598	612,600	6.7%	6.7%
1993	45,107	600,668	645,775	7.0%	6.8%
1994	43,392	643,698	687,090	6.3%	6.2%
1995	40,447	675,698	716,145	5.6%	5.6%
1996	38,779	721,461	760,240	5.1%	5.0%
1997	35,793	769,099	804,892	4.4%	4.4%
1998	36,000	804,139	840,139	4.3%	4.2%
1999	35,834	845,413	881,247	4.1%	4.0%
2000	39,442	885,854	925,296	4.3%	4.2%
2001	51,174	914,089	965,263	5.3%	5.2%
2002	56,013	926,335	982,348	5.7%	5.6%
2003	51,381	947,999	999,380	5.1%	5.1%
2004	44,521	983,759	1,028,280	4.3%	4.3%
2005	44,267	1,027,485	1,071,752	4.1%	4.1%
2006	45,943	1,079,134	1,125,077	4.1%	4.0%
2007	53,114	1,112,739	1,165,853	4.6%	4.5%
2008	80,340	1,116,961	1,197,301	6.7%	6.7%
2009	134,720	1,050,999	1,185,719	11.4%	11.3%
2010	162,690	1,030,233	1,192,923	13.6%	13.5%
2011	157,468	1,048,420	1,205,888	13.1%	13.0%
2012	135,156	1,074,506	1,209,662	11.2%	11.2%
2013	116,978	1,097,042	1,214,020	9.6%	9.6%
2014	97,162	1,124,115	1,221,277	8.0%	7.9%
2015	84,630	1,152,632	1,237,262	6.8%	6.8%
2016	72,954	1,177,290	1,250,244	5.8%	5.7%
2017	66,213	1,210,899	1,277,112	5.2%	5.1%
2018	61,605	1,248,761	1,310,366	4.7%	4.6%

Diagram NA-45.1 shows the unemployment rate for both the State and the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. During the 1990's the average rate for the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement was 5.3 percent, which compared to 5.3 percent statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 5.6 percent, which compared to 5.6 percent statewide. Since 2010, the average unemployment rate was 8.6 percent. Over the course of the entire period the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement had an average unemployment rate of 6.7, which was higher than the State rate of 6.6 percent.

Diagram MA-45.1
Annual Unemployment Rate
State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
1990 – 2018 BLS Data

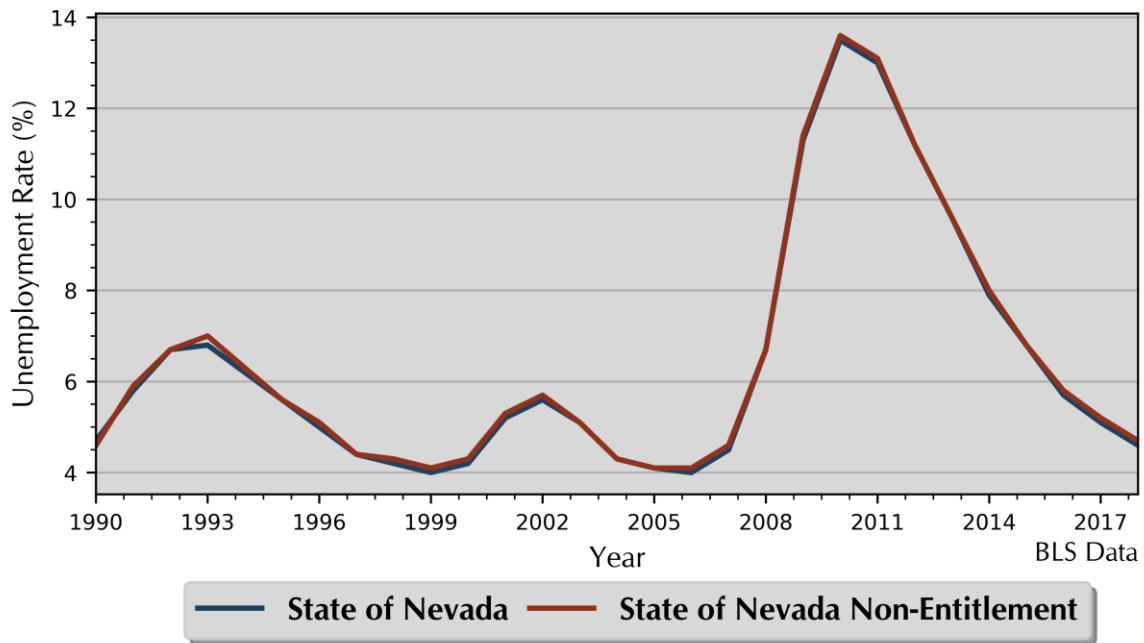
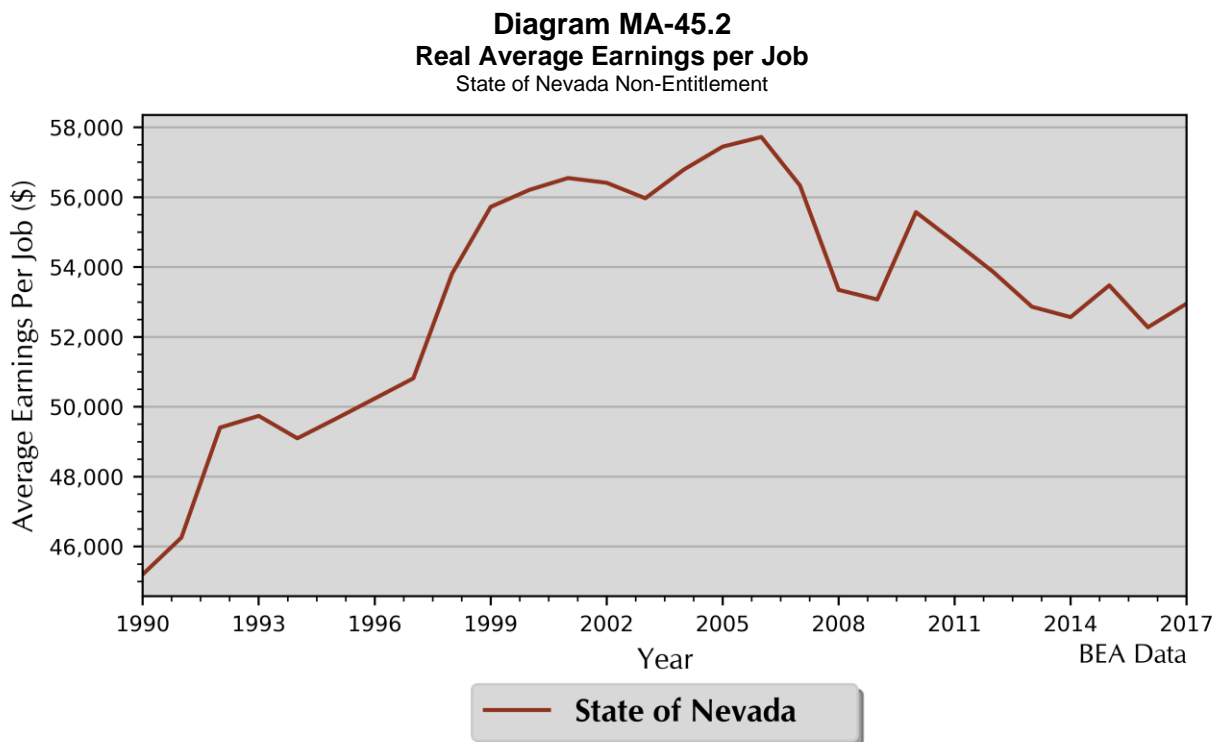


Diagram MA-45.2 shows real average earnings per job for the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement from 1990 to 2017. Over this period the average earning per job for the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement was 53,147 dollars.



Occupations by Sector	Number of People Median Income
Management, business and financial	37,533
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	7,737
Service	21,478
Sales and office	43,681
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	25,634
Production, transportation and material moving	13,624

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	120,601	69%
30-59 Minutes	35,968	20%
60 or More Minutes	19,231	11%
Total	175,800	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	16,374	2,318	9,689
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	41,719	5,402	18,362
Some college or Associate's degree	58,872	5,129	22,181
Bachelor's degree or higher	36,253	1,394	9,500

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade	510	1,664	3,266	5,024	3,462
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,878	5,449	4,159	8,872	6,689
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	12,266	14,482	13,997	37,179	22,547
Some college, no degree	10,988	14,314	13,616	38,160	21,539
Associate's degree	1,793	4,130	4,943	11,339	5,935
Bachelor's degree	1,325	6,147	6,650	18,284	10,304
Graduate or professional degree	134	2,284	3,154	10,968	6,242

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	1,861,255
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,647,444
Some college or Associate's degree	4,247,496
Bachelor's degree	4,266,738
Graduate or professional degree	4,805,912

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education

Education and employment data from the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS is presented in Table MA-45.2, Table MA-45.3, and Table MA-45.4. In 2017, 205,912 people were in the labor force, including 190,857 employed and 15,055 unemployed people. The unemployment rate for State of Nevada Non-Entitlement was estimated at 7.3 percent in 2017.

Table MA-45 2 Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS Data	
Employment Status	2017 Five-Year ACS
Employed	190,857
Unemployed	15,055
Labor Force	205,912
Unemployment Rate	7.3%

Table MA-45.3, and Table MA-45.4 show educational attainment in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement. In 2017, 89.1 percent of households had a high school education or greater, including 30.1 percent with a high school diploma or equivalent, 37.0 percent with some college, 12.5 percent with a Bachelor's Degree, and 7.2 percent with a graduate or professional degree.

Table MA-45 3 High School or Greater Education State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS Data	
Education Level	Households
High School or Greater	150,611
Total Households	168,950
Percent High School or Above	89.1%

Table MA-45 4 Educational Attainment State of Nevada Non-Entitlement 2017 Five-Year ACS Data		
Education Level	2017 5-year ACS	Percent
Less Than High School	45,061	13.1%
High School or Equivalent	103,662	30.1%
Some College or Associates Degree	127,383	37.0%
Bachelor's Degree	42,886	12.5%
Graduate or Professional Degree	24,923	7.2%
Total Population Above 18 years	343,915	100.0%

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

According to the Business Activity Table, the largest numbers of workers work in Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations and Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction. This is followed by Retail Trade and Education and Health Care Services.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs in the state:

The HCD survey found the highest rated needs for business and economic development include the provision of job training, the retention of existing businesses, and fostering businesses with higher paying jobs.

Table MA-45.5 Providing a Suitable Living Environment State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey						
Question	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Missing	Total
Please rate the need for the following BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT activities in Nevada:						
Provision of job training	8	41	182	300	296	827
Retention of existing businesses	11	37	199	284	296	827
Foster businesses with higher paying jobs	17	48	190	270	302	827
Attraction of new businesses	17	73	194	246	297	827
Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures	19	85	202	223	298	827
Expansion of existing businesses	11	70	241	194	311	827
Provision of working capital for businesses	19	106	230	168	304	827
Enhancement of businesses infrastructure	17	87	248	166	309	827
Provision of technical assistance for businesses	17	119	238	152	301	827
Provision of venture capital	37	130	211	134	315	827
Investment as equity partners	37	143	210	127	310	827
Development of business incubators	32	147	215	111	322	827
Development of business parks	51	193	174	93	316	827
Other	20	2	7	28	770	827

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

COVID-19 pandemic caused state-wide shutdowns and stay-at-home orders and now, as parts of Nevada's strategy to start relaxing these strict measures, small businesses need to think about what's next and how they will adapt and move forward safely and sustainably. The State has a number of programs to promote business recovery, in addition to federal programs. These include:⁶

⁶ <https://www.diversifynevada.com/covid-19-reopening-guidance-and-assistance/>

Nevada's Collateral Support Program

Nevada's State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) is offering The Collateral Support Program. Program seeks to enable small businesses to acquire the necessary financing that might otherwise be unavailable due to a collateral shortfall. The program will supply pledged cash collateral accounts to lenders to achieve this goal for approved projects to enhance the collateral coverage of borrowers.

Nevada Opportunity Fund

Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is offering this fund to Startup companies. Startups with business plans are welcome to apply and can borrow up to \$25,000. Existing small businesses can borrow up to \$50,000 unsecured or \$100,000 secured.

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

The Housing Community Development survey indicated that many people in the State have a high level of need for job training, including training opportunities for youth. These activities were the highly rated needs for business and economic development in the State.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Learn & Earn Advanced-career Pathways (LEAP)

As the standard template for career pathway development in Nevada, LEAP integrates education, government and industry in a standardized process to ensure that workers have the skills they need to succeed in both the short – and long-term in the New Nevada, that education institutions know what they need to teach, and that companies have a qualified workforce. LEAP is designed to be a dynamic and responsive framework.⁷

Workforce Innovations for the New Nevada (WINN)

One of the opportunities for companies looking to expand or locate their business operation in Nevada is the State's ready and willing workforce, as well as Nevada's commitment to create training programs that will equip workers with the skills needed by our employers.⁸

WINN represents the first workforce development training program of its kind in Nevada and is a commitment to businesses to arm them with the skilled employees that they need. The program is administered by GOED in coordination Nevada System of Higher Education, the Governor's Office of Workforce Innovations, the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, and the Nevada Department of Education. Since its inception, WINN has made more than \$8 million in strategic investments to enable accelerated on-ramps to high-skill and high wage jobs in a New Nevada.

⁷ <https://www.diversifynevada.com/why-nevada/workforce-development/>

⁸ <https://www.diversifynevada.com/why-nevada/workforce-development/>

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

The State of Nevada, through the Governor's Office of Economic Development, offers a variety of incentives to help qualifying companies make the decision to do business in the state, including sales tax abatements on capital equipment purchases, sales and use tax deferral on capital equipment purchases, abatements on personal and modified business taxes, real property tax abatements for recycling, assistance with the cost of intellectual property development, and employee training grants. The State now offers abatements on aviation parts and data centers, as well.⁹

Discussion

The economy in the State of Nevada Non-Entitlement showed an unemployment rate at 4.7 percent in 2018. The average earning per job had grown until the recent recession then stagnated. In 2017, some 89.1 percent of households had a high school education or greater, including 30.1 percent with a high school diploma or equivalent, 37.0 percent with some college, 12.5 percent with a Bachelor's Degree, and 7.2 percent with a graduate or professional degree.

⁹ <https://www.diversifynevada.com/programs/incentives/>

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As seen in Map MA-50.1, there are concentrations of housing problems found on the western and eastern edges of the State. These areas have housing problems at a rate above 33.8 percent, compared to areas with rates below 25.1 percent in other parts of the State. In this map, the definition of "concentration" is any area that sees a disproportionate share of housing problems, counted as any area that experiences housing problems at a rate at least ten (10) percentage higher than the area average.

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

American Indian households were found to have a disproportionate share in the northern and western part of the State, primarily in areas in and adjacent to Native American Reservations. Hispanic households were also seen at a disproportionate rate in the northeastern corner and southwestern edge of the State in 2017. This is shown in Map MA-50.3.

Poverty is shown in Map MA-50.4. The highest concentrations of poverty were in western and northern Nevada.

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

The housing markets in these area tended to have a higher proportion of renter households, as shown in Map MA-15.2. In addition, median home values and median contract rents tended to be lower in these areas than in other areas in the State. This is shown in Maps MA-15.3 and MA-15.4.

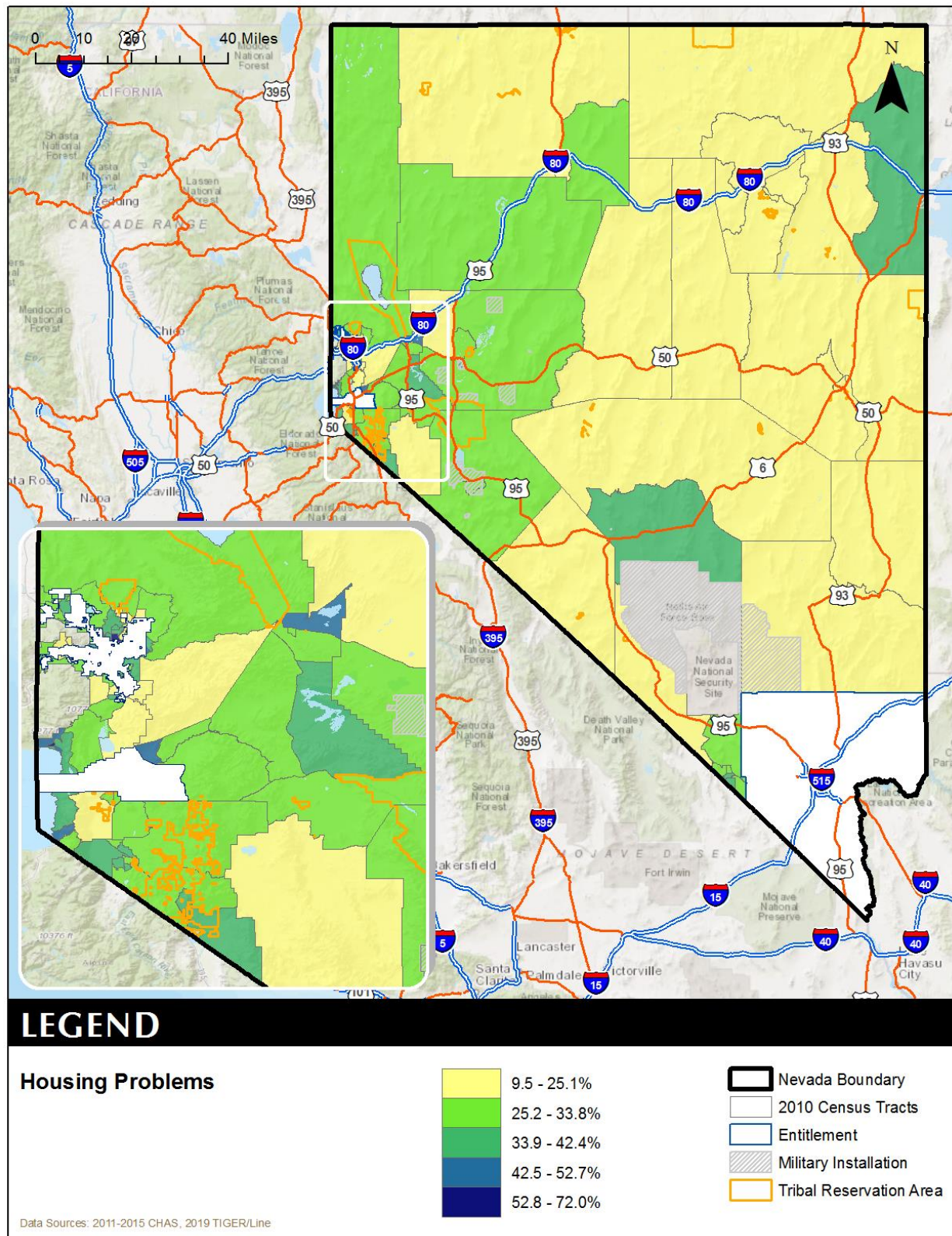
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are a variety of services and community assets throughout the State of Nevada, including access to city schools and parks, as well as grocery stores, and service providers.

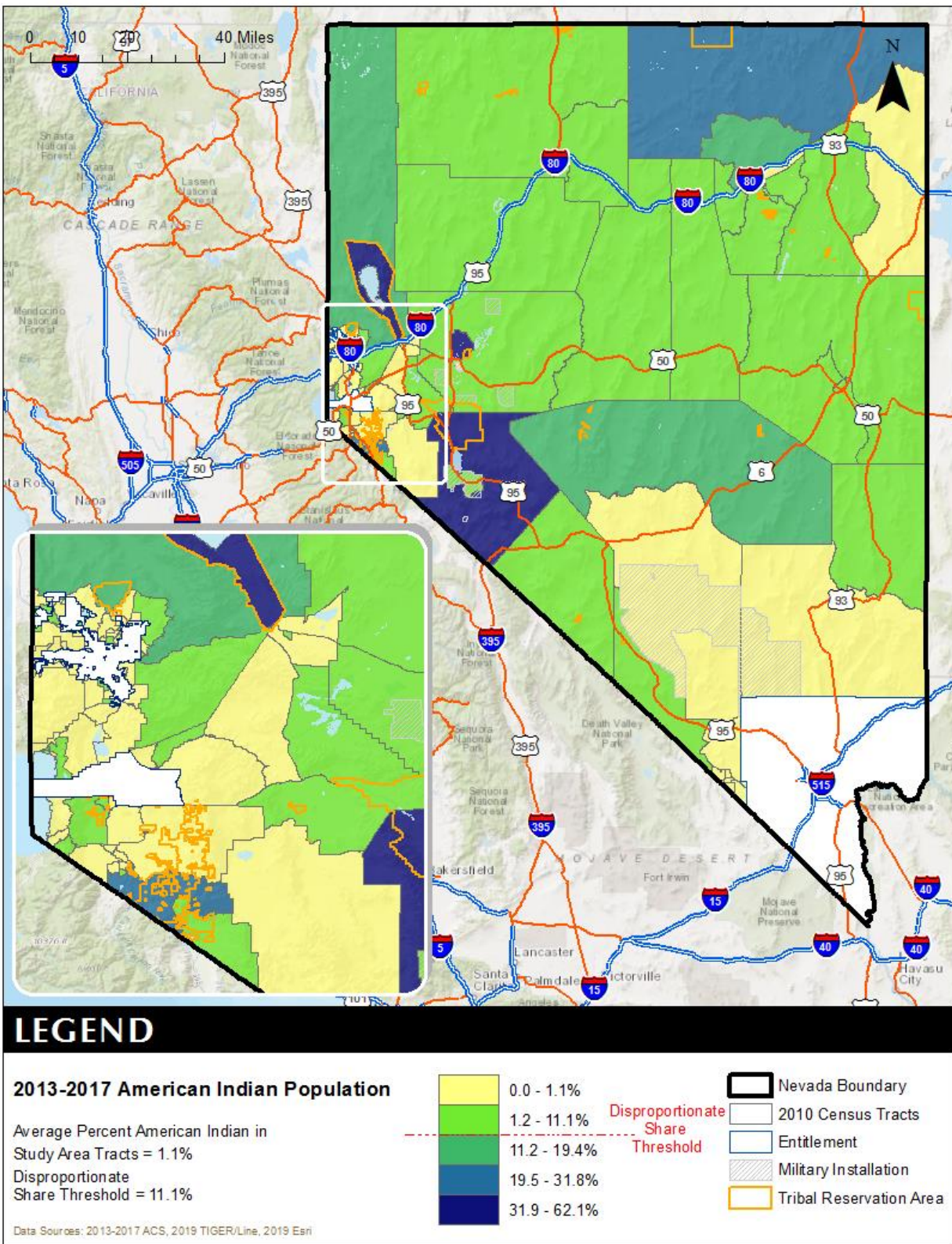
Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Areas with high concentrations of low income and poverty level households may present an opportunity for investment through services and public facility funding.

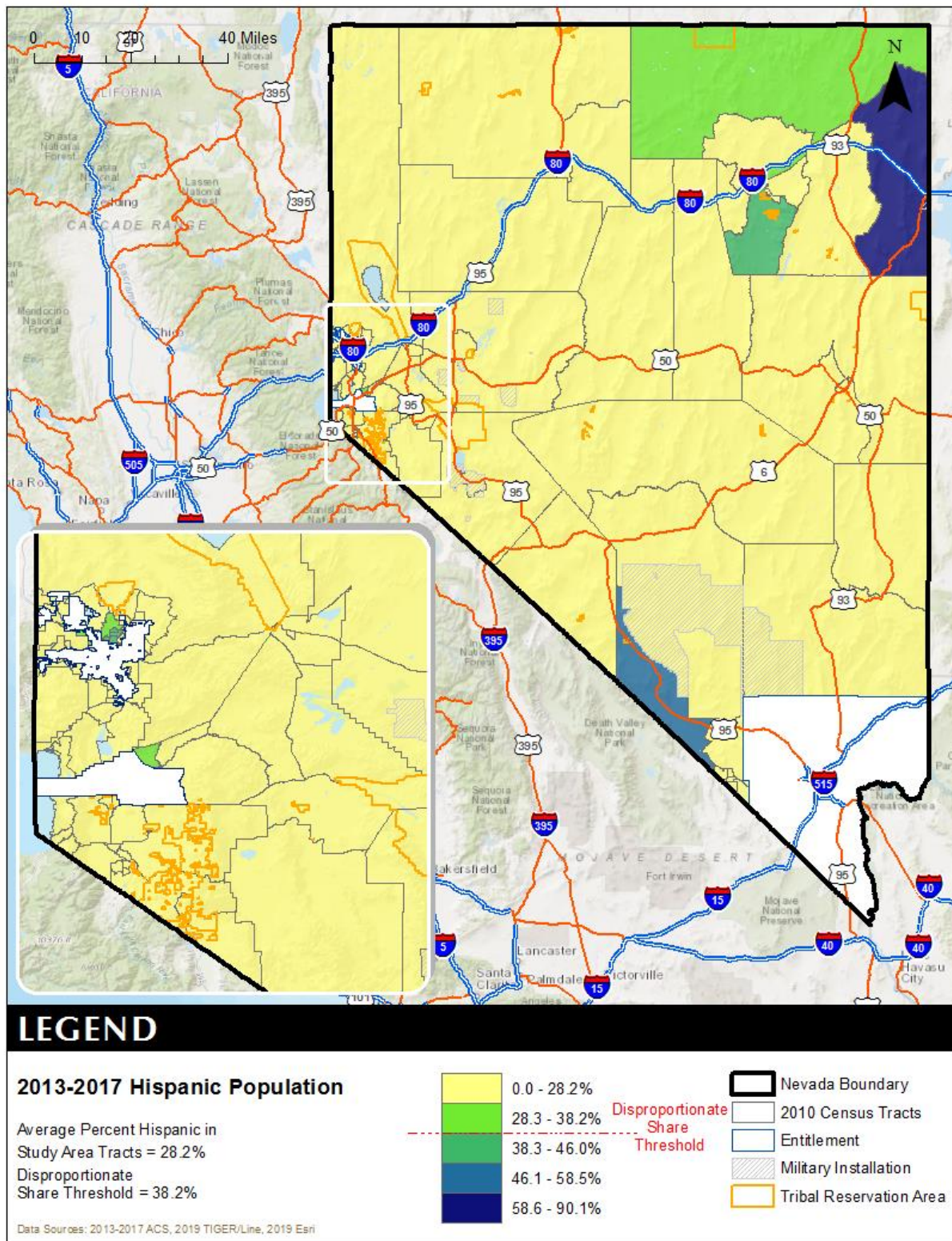
Map MA-50.1
Housing Problems
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2015 CHAS, Tigerline

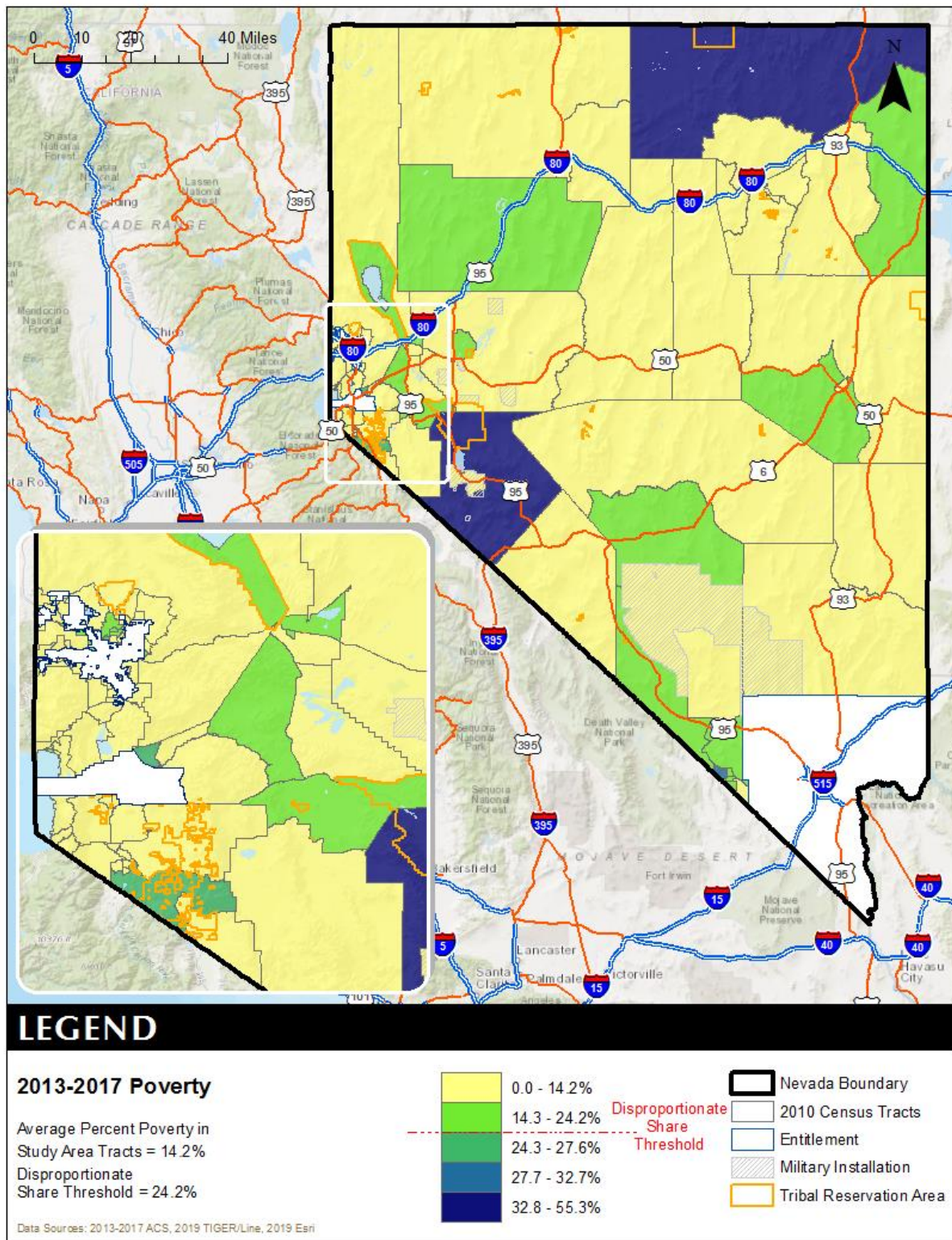


Map MA-50.2
2017 American Indian Households
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-50.3
2017 Hispanic Households
 State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
 2017 ACS, Tigerline



Map MA-50.4**2017 Poverty**State of Nevada Non-Entitlement
2017 ACS, Tigerline

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

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

Connect Nevada, the State Broadband Action Plan, found that low-income households and seniors are vulnerable populations in the State in accessing broadband services.¹⁰ The study also found that rural areas have less access to broadband services than the more urban areas of the State.

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

While there are a number of broadband service providers in Nevada, there is a continued need for competition to promote affordability and access, as well as choice, in the community. According to the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, competition is a crucial component of broadband policy in that it pressures providers to be efficient and innovative.¹¹

¹⁰ https://www.connectnv.org/sites/default/files/connected-nation/Nevada/files/nv_broadband_plan_final.pdf

¹¹ <https://itif.org/publications/2019/09/03/policymakers-guide-broadband-competition>

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

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

The State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2018 found the following in regard to increased risks associated with climate change:¹²

- Research done by the NWS representative on our NHM Planning Subcommittee indicates that climate change could have some minor effects on the frequency of avalanches in the future. Snow levels, on average, may be higher in Nevada if climate change trends continue.
- Recent publications from the climate science community indicate that climate change may be expected to lead to more frequent, longer duration and more extreme drought conditions in the future.
- No significant impacts to the frequency or magnitude of earthquakes in Nevada are expected as a result of climate change.
- No significant impacts to the occurrence of expansive soils in Nevada are expected as a result of climate change.
- Based on the most recent long range simulations, climate change can be expected to lead to more episodes of extreme heat in Nevada, especially southern Nevada.
- Nevada will likely see more frequent flooding events under a warmer climate, as snow levels on average, will be higher during winter storms, resulting in more precipitation falling as rain over river basins. This will allow much larger portions of river basins to contribute to runoff, leading to higher flows resulting in more frequent flooding events.
- It is unknown how climate change will affect the frequency and intensity of Nevada severe thunderstorms. This is due to uncertainties in the future frequency of summertime moisture, instability, and wind shear in the atmosphere.
- It is unknown how climate change will affect the frequency of Nevada tornadoes. This is due to uncertainties in the future frequency of strong thunderstorms and sufficient wind shear in the atmosphere, the two main ingredients to create tornadoes.

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

There are increased risks or low income households that may not have the resources necessary to mitigate risks or recover from disasters. The State's mitigation plan directs resources too low to moderate income households through CDBG and HOME funds.

¹² <http://data.nbmjg.unr.edu/Public/NEHMP/StateOfNevadaEnhancedHazardMitigationPlan2018.pdf>

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the Housing and Community Development Survey and public input, identified priority needs and goals. These are described below:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- Increase and maintain supply & access
- Provide housing assistance
- Provide housing services & supports
- Homeless supports and prevention for persons with disabilities

COMMUNITY STABILIZATION/DEVELOPMENT

- Code enforcement
- Slum/blight
- Environmental/cleanup
- Strategic acquisition & clearance
- Development and maintenance of the affordable housing stock throughout Nevada.

PUBLIC FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

- Water/sewer
- Parks/recreation/youth & senior (community) facilities
- Streets & sidewalks
- Health & safety
- Increase broadband access

PUBLIC SERVICES

- Non-homeless services
- Shelters
- Affordable housing services

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/ENVIRONMENT

- Create/retain jobs
- Create/expand businesses

COMMUNITY PLANNING & CAPACITY BUILDING

- Training & technical assistance
- Assist Units of Governments and Units of Local Government (UGLG) UGLGs in identifying achievable goals
- Align goals with funding and community partners

HOMELESSNESS

- Provide Rapid Re-housing services & financial supports
- Homeless supports and prevention
- Support shelter operations
- Increase and maintain supply & access of affordable and supportive housing
- Outreach

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

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Area Type:	The geographic area includes the non-entitlement cities and communities in Nevada.
	Other Target Area Description:	The geographic area includes the non-entitlement cities and communities in Nevada.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Commercial, Housing, Comprehensive, or Other
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	All non-entitlement jurisdictions throughout the state, including Indian reservations.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	Non-Entitlement Plus Carson City
	Area Type:	Other
	Other Target Area Description:	Other
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/Mod:	
	Revital Type:	

	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	All non-entitlement areas in the state, plus Carson City, including Indian reservations.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	Area Name:	Statewide
	Area Type:	Funds are available statewide.
	Other Target Area Description:	Funds are available statewide.
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Statewide
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

Funds will be targeted to non-entitlement areas throughout the state. Homeless funds are available statewide. HOME funds are allocated annually statewide through a population distribution which takes into account how much funding each PJ is receiving directly from HUD. NHD then manages and distributes the activities funded throughout Rural Nevada. PI accrued through the PJs will be allocated back to the respective PJ in the subsequent year's funding agreement. PI, EN, of funds accrued by means of recapture that are remaining from the previous years can be redistributed statewide by NHD during the competitive allocation and are not limited to the rural areas. . CDBG Funds are available to non-entitlement areas. HTF funds are available statewide. ESG Funds are available for non-entitlement areas plus Carson City . For the new 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan period, the HOPWA grantee will be releasing a Request for Applications (RFA) or Request for Qualifications (RFQ) to interested stakeholders to provide HOPWA services, such as TBRA, STRMU, Supportive Services and Case Management. The current project sponsor subaward will be renewed for the 2020 performance period. The RFA or RFQ will be released late 2020, with a project period of July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2024.

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Increase Supply and Access
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing
	Description	As shown throughout this Plan in data and public input, low to moderate income households is a high priority for the State of Nevada, particularly those facing housing problems and cost burdens, which account for almost a quarter of households in the non-entitlement areas of the State. Increasing the supply and access of affordable housing in the State is a high priority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
2	Priority Need Name	Provide housing assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing
	Description	As shown throughout this Plan in data and public input, low to moderate income households is a high priority for the State of Nevada, particularly those facing housing problems and cost burdens, which account for almost a quarter of households in the non-entitlement areas of the State. Providing households with housing assistance is a high priority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
3	Priority Need Name	Provide housing services & supports
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing
	Description	As shown throughout this Plan in data and public input, low to moderate income households is a high priority for the State of Nevada, particularly those facing housing problems and cost burdens, which account for almost a quarter of households in the non-entitlement areas of the State. Providing housing services and support is a high priority.

	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
4	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Physically or mentally disabled
	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Homelessness
	Description	While the State places a high need on those households that are currently homeless, it also finds households at imminent risk of homeless are a high priority in order to further the effort to reduce homelessness throughout Nevada.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
5	Priority Need Name	Code enforcement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Community Stabilization/Development
	Description	Providing suitable living environments through code enforcement is a high priority in the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
6	Priority Need Name	Slum/blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing
	Description	Providing suitable living environments through slum and blight removal is a high priority in the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
7	Priority Need Name	Environmental/Cleanup
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Community Stabilization/Development
	Description	Providing suitable living environments through environmental cleanup is a high priority in the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
8	Priority Need Name	Strategic Acquisition and clearance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Providing suitable living environments through strategic acquisition and clearance is a high priority in the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
9	Priority Need Name	Water/sewer
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development

	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Access to quality facilities, including water and sewer, to ensure the population throughout rural Nevada has a suitable living environment is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
10	Priority Need Name	Parks/recreations/youth & senior (community) facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Access to quality facilities, including Parks/recreations/youth & senior (community) facilities, to ensure the population throughout rural Nevada has a suitable living environment is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
11	Priority Need Name	Streets and Sidewalks
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure

	Description	Access to quality facilities, including Streets and Sidewalks, to ensure the population throughout rural Nevada has a suitable living environment is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
12	Priority Need Name	Health & Safety
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Access to quality facilities, including health and safety, to ensure the population throughout rural Nevada has a suitable living environment is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
13	Priority Need Name	Increase Broadband Access
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Description	Access to quality facilities, including broadband access, to ensure the population throughout rural Nevada has a suitable living environment is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.

14	Priority Need Name	Non-homeless services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Access to essential public services throughout rural Nevada has a suitable living environment is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
15	Priority Need Name	Create/Retain Jobs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Economic Development / Environment
	Description	The creation and retention of jobs for low to moderate income households in Nevada is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
16	Priority Need Name	Create/expand businesses
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions

	Associated Goals	Economic Development / Environment
	Description	The creation and expansion of businesses to benefit low to moderate income households in Nevada is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
17	Priority Need Name	Training & technical assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Community Planning & Capacity Building
	Description	Training and technical assistance is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
18	Priority Need Name	Assist UGLGs in identifying achievable goals
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Community Planning & Capacity Building
	Description	Assisting UGLGs with identifying achievable goals is a high priority for the State.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.
19	Priority Need Name	Align goals with funding

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions
	Associated Goals	Community Planning & Capacity Building
	Description	The alignment of goals with funding options in the State are a high priority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority is based on the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, survey and public input.

Narrative (Optional)

The State's Priority Needs are a product of the Needs Assessment, Housing Market Analysis, public input, and survey. These efforts resulted in the priority needs that will be addressed over five years with the goals outlined in Section SP-45.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	As shown by the previous sections, the demand for rental has increased and is expected to continue to increase throughout the course of this Plan. This state expects to see the need for TBRA to continue as the number of cost-burdened families continues to grow. The HCD survey also indicates a high level of need for rental assistance.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The Non-Homeless Special Needs populations within the state have a variety of housing needs throughout the state. The increase in demand for rentals and the increase in the price of rentals will place a high need for special need populations within the state. These increases make rentals unaffordable to many special needs populations. Special needs populations, also face a number of barriers to finding affordable units that meet their accessibility and supportive housing needs.
New Unit Production	As shown by this Market Analysis section, housing production has not been keeping pace with demand, resulting in an increase in price. New unit production will increase the number of affordable units available to Nevada households. The Housing and Community Development Survey results indicated a high level of need for new unit production, especially for rental housing. The cost of new unit production, however, is often a major limitation in the production of new units due to the limitation of available funding.
Rehabilitation	Nevada has seen a slowdown in housing production, and an increase in demand for rental units. This combination calls for rehabilitation of existing units, both rental and homeowner, in order to meet the needs of households throughout the state. The results of the Housing and Community Development Survey also indicated a high level of need for unit rehabilitation for both rental units and homeowner units. Rehabilitation is often a more feasible funding prospect due to the cost of unit production and acquisition. However, it is limited by the cost of labor and materials.
Acquisition, including preservation	As shown previously in this Plan, there are a number of subsidized units at risk of expiring. As the demand for affordable rental units continues to increase, the loss of these units will place additional households in need. This, in addition to survey results, has indicated a high level of need for preservation of affordable units. However, the cost of acquisition is a barrier to the number of units available due to limited funds.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Expected resources for the five formula programs remain relatively level, with the exception of the Housing Trust Fund and Carson City, an entitlement, reverting to the state program. For the CDBG program, additional funds are committed each year to newly funded projects by cities and counties, other state and federal funds, and/or other funding sources. Those leveraged dollars are difficult to project, as they vary greatly each year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Admin and Planning • Economic Development • Housing • Public Improvements • Public Services 	\$3,488,537	0	0	\$3,488,537	\$13,954,148	2020 is the first year of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Homebuyer assistance • Homeowner rehab • Multifamily rental new construction • Multifamily rental rehab • New construction for ownership • TBRA 	\$3,000,000	\$800,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,800,000	\$12,000,000	The HOME Program, administered by the NHD, is expected to receive \$3,000,000 in HUD funds for the plan year beginning July 1, 2020. Additionally, the State HOME Program expects that grantees will generate approximately \$800,000 of program income and/or recaptured funds from previously awarded grants. HOME funds will be allocated throughout Nevada using a formula allocation. PI and HOME funds remaining from the previous year will be allocated throughout Nevada.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent housing in facilities • Permanent housing placement • Short term or transitional housing facilities • STRMU • Supportive services • TBRA 	\$416,146	0		\$416,146	\$1,664,584	
ESG	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Assistance • Overnight shelter • Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) • Homeless Prevention • Homeless Outreach • Rental Assistance Services • Transitional housing • HMIS • Administration 	\$478,132	0	\$457,812	\$478,132	\$1,912,528	Agencies receiving ESG allocations must match 100% of their award.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Housing Trust Fund	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Housing • Multifamily rental new construction • Multifamily rental rehab 	\$3,000,000	0	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$12,000,000	HTF funds will be allocated to one or more projects in the State. NHD will consider projects proposed statewide. 2020 is the first year of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
Other	public - state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Admin and Planning • Homeowner rehab • Housing • Multifamily rental new construction • Multifamily rental rehab • New construction for ownership • Overnight shelter • Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) • Rental Assistance • TBRA • Transitional housing 	\$7,000,000	0	\$7,800,000	\$7,000,000	\$28,000,000	State Account for Affordable Housing Trust funds (AAHTF) that can be used for the following purposes: new and rehabilitation of multi-family projects, down payment assistance, homeowner rehabilitation, tenant-based rental assistance, and homeless prevention assistance. It is estimated that \$7,000,000 will be available for FY 2020.

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

Some ESG sub-recipients will be allocated State Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) as match to the ESG program, which allows for more ESG funding to be allocated for case management, shelter operations, and data collection activities. In addition, AAHTF will be allocated to local housing authorities to provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Emergency Assistance, and Security Deposit funding to the most vulnerable homeless clients and those who are at risk of becoming homeless, who are part of the coordinated entry process. Finally, local county and city funds, along with other federal program funds such as the Community Services Block Grant program, will be used to pay for staff and other eligible ESG activities. 100% of the match obligation will be provided with these other funding sources.

HOME:

NHD will leverage funds from the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program and funds from Rural Development with regard to affordable housing projects. Match requirements for the HOME program are fulfilled using property tax exemptions, LIHTCs, and AAHTF.

HTF:

NHD will leverage funds from the Low-Income Tax Credit program. No matching funds are required for this program.

CDBG:

Jurisdictions recommended for 2020 CDBG projects intend to commit \$2,307,695 cash contributions from other Federal, State or local funding sources and an estimated \$133,571 in-kind. Additionally, Carson City is working on a system to capture and report matching funds/leverage.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS:

No matching funds required. The Ryan White Part B program does complement HOPWA activities with Housing Services to assist Ryan White clients with short-term or emergency housing assistance to enable an individual or family to gain or maintain access to core medical and supportive care.

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

The NHD is proposing to use discounted Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land under the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) for affordable housing purposes. Between FY 2020-2024 NHD plans to put at least one Request for Proposal out for a multifamily housing development using land reserved through SNPLMA. NHD will also explore partnerships with local jurisdiction(s) Clark County, Washoe County, City of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and

Henderson to identify tax foreclosed properties or donated land that can be transferred for affordable housing projects.

Discussion

The National Housing Trust Fund

The NHD will seek to leverage HOME funds, HTF, VASH vouchers and other funding sources while collaborating with the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority and other agencies.

CDBG:

When recommending projects for funding, the CDBG Advisory Committee takes into consideration the collaborative nature of the project. Projects with community support and/or public-private funding are encouraged. The Program is striving to increase the number of these partnerships and to collaboration across jurisdictions and regions.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Nevada Housing Division	Government	Partners with local governmental entities, non-profit organizations and private entities to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Home Ownership Programs - Rental Assistance Programs - Homeless Outreach and Prevention Services -Affordable Emergency Housing Assistance 	Non-jurisdictions areas across the State
Rural Community & Economic Development	Government	Economic Development neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Non-Entitlement
State of Nevada Dept. of Health and Human Services	Government	Non-homeless special needs	State

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The State of Nevada is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with federal, state, county, local agencies, and the private and nonprofit sectors in order to serve the needs of low-income individuals and families across Nevada. The Governor's Office of Economic Development, Department of Business and Industry, and the Department of Health and Human Services collaborate with various entities to continually improve coordination.

The Governor's Office of Economic Development, Department of Business and Industry, and the Department of Health & Human Services all have individual institutional structures. Within each Office or Department, there are divisions that administer HUD programs. The Community Development Block Grant is managed by the Rural Community Development Division/CDBG of the Governor's Office of Economic Development. The HOME, HTF, ESG, and NSP programs are managed the Nevada Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry. The HOPWA program is managed by the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services. Each Division has its institutional structure.

HUD funds pass through to local governments and other entities that are eligible to receive HUD program funding. These entities, when funded, are part of the institutional structure for each program. The scope of the institutional structure is from the state level to those at the community level where projects are implemented and/or managed.

The State of Nevada makes every effort to monitor and maintain the institutional delivery structure through the use of monitoring procedures. Continued efforts to strengthen the institutional structure include efforts to maintain regular meeting among various players to remit vital information and voice any issues that may appear.

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

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

Supportive Services			
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Services targeted to persons experiencing homelessness are delivered by homeless service providers throughout the state. Each county in rural Nevada participates in their local coordinated intake and assessment system, which ensures homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and any unaccompanied youth, are referred to available resources.

Many of these agencies participate in the rural Continuum of Care (CoC), which governs service provisions and standards. Intake agencies utilize the Vulnerability Index & Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) and the Family VI-SPDAT provided by the CoC to prioritize people who are considered high priority for housing and services. The Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA) provides housing vouchers funded with AAHTF to persons who score highest in the VI-SPDAT until a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher is made available. Households receiving these vouchers are case managed by county social services agencies and other homeless providers to ensure long term stability. Many agencies utilize ESG and Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds to pay for case management and other housing stabilization services.

All agencies receiving allocations through ESG and RNCOC funded programs are expected to assist homeless clients with obtaining long-term housing stability, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), mainstream services, and other federal, state, local, and private assistance available for such individuals. RNCOC and ESG Performance Standards include measures to encourage agencies to make every effort to ensure households obtain and maintain transitional or permanent housing, employment, increase or maintain earned income and other cash income, and increase access to mainstream benefits.

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

In many rural areas of the state resources are limited for special needs populations, including frail elderly, persons with mental or physical disabilities, and other special needs populations. Transportation to and from appointments, medical treatment, and other service providers can be challenging, especially when required to travel long distance because a rural community is lacking available resources.

Throughout rural Nevada, communities often face challenges with low vacancy rates, higher rents, and higher costs of products and services. When funding for rental assistance is made available it is

often challenging for homeless persons and providers to find eligible units. However, in 2019 due to a change in ownership of several mines in rural Nevada, there are less jobs, people are leaving the area. Loss of jobs created more need for assistance. The only shelter in the area is several hours from any other services outside that community.

A strength in the service delivery system is a direct result of local participation of agencies in the RNCoC Steering Committee meetings, Technical Assistance meetings and the Coordinated Entry meetings. The sharing and education of what is available in local communities has resulted in agencies partnering together to address challenges of homelessness and poverty within their towns and connecting to agencies in their neighboring counties.

Another strength in the service delivery system is the utilization of the Homeless Management Information System database at a statewide level. Agencies have the ability to view a client's housing and service history, which should reduce duplication of services across the state.

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

The State will continue to work with local Continuum's of Care and other stakeholders to address gaps in the institutional delivery structure. The continued implementation of coordinated intakes, vulnerability indexing and assessment at the community level will help those experiencing homelessness in accessing multiple parts of the institutional delivery structure. ESG recipients will be required to participate in the Rural Continuum of Care, participate in local coordinated intake and assessment systems, and collaborate with other federal, state, and local programs to ensure the long-term success of clients served.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Non-Entitlement Plus Carson City	Increase supply & access Provide housing services & supports	HOME: \$5,600,00 CDBG: \$5,232,805 HTF: \$15,000,000(this funding is available statewide) Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds: \$150,000	Rental units constructed: 40 Household Housing Units Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 60 Households Assisted
2	Community Stabilization/ Development	2020	2024		Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	Code enforcement Slum/blight Environmental/cleanup Strategic acquisition & clearance	CDBG: \$2,256,746	

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2020	2024		Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	Water/sewer Parks/recreation/youth & senior (community) facilities Streets & sidewalks Health & safety Increase broadband access	CDBG: \$7,163,310	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50,000 Persons Assisted
4	Public Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	Non-homeless services	CDBG: \$1,744,268 HOPWA: \$2,080,730	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 150 Household Housing Unit
5	Economic Development / Environment	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	Create/retain jobs Create/expand businesses	CDBG: \$872,130	Businesses assisted: 625 Businesses Assisted Jobs created/retained: 125 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Community Planning and Capacity Building	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	Training & technical assistance Assist UGLGs in identifying achievable goals Align goals with funding	CDBG: \$1,046,556	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 Persons Assisted Other: 5 other
7	Homelessness	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Homelessness	ESG: \$2,289,060	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3,000 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 500 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 2,500 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The State will use HOME, CDBG, HTF, and AAHTF to increase affordable housing through the construction of new rental housing, the rehabilitations of rental housing and the rehabilitation of owner housing.

2	Goal Name	Community Stabilization/ Development Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness
	Goal Description	Support community stabilization through Code enforcement, Slum/blight removal, Environmental/cleanup, and Strategic acquisition & clearance.
3	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The State will fund public facility and infrastructure improvements, including Water/sewer, Parks/recreation/youth & senior (community) facilities, Streets & sidewalks, Health & safety, and Increase broadband access.
4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	This is a public service goal to provide access to needed services.
5	Goal Name	Economic Development / Environment
	Goal Description	This goal provides employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income people and promote businesses in the State.
6	Goal Name	Community Planning and Capacity Building
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide infrastructure and other planning support for units of local government or sub-recipients.
7	Goal Name	Homelessness
	Goal Description	<p>ESG and AAHTF will be allocated to agencies to pay for homeless outreach, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing assistance for up to 24 months, along with tenant based rental assistance vouchers for homeless who are referred by the coordinated entry lead agencies.</p> <p>ESG and AAHTF will be provided to emergency and domestic violence shelters to offset the costs of operating their shelters. Funding will also be allocated for essential services to residents of these shelters. In communities without access to a shelter, funds will be allocated to pay for motel/hotel vouchers that are used as an emergency shelter.</p> <p>ESG funds will provide funding to offset costs of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and Administration of the programs. Goal is 95% data quality</p>

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

The State estimates it will provide affordable housing for 150 households throughout rural Nevada for the duration of this consolidated plan using the above indicated funding sources.

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

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

Not applicable. The state of Nevada does not directly operate or maintain public housing units. The state's housing agencies: Reno Housing Authority (RHA), Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA), and the Southern Nevada Rural Housing Authority (SNRHA) are responsible for increasing the number of accessible units. The Nevada Housing Division supports the effort of these agencies to increase the number of accessible units in the public housing inventory.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The RHA, NRHA and the SNRHA are responsible for assessing the need for activities to increase resident involvement. The state of Nevada supports their efforts, but is not directly involved in this activity.

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

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable. The State of Nevada is not a designated public housing agency and therefore is not designated as a 'troubled' designation under 24 CFR part 902.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Housing and Community Development survey found that the biggest barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of lot or land, the cost of materials, the cost of labor, and the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality.

Table MA-40.1 Providing Decent and Affordable Housing State of Nevada Housing and Community Development Survey	
Question	Response
Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:	
Cost of land or lot	349
Cost of materials	289
Cost of labor	287
Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality	269
Lack of affordable housing development policies	250
Construction fees	211
Permitting process	209
Lack of qualified contractors or builders	188
Permitting fees	188
Lack of available land	170
Impact fees	170
Density or other zoning requirements	168
Lack of water	140
Lack of other infrastructure	138
Lack of sewer system	98
Lack of water system	94
Building codes	87
Lot size	71
ADA codes	55

In addition, the State conducted its 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and identified several contributing factors and fair housing issues. These are described in further detail in section SP-55.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The State's strategy to remove barriers to affordable housing are shown in the Table SP-55.2, on the following page.

Table SP-55.2

Fair Housing Goal	Impediments to Fair Housing Choice/ Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issue	Recommended Actions
Promote homeownership and rental opportunities in high opportunity areas	Moderate to high levels of segregation Access to low poverty areas Insufficient affordable housing in a range of unit sizes Black, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Hispanic households have disproportionate rates of housing problems Discriminatory patterns in Lending	Segregation R/ECAPs Disproportionate Housing Need	Continue to promote homeownership and affordable rental opportunities in high opportunity areas with the use of CDBG, HOME, and HTF funds. Over the next five (5) years: 40 rental units added 50 rental units rehabilitated 60 households receive homeowner down payment assistance Homeowner rehabilitation programs will no longer be funded through HOME funds but with AAHTF. Track activities annually in the State's PER
Promote community and service provider knowledge of ADA laws	Insufficient accessible affordable housing	Disability and Access	Increase outreach and education for housing providers in the state, focusing on legal requirements concerning reasonable accommodation, in coordination with local disability advocate organizations. Record activities annually.
Enhance community services in R/ECAPs	Access to low poverty areas Access to job proximity Access to school proficiency	Disparities in Access to Opportunity	Encourage increased public services and public investment in poverty areas in the State. Record activities annually.
Increase outreach and education for housing providers in the state	Moderate to high levels of segregation Access to low poverty areas and concentrations of poverty Moderate to high levels of segregation Discriminatory patterns in Lending	Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach	Continue to raise awareness and educate buyers through enhanced home purchase and credit education, through seminars, webinars and other outreach efforts. Record activities annually. Enhance outreach and education to units of local government, as well as housing consumers, as it relates to affirmatively furthering fair housing and the duty to affirmatively further fair housing. Record activities annually. Conduct outreach and education of prospective housing consumers on how to acquire and keep good credit, in partnership with local civic organizations (i.e., churches, schools, etc.) Record activities annually. Continue to partner with the Silver State Fair Housing Council, conduct outreach and education with managers of new and existing rental housing complexes. Record activities annually.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The NHD does provide ESG funds for outreach to homeless providers, the NHD requires agencies to engage homeless persons within a community so that they have access to available resources through Homeless Connect activities, veteran outreach functions, and by engaging households who have children in the programs at local schools. A number of communities have created a coalition of agencies, including social services agencies, hospitals, police, fire, and mental health providers, who are meeting monthly or quarterly in order to identify the most frequent users of community emergency services and collaborates in shared case management to meet the most urgent needs of the individuals identified. Clients are then engaged and are provided access to available housing and services. Many ESG sub-recipients also receive other HUD Homeless funding and act as lead agencies for this process.

A number of rural ESG sub-recipients are also the local Coordinated Entry Lead Agency and are working with community providers to access available programs and services for homeless clients. As part of the coordinated entry process agencies complete an assessment in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database which will provide information on the client's vulnerability. As part of the process clients are referred to Nevada Rural Housing Authority to see if they are eligible to receive a limited number of Tenant-Based Rental Assistance vouchers funded with AAHTF. If accepted, the client will receive up to 24 months of rental subsidy and will be "fast-tracked" into the Housing Choice Voucher program once a voucher is available. The Housing Authority has made the homeless population a priority to receive assistance in their HCV program as part of the coordinated entry process.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The NHD continues to provide allocations to rural emergency and domestic violence shelters since communities have indicated that there is still a need for these types of programs. In communities that do not have access to shelters, ESG and AAHTF pay for motel vouchers so that homeless individuals and families have access to a safe and secure place to stay. Shelters provide case management to clients residing in the shelter, or who are accessing services offered by the provider, and will issue referrals to transitional and permanent housing programs. The NHD will allocate no more than 60% of its annual allocation to emergency shelter and essential services activities, as mandated by program regulations. It is anticipated that 300 homeless persons will have access to emergency and domestic violence shelters supported through the NHD's ESG program.

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

The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care has developed a Coordinated Entry process that requires lead agencies to utilize the VI-SPDAT assessment tool to determine the most vulnerable residents. Applicants who are “harder to serve” will score higher on the VI-SPDAT and will receive priority access to available housing and mainstream resources. Agencies with staff trained in SOAR practices will assist clients applying for Social Security Disability.

Agencies are encouraged to reduce lengths of homelessness episodes, and new and returned entries into homelessness. Recipients of ESG and CoC funds shall also be required to increase jobs, income and self-sufficiency of program participants, and shall be measured annually to ensure that these objectives are met.

The State ESG Program has also encouraged agencies to increase the number of veterans provided access to permanent housing, and to increase the number of families with access to rapid rehousing and homeless prevention assistance.

Funding for case management to ensure the long-term stability of program participants will be provided with ESG.

Finally, Coordinated Entry Lead Agencies will facilitate access for homeless individuals and families to available affordable housing units. Databases such as the one located at NVHousingSearch.org offers free access to a rental database that matches units with the needs of the clients. Case managers are able to access a portal for social services agencies that provides information about landlords who have asked to be connected to agencies working with special needs groups such as veterans, frail and elderly, physically disabled and more.

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

Service providers in local communities are working closely with each other to ensure low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. Communities have implemented informal and formal Memorandums of Understanding with local jails, health care facilities, mental health providers, Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), Child Protective Services, (CPS) schools, and other facilities and programs so that providers are engaged when a homeless or at-risk of homeless person or family has been identified.

Community Coalition meetings are held throughout the year as the forum to develop protocols to ensure the homeless and low-income households have access to programs and services, including housing if available. Participants include local hospital staff, Sheriff’s deputies, Fire Department

Emergency management Systems staff, emergency shelter staff, behavioral health, family resource centers, and public guardians. The coalitions work together to identify the most vulnerable residents that are repeatedly using emergency services without a long-term plan

Homeless liaisons at local school districts are also working closely with providers to help families gain access to housing and supportive services. Community meetings have identified the need for at-risk of homelessness assistance. Agencies will utilize funding sources such as ESG and AAHTF to insure individual and families at most risk of homelessness are assisted.

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

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

HOME:

All units funded that were built prior to 1978 are tested. NHD will continue to ensure that all housing projects funded with HOME funds will comply with the Federal guidelines regarding notification and abatement requirements.

HTF:

NHD ensures that all units built prior to 1978 are tested. In the event that HTF are used for new construction lead-based hazards should be mitigated.

CDBG:

The Governor's Office of Economic Development: Rural Community Development/CDBG ensures that homes built prior to 1978 that are rehabilitated with CDBG funds are tested for lead-based paint hazard by the Rural Nevada Development Corporation (RNDC) staff. Any chipped, peeling, or flaking paint is tested with an XRF analyzer. If lead-based paint is present, the contractor is tasked with setting up proper containment areas during construction and with proper clean up. Any hazardous lead paint areas must be encapsulated. In some instances, the components, such as door and window frames, are replaced. Other times the peeling paint is scraped and peeled away, and a special paint is used to seal the area. One hundred percent of the homes rehabilitated with CDBG funds are LMI households.

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

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

Lead based paint requirements are integrated into HOME and CDBG requirements to help ensure that follow all procedures relating to lead-based paint testing and abatement.

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

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

Nevada's anti-poverty strategy is based on helping families to move to economic self-sufficiency. Providing low-income households with assistance through the CDBG and HOME, ESG and AAHTF programs allows them to live in safe, decent, attractive housing. This helps to provide a base for them to maintain employment, provides a nurturing environment to raise children, and helps them become a part of the community where they work.

NHD continues to fund projects that support emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive programs. There are several nonprofit organizations that have and continue to develop services and facilities to move very low-income and homeless persons to self-sufficiency.

Other continued efforts to move lower-income, poverty-level, and homeless households into self-sufficiency include improvements to transportation services that provide access to job training, employment opportunities, and counseling services. The State of Nevada continues to integrate additional services into the welfare to work program. The State of Nevada also offers family resource centers. These centers are located throughout the state in most of the larger communities and provide a variety of support services to lower-income families. The family resource centers, in conjunction with local social service offices, are generally the initial point of contact for many persons and families seeking assistance.

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

The State of Nevada integrates housing services and social services by working closely with local jurisdictions, non-profits, and services agencies. Many programs meet the needs of low and moderate-income households, and those with special needs. The State is involved in planning and prioritizing needs to ensure that households have adequate access to services. This plan serves as a guide to implement strategies to help alleviate poverty and coordinate efforts to combat poverty for households within the State.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Overview To ensure that all statutory and regulatory requirements are being met for activities with HUD funds, the State uses various monitoring standards and procedures. Following are Program Specific Monitoring Standards and Procedures.

HOME, HTF, & ESG Program Monitoring Plans NHD will monitor recipients for compliance with applicable HOME, HTF, and ESG regulations based on the following processes annually or once every three years (ESG), unless risk assessments require more frequent on site reviews: Application Process, Contractual Agreement, Draw Process, On-Site Review, Financial Monitoring, and Programmatic Monitoring. Development projects funded with HOME and HTF will be monitored during LIHTC monitors which will be annually to meet all program requirements. Annual monitors are subject to change due to changes in program requirements or depending on level of risk.

HOPWA Monitoring Plan Annual monitoring occurs to ensure that programmatic and fiscal guidelines are followed. Monthly fiscal reconciliations are submitted to, and reviewed by the state of Nevada. The current project sponsor ensures eligibility criteria and completes all required documentation prior to providing housing services to any individual. Eligibility to other local housing resources is conducted prior to a client being placed on the program. Case files are maintained per regulations and project sponsor policy and procedures. DHHS and project sponsor receives technical assistance when needed and remain up to date on all regulations and policies related to the HOPWA program.

CDBG Program Monitoring Plan To ensure that all Federal and State statutory and regulatory requirements are met for activities with HUD/CDBG funds, the Rural Community Development Division/CDBG has established the following monitoring standards and procedures.

The formal CDBG Monitoring Plan is a three-step process: 1) Risk Analysis, 2) Desk Monitoring, 3) On-Site Monitoring. Risk Analysis is conducted annually on all grantees and open files. The second step of monitoring is Desk Monitoring, which occurs throughout the life of the grant. Daily, weekly, and on-going technical assistance is offered prior to application submission, during project implementation, and through close out of the grant.

All projects have an Environmental Review.

Monitoring continues with the Draw Down Process. All requests must have the correct supporting documentation; requests are reviewed by two staff members.

Monthly and Quarterly Reports provide additional updates on the progress of each project.

The CDBG Program Administrator conducts reviews of the single audits to determine compliance with applicable accounting regulations.

On-Site Monitoring is a structured review conducted at the location where the project activities are carried out or where project records are maintained.

Close-Out of Grants: Once a grant file has been monitored for closing, it is closed in IDIS.

Grant Maintenance: In addition to monitoring, CDBG staff review reporting formats used by sub-recipients to ensure ease of use, while gathering the required data and information.

To avoid future problems with projects, the CDBG Advisory Committee members were advised to give priority in the allocation of funds to communities that were clearly “project ready.”

2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

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

Expected resources for the four formula programs remain relatively level, with the exception of the new Housing Trust Fund and Carson City, an entitlement, reverting to the state program. For the CDBG program, additional funds are committed each year to newly funded projects by cities and counties, other state and federal funds, and/or other funding sources. Those leveraged dollars are difficult to project, as they vary greatly each year.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$3,488,537	0	0	\$3,488,537		2020 is the first year of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Homebuyer assistance • Homeowner rehab • Multifamily rental new construction • Multifamily rental rehab • New construction for ownership • TBRA 	\$3,000,000	\$800,000	\$3,000,000	3,800,000		The HOME Program, administered by NHD, is expected to receive \$3,000,000.00 in HUD funds for the plan year beginning July 1, 2020. Additionally, the State HOME Program expects that grantees will generate approximately \$800,000 of program income and/or recaptured funds from previously awarded grants. HOME funds will be allocated throughout Nevada using a formula allocation. PI and HOME funds remaining from the previous years will be allocated throughout Nevada.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent housing in facilities • Permanent housing placement • Short term or transitional housing facilities • STRMU • Supportive services • TBRA 	\$416,146	0		\$416,146		

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Homeless Prevention Homeless Outreach Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing HMIS Administration 	\$478,132	0	\$457,812	\$478,132	\$2,300,000 (Depending on HUD allocation)	Agencies receiving ESG allocations must match 100% of their award.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Housing Trust Fund	public - federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab 	3,000,000	0	\$3,000,000	3,000,000	\$15,000,000 (Depending on HUD funding)	HTF funds will be allocated to one or more projects in the State. NHD will consider projects proposed statewide. 2020 is the first year of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition • Admin and Planning • Homeowner rehab • Housing • Multifamily rental new construction • Multifamily rental rehab • New construction for ownership • Overnight shelter • Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) • Rental Assistance • TBRA • Transitional housing 	7,000,000	0	\$7,800,000	7,000,000		State Account for Affordable Housing Trust funds (AAHTF) that can be used for the following purposes: new and rehabilitation of multi-family projects, down payment assistance, homeowner rehabilitation, tenant-based rental assistance, and homeless prevention assistance. It is estimated that \$7,000,000 will be available for FY 2020.

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

ESG sub-recipients are often allocated State Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) to be used as match to the ESG program, which allows for more ESG funding to be allocated for case management, shelter operations, and data collection activities. In addition, Account for Affordable Housing Trust funds (AAHTF) will be allocated to local housing authorities to provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for the most vulnerable homeless clients who are part of the coordinated entry process. Finally, local county and city funds, along with other federal program funds such as the Community Services Block Grant program, is used to pay for staff and other eligible ESG activities. 100% of the match obligation will be provided with these and other funding sources including in-kind and donations.

HOME:

NHD will leverage funds from the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program and funds from Rural Development with regard to home ownership projects. Match requirements for the HOME program are fulfilled using property tax exemptions and Low-Income Housing Trust Funds.

HTF:

No matching funds are required for this program.

CDBG:

Jurisdictions recommended for 2020 CDBG projects intend to commit \$2,307,695 cash contributions from other Federal, State or local funding sources and an estimated \$133,571 in-kind. Additionally, Carson City is working on a system to capture and report matching funds/leverage.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS:

No matching funds required. The Ryan White Part B program does complement HOPWA activities with Housing Services to assist Ryan White clients with short-term assistance to enable an individual or family to gain or maintain medical care.

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

NHD is proposing to use discounted Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land under the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) for affordable housing purposes. In FY 2018, NHD plans to put another Request for Proposal out for a multifamily housing development using land reserved through SNPLMA. NHD will also explore partnerships with local jurisdiction(s) Clark County, Washoe County, City of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson to identify tax foreclosed properties or donated land that can be transferred for affordable housing projects.

The National Housing Trust Fund

NHD will seek to leverage HOME funds, VASH vouchers and other funding sources while collaborating with the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority and other agencies.

CDBG:

When recommending projects for funding, the CDBG Advisory Committee takes into consideration the collaborative nature of the project. Projects with community support and/or public-private funding are encouraged. The Program is striving to increase the number of these partnerships and to collaboration across jurisdictions and regions.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Non-Entitlement Plus Carson City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase supply & access • Provide housing assistance • Provide housing services & supports • Homeless supports and prevention for persons with disabilities 	<p>HOME: \$3,488,537 (includes the PJs portion)</p> <p>CDBG: \$1,046,561</p> <p>Housing Trust Fund: (funding available statewide)</p> <p>Nevada Housing Trust Fund: \$4,115,728.26 (funding available statewide)</p>	<p>Rental units constructed: 10 rental units newly constructed 18 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Rental units rehabilitated Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 12 Households Assisted Rental Assistance</p>

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Community Stabilization/ Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code enforcement • Slum/blight • Environmental/cleanup • Strategic acquisition & clearance • Development and maintenance of the affordable housing stock throughout Nevada 	CDBG: \$451,349	
3	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water/sewer • Parks/recreation/youth & senior (community) facilities • Streets & sidewalks • Health & safety • Increase broadband access 	CDBG: \$1,432,662	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
4	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-homeless services • Shelters • Affordable housing services 	CDBG: \$348,853 HOPWA: \$416,146	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 30 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Economic Development / Environment	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create/retain jobs Create/expand businesses 	CDBG: \$174,426	Businesses assisted: 125 Businesses Assisted Jobs created/retained: 25 Jobs
6	Community Planning and Capacity Building	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training & technical assistance Assist UGLGs in identifying achievable goals Align goals with funding 	CDBG: \$209,311	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Other: 1 other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide rapid re-housing services & financial supports • Homeless supports and prevention • Support shelter operations • Increase and maintain supply & access of affordable and supportive housing • Outreach 	ESG: \$478,132	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 60 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The State will use HOME, CDBG, Housing Trust Fund, and Nevada AAHTF to increase affordable housing through the construction of new rental housing, the rehabilitations of rental housing and the rehabilitation of owner housing.
2	Goal Name	Community Stabilization/ Development Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness
	Goal Description	Support community stabilization through Code enforcement, Slum/blight removal, Environmental/cleanup, and Strategic acquisition & clearance.
3	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	The State will fund public facility and infrastructure improvements, including Water/sewer, Parks/recreation/youth & senior (community) facilities, Streets & sidewalks, Health & safety, and Increase broadband access.

4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	This is a public service goal to provide access to needed services.
5	Goal Name	Economic Development / Environment
	Goal Description	This goal provides employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income people and promote businesses in the State.
6	Goal Name	Community Planning and Capacity Building
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide infrastructure and other planning support for units of local government or sub-recipients.
7	Goal Name	Homelessness
	Goal Description	<p>ESG and AAHTF will be allocated to agencies to fund rapid re-housing assistance for up to 24 months, along with tenant based rental assistance for homeless who are referred by the coordinated entry lead agencies.</p> <p>ESG and AAHTF will be provided to emergency and domestic violence shelters to offset the costs of operating their shelters. Funding will also be allocated for essential services to residents of these shelters. In communities without access to a shelter, funds will be allocated to pay for motel/hotel vouchers that are used as emergency housing.</p> <p>ESG funds will provide funding to offset costs of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Goal is 95% data quality</p>

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Introduction:**Funding Allocation Priorities**

	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing (%)	Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness (%)	Provide Support to Those at Risk of Homelessness (%)	Support Data Collection for Homeless Services (%)	Improve Infrastructure (%)	Improve Access to Public Services (%)	Provide Infrastructure and Planning Support (%)	Enhance Access to Quality Facilities (%)	Encourage Economic Development (%)	Increase availability rental housing for ELI (%)	Total (%)
CDBG	30	0	0	0	51	10	6	13	5	0	100
HOME	90		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
HOPWA	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
ESG	0	50	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Housing Trust Fund	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Other Nevada Housing Trust Fund	25	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	100

Table 1 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

ESG: Funding continues to be limited for homeless activities in rural Nevada. Communities believe that there is a need to fund emergency and domestic violence shelters to ensure that homeless individuals and families have access to safe shelter. Rapid re-housing is a category that is prioritized as the largest number of people on the community que regularly fall under the rapid re-housing category.

HOME: NHD chose to give Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects allocation priority because it ensures that the HOME funds are being leveraged to the greatest extent possible. NHD feels that Down Payment Assistance programs are important programs to have in the non-entitled areas where there is more housing stock in the rural areas.

HTF: NHD chose to give Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects allocation priorities because it ensures that the HTF funds are being leveraged to the greatest extent possible.

CDBG: As reflected in this table, the CDBG program primary focus is on improving and upgrading infrastructure. While not direct job creation projects, improved infrastructure enables communities to expand economic development opportunities through improved and expanded infrastructure.

HOPWA: As indicated in this table, HOPWA funds are used to assist HIV positive individuals at-risk of homelessness with rental, mortgage and utility assistance, also assistance with move-in costs associated with securing permanent housing.

How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

ESG: The Consolidated Plan identified the need to support existing homeless and domestic violence shelters due to the limited amount of resources that are available for housing. There is also a need for homeless prevention activities, and the bulk of those programs will be funded through the AAHTF Welfare Set-Aside program. The State Consolidated Plan, local Continuum of Care Strategic Plans, and the Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness identified the need for permanent housing, including rapid re-housing. As a result both ESG and AAHTF will have allocations primarily focused on those activities. Tenant-based rental assistance programs will be managed by counties, and the Nevada Rural Housing Authority as part of the Rural Nevada Coordinated Entry process.

HOME: The proposed distribution will address the need of multi-family housing by ensuring that affordable multi-family complexes will have the funding needed to be built. NHD will also be able to continue a down payment assistance program.

CDBG: Funding from CDBG supports CDBG priorities as noted in the Consolidated Plan for the State of Nevada.

HTF: The distribution from HTF will not change the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan, however, the additional funding will enhance the current objectives and facilitate completion.

HOPWA: Funding for HOWPA supports the activities and priorities as noted in the Consolidated Plan for the State of Nevada.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Introduction:

Distribution Methods

Table 2 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	Community Development Block Grant Program
	Funding Sources:	CDBG

Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>CDBG: The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community and economic development needs. Beginning in 1974, the CDBG program is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. Through the CDBG program, HUD provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1,209 general units of local government and States.</p> <p>The CDBG entitlement program allocates annual grants to larger cities and urban counties to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and opportunities to expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.</p> <p>The State of Nevada is a recipient of the State Administered CDBG program, also known as the Small Cities' CDBG program. States award grants to smaller units of general local government that carry out community development activities. Annually, each State develops funding priorities and criteria for selecting projects. Nevada's priorities are established by the consolidated planning process, state priorities, and the regional community and economic development needs of the communities.</p> <p>The State of Nevada's CDBG Program is designed to meet the priority needs that have been identified by the State and local communities.</p> <p>The 5-Year Consolidated Plan identified the following as priorities: Improve infrastructure by assisting with sidewalk/path, street, water and wastewater system upgrades and development projects; enhance access to quality facilities to serve the population throughout rural Nevada; Provide infrastructure and other planning support for units of local government; retain and expand existing businesses; support recruitment and attraction of new businesses to Nevada; provide employment opportunities for low- and moderate-income people. By funding these priorities, State CDBG funds will be allocated to support these priorities.</p>
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<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>CDBG: The CDBG Program implemented a revised ranking criteria form for use by the CDBG Advisory Committee. The ranking form is reviewed during the CDBG Application Workshop for the current application cycle. Refer to hard copy of the Annual Action Plan for details of the Method of Distribution and criteria.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>CDBG: Potential applicants can access application manuals and the ranking criteria on the Governor's Office of Economic Development: CDBG web pages. Applicants also are encouraged to work with CDBG staff members in developing applications to ensure project eligibility and answer any questions applicants may have about the process.</p> <p>Non-profit organizations work with the 27 eligible CDBG cities and counties to develop applications to be sponsored by the city or county. Notices are posted and/or published in the various cities/counties to inform the non-profit organizations about CDBG and the application process. Sponsored organizations also are encouraged to attend the CDBG Grant Application Workshop in their area. For the 2017 Program Year, Carson City, an entitlement, chose to revert to the state CDBG program. Carson City has a separate but similar review and allocation process and is on the same timeline as the state program. For 2018, Carson City applications were submitted through the on-line system, ZoomGrants; reviewers also used the on-line system.</p>

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>CDBG: Funds are awarded through a competitive application process that is reviewed during CDBG Application Workshops held in the spring and summer months each year. Applications are due in January or February and reviewed by CDBG staff members for eligibility. Once verified as eligible, applications are distributed to an Advisory Committee (AC) for ranking. The AC generally meets in March/April, in an open meeting process, to review and recommend applications for funding. During this open meeting process, external reviewers provide input regarding potential projects; project applicants also make presentations about the proposed projects. The AC recommendations are submitted to the GOED Director for review and approval before forwarding to the Governor for final approval of projects.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>HOPWA only. Not applicable to CDBG. However, projects from non-profits can be sponsored by a city/county for CDBG funding. A five-year Request for Applications (RFA) will be issued late 2020 for agencies interested in providing HOPWA services to clients. The four-year RFA will be in line with the next five-year Consolidated Plan.</p>
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>CDBG: Resources are allocated among funding categories based on community need and responsiveness to the state's CDBG's program goals. Needs also reflect and respond to changes occurring at the local level.</p>
<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>CDBG: CDBG does not have a threshold factor or grant size limit.</p>

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	The CDBG Outcome Measures are (1) Availability/Accessibility, (2) Affordability; and (3) Sustainability relating to (1) Suitable Living Environments; (2) Decent Housing; and (3) Economic Opportunity. An estimated 15,629 individuals will benefit from the 2017 projects recommended for funding.
2	State Program Name:	Emergency Solutions Grant
	Funding Sources:	ESG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The State is allocated an annual distribution of ESG funds that are distributed and managed through NHD. The annual allocation of ESG funds for 2020 is estimated to be \$478,132. NHD will distribute these funds through a competitive application which opened in February 2020. Programs in non-entitled areas of the State are prioritized since the PJs throughout the State receive their own ESG distribution from HUD. In the event the state determines the City of Reno is in further need of ESG funds in addition to their allocation from HUD (determined through their competitive allocation) the state may fund the City of Reno ESG funds. The ESG funds will be mostly or entirely allocated to programs serving those in rural areas of the state.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	Programs in non-entitled areas of the State are prioritized. In the event the State determines the City of Reno is in further need of ESG funds in addition to their allocation from HUD (determined through their competitive allocation) the state may fund the City of Reno ESG funds. The ESG funds will be mostly or entirely allocated to programs serving those in rural areas of the state. In addition Rapid Re-housing programs will be prioritized for funding, however, all categories allowable under the ESG program will be considered.

If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	This section is not applicable since ESG is not CDBG. All information on the ESG program is available through the NHD website and through contacting the ESG administrator.
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	The ESG funding is available to all units of local governments, non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations with in the rural communities and the City of Reno through the competitive application process.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	This section is not applicable since ESG is not HOPWA. ESG does not utilize sponsors but utilizes the CoC partnerships to strengthen their programs and impact.
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Although ESG funding will be prioritized for Rapid rehousing programs, all ESG allowable categories will be considered for funding. To adhere with ESG requirements no more than 60% of the overall allocation will distributed to shelter programs and 10% of the overall allocation may be set aside for program administration.
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Even though the 2020 allocation had an increase from the 2019 allocation, NHD normally receives applications from eligible programs that exceed our funding by \$200,000. ESG funding is very competitive and valuable to the programs located in the rural areas of the state and to the City of Reno.

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	NHD expects to be able to fund all priority programs and existing programs in good standing, likely not for their full ask but in part.
3	State Program Name:	HOME Program
	Funding Sources:	HOME

Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>The HOME funds are allocated to all Participating Jurisdictions (PJ's) in the State. The State has decided to allocate the HOME funds based on population to ensure that each Nevadan receives an equitable amount of funding. If the State were to only distribute HOME funds in the non-entitled areas, they would receive approximately several times the amount of funding that other PJ's receive. Therefore, the State takes into consideration all of the HOME funds coming into the State and distributes the State funds based on a population formula. 10% of the award is used for administration of the grant.</p> <p>The allocation for other Participating Jurisdictions in the State are as follows:</p> <p>Clark County HOME Consortium-\$758,218</p> <p>City of Henderson-\$182,138</p> <p>City of Las Vegas-\$374,613</p> <p>Washoe County HOME Consortium-\$269,371</p> <p>Non-entitled area of the State-\$1,115,660</p> <p>PI received within each jurisdiction will be allocated back to the respective PJ in the subsequent year's funding agreement. Old PI, EN, and/or recaptured funds remaining from previous funding years originally slotted for a certain PJs or non-entitlement areas can be opened up through the normal application process for projects statewide.</p> <p>In the non-entitlement areas, NHD will facilitate a competitive application. In the event that older funds are released for statewide applications, these applications will go through the same competitive application process.</p>
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<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The State will allocate the non-entitled portion of the HOME funds to non-entitled areas. We will make funding Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects as our first priority and will evaluate remaining projects and make selections based on need and funding remaining.</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>This is not applicable because this program is HOME not CDBG. Information on the HOME program is available on the NHD website and by contacting the HOME program administrator.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>This is not applicable because this program is HOME not ESG. Details on the HOME allocation and distribution can be found in a section above.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>This is not applicable because this program is HOME not HOPWA. The HOME program does not involve sponsors but does utilize investors and partners. HOPWA grantee works with the University of Reno – School of Community Health Services, Nevada Public Health Training Center and the Nevada Faith & Health Coalition which is tasked with working with faith-based and other community-based organizations, when the next HOPWA funding proposal is released, it will be disseminated to this body as well.</p>

	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	HOME funds and Low Income Housing Tax Credits will prioritize multi-family rental projects whether they be new construction or rehabilitation. HOME funds will also be used for down payment assistance. The State will use the majority of its AAHTF for tenant based rental assistance, security deposit assistance, and emergency assistance in the non-entitled areas of the state.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	Threshold factors are mainly based on the amount of funding the State has for the project and how many projects are successful in obtaining Low Income Housing Tax Credits. The average amount of HOME funds that it takes to fund a tax credit project is usually about \$400,000.00. The State usually allocates \$300,000 to a down payment assistance program. Further, the State receives the State minimum allocation of HOME from HUD \$3,000,000.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	NHD expects that it will be able to fund all of its priorities using this method of distribution. We foresee funding multi-family new construction projects, multi-family rehabilitation projects and a down payment assistance program.
4	State Program Name:	HOPWA
	Funding Sources:	HOPWA
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The HOPWA program is designed to assist HIV positive individuals at-risk of homeless with rental, mortgage, and utility assistance; as well as assistance with move-in costs associated with securing permanent housing.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>The Request for Proposals for the HOPWA program have not been released since 2011, due to northern Nevada having limited organizations expressing interest in bidding on the project. Northern Nevada HOPES (NNHOPES) submitted a completed proposal due to their HIV/AIDS specialty services, proven track record and expertise in the field and was approved to be the sole HOPWA project sponsor. To fall in line with the current Con Plan, the HOPWA grantee has no plans to release a Request for Applications (RFA) until 2020, which will coincide with the drafting of the 2020-2024 Con Plan.</p> <p>Once the RFA is released and in the event that more than one agency submits a request for funding for the HOPWA program preference will be given to agencies that are current or past recipients of HOPWA funds; can demonstrate successful implementation of the HOPWA program; have chosen to utilize HOPWA funds on activities that will prevent homelessness amongst the HIV positive community, and are actively helping to meet the Objectives of NHD and HUD.</p> <p>Funds may be used in the following focus areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide Short-Term Rental and Mortgage Assistance (STRMU) for 21 weeks out a 52 week calendar year;2. Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for individuals who will need long-term financial assistance in order to prevent homelessness and Project Based Rental Assistance (PBRA);3. Provide Supportive Services (SS) Assistance to individuals in need of financial help to obtain items that are required prior to being approved for a rental unit, such as a state issued ID;4. Provide Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) assistance to individuals who need financial assistance with unit move-in costs such as first month's rent and deposits.
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If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	N/A
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	N/A

<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>To apply for a subgrant from the DPBH, RWPB Program, an organization must be a 501(C)(3), a for-profit corporation (if services are not immediately available in a designated service area), educational institution, a state agency, a religiously affiliated organization, or a local governmental agency performing or anticipating performing a function relevant to program goals of the RWPB.</p> <p>Each proposal submitted must contain the following sections:</p> <p>PFS Application Cover Sheet: This page identifies the PFS and requires the applicant to fill in the basic information; this is to be signed by an organization staff with the authority to make a binding contract or agreement on behalf of that organization.</p> <p>Project Data Sheet: This section includes identifying information about the applicant; project information; project funding formula; contact information and signature authority.</p> <p>Project Outline: This section includes general information and a description of the project being proposed. The applicant will respond to a set of statements and provide responses that clearly states the goals and major activities of the proposed project and the impact it will have on fulfilling the goals and objectives of the RWPB; a description of the organization's qualifications to implement the proposed project; a detailed narrative about the proposed project including specific information on the methodology to be used, an overview of project activities, the expected accomplishments of the project, and a timeline for completion.</p> <p>In addition to the above criteria, please include in your project outline plans for community collaboration; identify any key organizations which may be involved in the coordination of services, interagency policy development, comprehensive networking, or system integration. Provide a brief summary of how your project would be sustained in future years if the project were to continue.</p> <p>Project Work Plan: This section details the Objectives, Activities, Benchmarks, Performance Measures and Evaluation for the project. Applicants should enter as many objectives and activities, including detailed performance measures, as necessary to support expected outcomes of the project.</p>
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<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>Project Budget Request & Justification Form: This section includes a summary and itemized section containing projections of costs for personnel, travel, equipment, supplies, contractual, other direct costs and indirect costs.</p> <p>Successful applicants will be required to complete RWPB program forms, signed assurances of compliance with federal and state laws, and original signatures of individuals authorized to accept grants on behalf of the organization.</p> <p>Supplemental Information, Attachments: You can include “up to” 5 pages of <u>relevant</u> support materials, including samples of newspaper articles, letters of support, etc. In addition, any charts, graphs, statistical information or substantiating documentation of statements listed in the text of the proposal should be included in the list of attachments.</p> <p>Applicants shall be consistently evaluated and scored based upon a two-step evaluation process. Each application will be evaluated and scored using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant’s understanding of background, need for, and scope of services/project; • Adequacy of proposed project approach; • Adequacy of proposed plan of action; • Adequacy of proposed evaluation; • Qualification and experience with similar work; • Reasonableness of cost; and • Such other factors deemed relevant in determination of the best value for the State.
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	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	HOPWA funds will be passed through the State of Nevada Health and Human Services (DHHS): Division of Public & Behavioral Health and will be allocated to local for-profit and non-profit organizations in only Northern Nevada because Clark County (Las Vegas) receives funding for housing assistance from HUD HOPWA separately and Las Vegas TGA receives Ryan White Part A program, HOPWA funds are solely allocated to Northern Nevada and the rural areas. Northern Nevada HOPES, project sponsor, receives the entire HOPWA grant minus three percent that is retained for State Administration.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	The HOPWA program does not have formal Threshold Factors or Grant Size Limit. Threshold factors are mainly based on the amount of the State funding award. Size of the award to the project sponsor also depends on the quality of the application. The average amount awarded to the project sponsor is \$307,865.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	<p>The overarching outcome is to establish a seamless system to immediately link people diagnosed with HIV to continuous and coordinated quality care; enhance the number and diversity of available providers of clinical care and support services for people with HIV; and support people with HIV with co-occurring health conditions and those who have challenges meeting their basic needs.</p> <p>Specific outcomes to housing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progress in carrying out its 1) local and 2) statewide strategic plan and initiatives set-forth by the Nevada Economic Development office, Annual Action Plan, Con Plan, HIV/AIDS Integrated Plan, • increase percentage of clients in stable housing, • increase percentage of clients retained in care.
5	State Program Name:	National Housing Trust Fund
	Funding Sources:	Housing Trust Fund

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) is an affordable housing production program that will complement the existing Federal, State and local efforts to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe and sanitary affordable housing for extremely low (ELI) and very low income (VLI) households, including families experiencing homelessness. Established under Title I of the Housing and Economic Recovery act of 2008, HTF will be distributed through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on a formula basis to the states.</p> <p>The State of Nevada has appointed NHD as the State Designated Entity (SDE) to administer the program.</p> <p>NHD is expecting to receive \$3,000,000 in HTF. NHD opened a statewide competitive application for this funding in February 2020. WNHD anticipates receiving multiple HTF applications for this funding for rental projects located throughout the state of Nevada.</p>
<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Selection of projects will be mirrored to the NHD QAP which sets forth selection criteria to be used to determine housing priorities and gives preference among selected projects to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects serving the lowest income tenants, • Projects obligated to serve qualified tenants for the longest periods, • Projects which are located in qualified census tracts and the development of which contributes to a concerted community revitalization plan. <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes the following selection criteria: Project location • Housing needs characteristics Project characteristics Applicant characteristics Tenant populations with special housing needs Public housing waiting lists Tenant populations of individuals with children The energy efficiency of projects

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>This is not applicable to this section since HTF is not CDBG. All HTF information and manuals are available through the NHD website and/or by contacting the HTF administrator.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>This is not applicable to this section since HTF is not ESG. Please see an above section for allocation and distribution details.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	<p>This is not applicable to this section since HTF is not HOPWA. HTF does not utilize sponsors as HOPWA does, HTF utilizes investors and partners.</p>

	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>The State of Nevada will use HTF funds exclusively for the construction of rental housing to meet the priority housing needs as identified by the State’s Consolidated plan. In accordance with HTF regulations, up to 10% of the State’s HTF allocation will be used for administration.</p> <p>NHD has elected not to allow HTF funds to be used for homeownership activities given the extremely low-income targeting requirements of the program.</p> <p>NHD will not permit the refinancing of existing debt with HTF.</p>
	<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>Threshold factors are mainly based on the amount of funding the State has for the project and how many projects are successful in obtaining Low Income Housing Tax Credits.</p>
	<p>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</p>	<p>The State will measure its progress, consistent with the State’s goals established in the Consolidate Plan. These “Housing Priorities” include the increased availability of rental housing for ELI and VLI households and improving housing accessibility and safety. It is currently anticipated that an additional 25 units will be added annually.</p>

Discussion:

No further discussion

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

NHD is currently in the middle of the competitive application process for AAHTF, HOME, and ESG for the rural communities and the HTF competitive application process statewide. NHD should have funding determinations by June 2020. HOME funds that have already been allocated to the PJ's throughout the State will support new construction and rehabilitation of multifamily rental projects, homeowner down payment assistance and homeowner rehabilitation within the respective jurisdictions.

The projects below have been selected for the 2020 Program Year.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Colorado Street ADA Compliance Improvement Project
2	FISH Transitional Housing Design Project
3	Nevada Health Center Medical Technology Project
4	Ron Woods Youth Absentee Reduction Project
5	RSVP Nevada Rural Counties Veterans' Project
6	Grant Management Project
7	Ely Fire Department Extrication Tool Project
8	Murry Street Sewer Upgrade Project, Phase II
9	Emergency Generator Project
10	Goldfield Historical Street Rehabilitation Project, Phase III
11	Pioche Airport Road Drainage Project
12	Walker River Economic Corridor Economic Development Project
13	Pahrump Fairgrounds Environmental Assessment Project
14	Pahrump Fairgrounds Water & Well System Project
15	McGill Sewer Pond Lining Project, Phase I
16	McGill Slag Ditch Study Project

Table 58 – Project Information

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

The funding priorities for HOME and HTF are to support new construction and rehabilitation of multifamily rental properties that support low income households, special needs population and veterans. One obstacle in the rural communities is the rising costs on construction costs and availability of resources and manpower in the rural and geographically isolated communities.

HOME: As stated prior to this section, the HOME funds administered directly to non-entitled areas of the state prioritize funding new construction and rehabilitation of multifamily rental projects throughout rural areas of the state which also receive LIHTCs and a down payment assistance program. Prioritizing funding for multifamily projects that also receive LIHTC's increases the impact of the funding and often results in producing higher quality affordable housing with larger amounts

of affordable units thus contributing the increase and maintenance of the affordable housing stock in Nevada.

HTF: Prioritizes funding projects reserving units for households earning 30% AMI or lower. These funds are crucial to meet the needs of Nevada's most vulnerable populations.

ESG: As stated above, the ESG funds prioritize programs in the rural areas of the State. Due to Nevada's geography the programs located in the rural areas of the state face extremely unique challenges which vary county to county. The distance between county and city services contributes to these issues. Rapid re-housing is a category that is prioritized as the largest number of people on the community que regularly fall under the rapid re-housing category.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

HOME: The allocation for the Participating Jurisdictions in the State are as follows:

Clark County HOME Consortium-\$758,218

City of Henderson-\$182,138

City of Las Vegas-\$374,613

Washoe County HOME Consortium-\$269,371

Non-entitled area of the State-\$1,115,660

All PJs and NHD prioritize funding for multifamily new construction and rehabilitation of rental properties. NHD will be able to expand on other projects receiving funding when the competitive application process is over and funding in the rural areas is determined.

HTF: NHD prioritizes funding the multifamily new construction and rehabilitation of rental properties receiving LIHTC. Details on the specific projects will be available after the competitive application process closes and the distribution is determined.

ESG: NHD prioritizes rapid re-housing programs, rural programs and NHD funds all ESG eligible categories. More details regarding the specific distribution will be available after the competitive application process.

NHD is currently in the middle of the competitive application process for AAHTF, HOME, and ESG for the rural communities and the HTF competitive application process statewide. NHD should have funding determinations by June 2020. HOME funds that have already been allocated to the PJ's throughout the State will support new construction and rehabilitation of multifamily rental projects, homeowner down payment assistance and homeowner rehabilitation within the respective jurisdictions.

The following CDBG projects have been selected for the 2020 Program Year.

1	Project Name	Colorado Street ADA Compliance Improvement Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Streets & sidewalks
	Funding	CDBG: \$340,868
	Description	The purpose of this project is for the design and construction of ADA compliant sidewalks and ramps along Colorado Street
	Target Date	06/31/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 1,280 households, including 730 LMI households.
	Location Description	Carson City
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is for the design and construction of ADA compliant sidewalks and ramps along Colorado Street
2	Project Name	FISH Transitional Housing Design Project
	Goals Supported	Community Stabilization/ Development
	Needs Addressed	Strategic acquisition & clearance
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,583
	Description	This grant request is for the planning stage of the new housing for this project, including architectural plans and civil engineering plans for the possible renovation of existing buildings, removal of the approach on Carson Street, removal of any structure that does not meet standards, design of new buildings, including the required business front on Carson Street, parking areas, sidewalks, and green spaces.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 60 LMI households.
	Location Description	Carson City
	Planned Activities	This grant request is for the planning stage of the new housing for this project, including architectural plans and civil engineering plans for the possible renovation of existing buildings, removal of the approach on Carson Street, removal of any structure that does not meet standards, design of new buildings, including the required business front on Carson Street, parking areas, sidewalks, and green spaces.
3	Project Name	Nevada Health Center Medical Technology Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Health & safety
	Funding	CDBG\$ 31,873
	Description	The purpose of the project is to secure equipment that will improve medical accuracy at Nevada Health Centers' two locations in Carson City.
	Target Date	06/31/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 7,877 households, including 4,602 LMI households.
	Location Description	Carson City
	Planned Activities	The purpose of the project is to secure equipment that will improve medical accuracy at Nevada Health Centers' two locations in Carson City.
4	Project Name	Ron Woods Youth Absentee Reduction Project
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless services
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	The purpose of the project is to expand the Youth Absentee Reduction Project to 4 new schools in the Carson City area. This includes case management to the youth identified as having chronic absenteeism and their families. The program includes youth workshops (on and off site for the schools); coordinating the program with truancy officers and the youth subcommittee in order to bring awareness to chronic absenteeism. Outreach includes developing prevention campaigns, engaging community partners, and providing individual services to youth, families and groups to address issues leading to chronic absenteeism.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 300 persons, including 250 LMI persons.
	Location Description	Carson City
	Planned Activities	The purpose of the project is to expand the Youth Absentee Reduction Project to 4 new schools in the Carson City area. This includes case management to the youth identified as having chronic absenteeism and their families. The program includes youth workshops (on and off site for the schools); coordinating the program with truancy officers and the youth subcommittee in order to bring awareness to chronic absenteeism. Outreach includes developing prevention campaigns, engaging community partners, and providing individual services to youth, families and groups to address issues leading to chronic absenteeism.
5	Project Name	RSVP Nevada Rural Counties Veterans' Project
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Non-homeless services

	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	RSVP's Veterans "Volunteers in Partnership" (Veterans VIP) Program is an ongoing program that assists veterans and their families. The goal of the Veterans VIP Program is to provide veterans in expanded areas with information and access to services that empowers them to emerge from poverty and enables them to remain independently at home.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 175 persons, including 97 LMI persons.
	Location Description	Carson City
	Planned Activities	RSVP's Veterans "Volunteers in Partnership" (Veterans VIP) Program is an ongoing program that assists veterans and their families. The goal of the Veterans VIP Program is to provide veterans in expanded areas with information and access to services that empowers them to emerge from poverty and enables them to remain independently at home.
6	Project Name	Grant Management Project
	Goals Supported	Community Planning and Capacity Building
	Needs Addressed	Training & technical assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$49,258
	Description	The purpose of this project is for the planning and grant management of the Carson City projects
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Administration. No direct benefit
	Location Description	Carson City
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is for the planning and grant management of the Carson City projects
7	Project Name	Ely Fire Department Extrication Tool Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Health & safety
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,229
	Description	The purpose of this project is to secure a Hurst SC 758E2 Edraulic Combo Extrication Tool w/ charger and 2 EXL batteries to serve expanded areas beyond Ely, such as the LMI community of McGill..
	Target Date	06/31/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 1,480 households, including 1,090 LMI households.
	Location Description	City of Ely
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is to secure a Hurst SC 758E2 Edraulic Combo Extrication Tool w/ charger and 2 EXL batteries to serve expanded areas beyond Ely, such as the LMI community of McGill..
8	Project Name	Murry Street Sewer Upgrade Project, Phase II
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Water/sewer
	Funding	CDBG: \$332,363
	Description	The purpose of this project is to replace the 100 plus year-old vitrified clay sewer main pipeline from the Murry Canyon area of Ely and will upsize the old 6" sewer main to a new 8" main pipeline.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 1,455 households, including 750 LMI households.
	Location Description	City of Ely
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is to replace the 100 plus year-old vitrified clay sewer main pipeline from the Murry Canyon area of Ely and will upsize the old 6" sewer main to a new 8" main pipeline.
9	Project Name	Emergency Generator Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Health & safety
	Funding	CDBG: \$360,000
	Description	The purpose of this project to purchase and install generators at strategic locations in Esmeralda County that will serve the area when there is lack or loss of electricity from the utility providers.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 1,135 households, including 625 LMI households.
	Location Description	Esmeralda County

	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project to purchase and install generators at strategic locations in Esmeralda County that will serve the area when there is lack or loss of electricity from the utility providers.
10	Project Name	Goldfield Historical Street Rehabilitation Project, Phase III
	Goals Supported	Community Stabilization/ Development
	Needs Addressed	Strategic acquisition & clearance Development and maintenance of the affordable housing stock throughout Nevada
	Funding	CDBG: \$425,000
	Description	The purpose of this project is to prep streets and resolve other irregularities to prepare for the road rehabilitation project. CDBG funding includes oil costs, the dispenser truck and driver, oil for double chip seal, fog seal oil, purchase of cold patch for fuel costs, and cost of production of the chips.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 555 households, including 300 LMI households.
	Location Description	Esmeralda County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is to prep streets and resolve other irregularities to prepare for the road rehabilitation project. CDBG funding includes oil costs, the dispenser truck and driver, oil for double chip seal, fog seal oil, purchase of cold patch for fuel costs, and cost of production of the chips.
11	Project Name	Pioche Airport Road Drainage Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Water/sewer
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	The purpose of the project is to install a drainage system that will carry water runoff into a catch basin.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 570 households, including 345 LMI households.
	Location Description	Lincoln County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of the project is to install a drainage system that will carry water runoff into a catch basin.
12	Project Name	Walker River Economic Corridor Economic Development Project

	Goals Supported	Economic Development / Environment
	Needs Addressed	Create/retain jobs Create/expand businesses
	Funding	CDBG: \$200,000
	Description	The purpose of this project is to select a consultant to conduct the Walker River Corridor Economic Development Plan to determine options for economic growth within the regions of Lyon and Mineral County.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 12,500 persons, including 6,500 LMI persons.
	Location Description	Lyon County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is to select a consultant to conduct the Walker River Corridor Economic Development Plan to determine options for economic growth within the regions of Lyon and Mineral County.
13	Project Name	Pahrump Fairgrounds Environmental Assessment Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The purpose of this project is to select a consultant who will complete an Environmental Assessment for the Pahrump Fairgrounds for future economic development.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 36,110 households, including 18,455 LMI households.
	Location Description	Nye County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of this project is to select a consultant who will complete an Environmental Assessment for the Pahrump Fairgrounds for future economic development.
14	Project Name	Pahrump Fairgrounds Water & Well System Project
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Water/sewer
	Funding	CDBG: \$500,000

	Description	The purpose of the project is to plan and construct a well and water system at the north end of the Pahrump Fairgrounds property. This project will include a design-build project proposal to be let out and awarded. The process will include engineering and design and construction of a water and well system.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 36,110 households, including 18,455 LMI households.
	Location Description	Nye County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of the project is to plan and construct a well and water system at the north end of the Pahrump Fairgrounds property. This project will include a design-build project proposal to be let out and awarded. The process will include engineering and design and construction of a water and well system.
15	Project Name	McGill Sewer Pond Lining Project, Phase I
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Water/sewer
	Funding	CDBG: \$75,150
	Description	The purpose of the proposed project is to obtain a preliminary engineering report (PER) for the McGill-Ruth sewer pond lining, which will be a multi-phased project.
	Target Date	06/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 1,480 households, including 775 LMI households.
	Location Description	White Pine County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of the proposed project is to obtain a preliminary engineering report (PER) for the McGill-Ruth sewer pond lining, which will be a multi-phased project.
16	Project Name	McGill Slag Ditch Study Project
	Goals Supported	Community Planning and Capacity Building
	Needs Addressed	Training & technical assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$75,150
	Description	The purpose of the proposed project is conduct a study to determine what the best option to control erosion, flooding, and other issues that occur with the expansive McGill Slag Ditch.
	Target Date	06/31/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project will benefit an estimated 1,480 households, including 775 LMI households
	Location Description	White Pine County
	Planned Activities	The purpose of the proposed project is conduct a study to determine what the best option to control erosion, flooding, and other issues that occur with the expansive McGill Slag Ditch.

AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)**Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?**

This is not an activity that the State of Nevada supports currently.

Available Grant Amounts

This is not an activity that the State of Nevada supports currently

Acceptance process of applications

This is not an activity that the State of Nevada supports currently

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

Yes.

State's Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies

CDBG supports planning and capacity building for community and regional projects to help revitalize their communities and regions. The plans must define strategies and next steps required to accomplish goals of the plan. This process helps communities/regions identify key individuals and/or groups best qualified to implement each activity and goal. The community planning process creates buy-in from residents.

All program funding contributes directly or indirectly to community revitalization efforts (i.e. housing rehabilitation, public facilities/public infrastructure). ESG and HOPWA funds support housing and services for individuals who are vulnerable, thereby contributing to community revitalization by helping ensure safe living environments for all.

HOME and HTF contribute directly or indirectly to government revitalization strategies. These funds can provide new construction and rehabilitation to multifamily rental projects, homeowner rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 3 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

CDGB: The State of Nevada does not have Geographic Distribution of funds, other than to LMI/non-entitlements areas.

HOME: The HOME funds are allocated to all Participating Jurisdictions (PJ's) in the State. The State has decided to allocate the HOME funds based on population to ensure that each Nevadan receives an equitable amount of funding. If the State were to only distribute HOME funds in the non-entitled areas, they would receive approximately several times the amount of funding that other PJ's receive. Therefore, the State takes into consideration all of the HOME funds coming into the State and distributes the State funds based on a population formula. 10% of the award is used for administration of the grant.

The allocation for other Participating Jurisdictions in the State are as follows:

Clark County HOME Consortium-\$758,218

City of Henderson-\$182,138

City of Las Vegas-\$374,613

Washoe County HOME Consortium-\$269,371

Non-entitled area of the State-\$1,115,660

PI received within each jurisdiction will be allocated back to the respective PJ in the subsequent year's funding agreement. Old PI, EN, and/or recaptured funds remaining from previous funding years originally slotted for a certain PJs or non-entitlement areas can be opened up through the normal application process for projects statewide. In the non-entitlement areas, NHD will facilitate a competitive application. In the event that older funds are released for statewide applications, these applications will go through the same competitive application process. HOME funding priority goes to projects that are awarded LIHTCs.

HTF: NHD prioritizes funding the multifamily new construction and rehabilitation of rental properties receiving LIHTC. NHD allows statewide access to these funds as to reach all populations at 30% AMI and lower throughout Nevada. HTF funding priority goes to projects that are awarded LIHTCs.

ESG: As stated above, the ESG funds prioritize programs in the rural areas of the State. Due to Nevada's geography the programs located in the rural areas of the state face extremely unique challenges which vary county to county. The distance between county and city services contributes to these issues. Rapid re-housing is a category that is prioritized as the largest number of people on the community que regularly fall under the rapid re-housing category.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

Introduction:

The State of Nevada's HOME program funds all Participating Jurisdictions as State Recipients. The remaining counties (non-entitlement areas) will be funded directly through applications received by the NHD.

NHD does not target areas for the HOME program, as the amount of funding received by NHD for rural areas generally requires the partnership of a developer who is involved in the tax credit program. NHD does have two set-asides in its tax credit program to ensure that the rural areas can access the funds. This generally results in two or three construction or rehabilitation projects. All residents in the non-entitled area do have access to a HOME funded down payment assistance program.

Nevada Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) will also be used in these jurisdictions for weatherization and rental assistance.

CDBG: The CDBG program has recommended a housing rehabilitation project for funding. Eleven (11) owner-occupied homes would be rehabilitated to help ensure the life of the home and increase accessibility to and inside the home.

HTF: National Housing Trust Funds will be allocated statewide based on applications submitted. HTF will mirror the HOME program and NHD will not target specific areas of the state for funding. NHD will require that each eligible recipient certify that housing assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	190
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	190

Table 4 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	
The Production of New Units	10
Rehab of Existing Units	10
Acquisition of Existing Units	12
Total	32

Table 5 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

NHD resources have remained steady with the Trust Fund allocation, it is still our intention to keep funding and leveraging funding with other programs to ensure that we are utilizing the HOME and HTF funds to the greatest extent possible.

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction:

This section pertains to grantees who also oversee public housing authority activities. These activities are administered by Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA), Reno Housing Authority (RHA) and the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA). Each Authority is responsible for submitting an Annual Action Plan. Please refer to the following links for additional information regarding actions that will occur at Public Housing Authorities in the State of Nevada.

NRHA: <http://nvrural.org/about-us/resources/>

The Housing Authority of the City of Reno: <http://www.renoha.org>

Southern Nevada HA: <http://www.snvrha.org/agency-plans.htm>

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

NHD will continue to provide State funds to Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA) to subsidize the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program; providing assistance to senior and disabled populations on the wait list. Additional funds have been allocated to NRHA for a security deposit program that is provided to Housing Choice Voucher tenants needing financial assistance to obtain housing.

State funds that are passed through to local jurisdictions may be used in the same manner in northern and southern Nevada, but it is the decision of the local Consortiums to support local housing authorities with their allocation of funds.

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

In rural Nevada the Nevada Rural Housing Authority oversees the "Home at Last" program for 1st-time homebuyers and provides up to 4% of the loan amount for down payment assistance. In addition the Housing Authority oversees the Mortgage Credit Certificate program which provides a dollar-for-dollar federal income tax credit equal to 20% or 50% of the interest paid on a mortgage loan. The tax credit is provided to the homebuyer every year; and annual savings is estimated to average \$2,000 per year. Finally the Housing Authority works with eligible Housing Choice Voucher recipients to set aside funding to become 1st-time homebuyers.

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

The PHA is not troubled.

Discussion:

No additional discussion.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Introduction

The NHD ESG Program Manager works very closely with the local Continuum of Care to ensure funds are targeted to the most vulnerable homeless and at-risk of homelessness clients. In rural Nevada the ESG Program and the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCOC) developed joint Written Standards and Performance Standards/Outcome Measures which will help with local efforts to end homelessness for the chronically homeless, homeless veterans and their families, and homeless families with children. Some of the ESG sub-recipients are also recipients of HUD Homeless funding through the RNCOC, and programs are managed in a way to ensure that homeless clients are placed in the most appropriate program which will best meet their needs.

NHD will also provide AAHTF to the local Veteran's Resource Center (VRC) to assist veterans and their families with rental assistance until appropriate documents are obtained and they can access SSVF funding. As the VRC is working with the veteran they will also contact the Veteran's Administration to see if the veteran can access a VASH housing voucher. If advised that the veteran is a potential client for a VASH voucher, the VRC will engage Nevada Rural Housing Authority to obtain assistance with the housing eligibility requirements of the VASH voucher program. If the VASH Voucher program does not work out, the Housing Authority will then utilize AAHTF funds allocated by NHD to provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance subsidies until such time that a Housing Choice Voucher becomes available.

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

Although the state is not a jurisdiction. NHD is working closely with the RNCOC to ensure the sharing of mutual goals. Shelters and rapid re-housing programs are in high demand and are thus priorities for ESG funding. NHD grant managers also participated in developing the RNCOC strategic plan in which NHD is taking on several responsibilities to alleviate work load from the agencies in the RNCOC. An example of this is that NHD along with one other agency in the RNCOC will be facilitating the RNCOC monitoring, a task that previously was the sole responsibility of the agencies within the RNCOC.

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

The NHD does provide ESG funds for outreach to homeless providers, the NHD requires agencies to engage homeless persons within a community so that they have access to available resources through Homeless Connect activities, veteran outreach functions, and by engaging households who have children in the programs at local schools. A number of communities have created a coalition of agencies, including social services agencies, hospitals, police, fire, and mental health providers, who are meeting monthly or quarterly in order to identify the most frequent users of community emergency services and collaborates in shared case management to meet the most urgent needs of the individuals identified. Clients are then engaged and are provided access to available housing and services. Many ESG sub-recipients also receive other HUD Homeless funding and act as lead agencies for this process.

A number of rural ESG sub-recipients are also the local Coordinated Entry Lead Agency and are working with community providers to access available programs and services for homeless clients. As part of the coordinated entry process agencies complete an assessment in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database which will provide information on the client's vulnerability. As part of the process clients are referred to Nevada Rural Housing Authority to see if they are eligible to receive a limited number of Tenant-Based Rental Assistance vouchers funded with AAHTF. If accepted, the client will receive up to 24 months of rental subsidy and will be "fast-tracked" into the Housing Choice Voucher program once a voucher is available. The Housing Authority has made the homeless population a priority to receive assistance in their HCV program as part of the coordinated entry process.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The NHD continues to provide allocations to rural emergency and domestic violence shelters since communities have indicated that there is still a need for these types of programs. In communities that do not have access to shelters, ESG and AAHTF pay for motel vouchers so that homeless individuals and families have access to a safe and secure place to stay. Shelters provide case management to clients residing in the shelter, or who are accessing services offered by the provider, and will issue referrals to transitional and permanent housing programs. The NHD will allocate no more than 60% of its annual allocation to emergency shelter and essential services activities, as mandated by program regulations. It is anticipated that 300 homeless persons will have access to emergency and domestic violence shelters supported through the NHD's ESG program.

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

The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care has developed a Coordinated Entry process that requires lead agencies to utilize the VI-SPDAT assessment tool to determine the most vulnerable residents. Applicants who are "harder to serve" will score higher on the VI-SPDAT and will receive priority access to available housing and mainstream resources. Agencies with staff trained in SOAR practices will assist clients applying for Social Security Disability.

Agencies are encouraged to reduce lengths of homelessness episodes, and new and returned entries into homelessness. Recipients of ESG and CoC funds shall also be required to increase jobs, income and self-sufficiency of program participants, and shall be measured annually to ensure that these objectives are met.

The State ESG Program has also encouraged agencies to increase the number of veterans provided access to permanent housing, and to increase the number of families with access to rapid rehousing and homeless prevention assistance.

Funding for case management to ensure the long-term stability of program participants will be provided with ESG.

Finally, Coordinated Entry Lead Agencies will facilitate access for homeless individuals and families to available affordable housing units. Databases such as the one located at NVHousingSearch.org offers free access to a rental database that matches units with the needs of the clients. Case managers are able to access a portal for social services agencies that provides information about landlords who have asked to be connected to agencies working with special needs groups such as veterans, frail and elderly, physically disabled and more.

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

Service providers in local communities are working closely with each other to ensure low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless. Communities have implemented informal and formal Memorandums of Understanding with local jails, health care facilities, mental health providers, Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), Child Protective Services, (CPS) schools, and other facilities and programs so that providers are engaged when a homeless or at-risk of homeless person or family has been identified.

Community Coalition meetings are held throughout the year as the forum to develop protocols to ensure the homeless and low-income households have access to programs and services, including housing if available. Participants include local hospital staff, Sheriff's deputies, Fire Department Emergency management Systems staff, emergency shelter staff, behavioral health, family resource centers, and public guardians. The coalitions work together to identify the most vulnerable residents that are repeatedly using emergency services without a long-term plan

Homeless liaisons at local school districts are also working closely with providers to help families gain access to housing and supportive services. Community meetings have identified the need for at-risk of homelessness assistance. Agencies will utilize funding sources such as ESG and AAHTF to insure individual and families at most risk of homelessness are assisted.

Discussion

NHD encouraged communities to prioritize rapid re-housing activities.

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	30
Tenant-based rental assistance	21
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	35
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	5
Total	91

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Introduction:

The State's strategy to remove barriers to affordable housing are shown in the Table AP-75.1, below.

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

Table AP-75.1

Fair Housing Goal	Impediments to Fair Housing Choice/ Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issue	Recommended Actions
Promote homeownership and rental opportunities in high opportunity areas	<p>Moderate to high levels of segregation</p> <p>Access to low poverty areas</p> <p>Insufficient affordable housing in a range of unit sizes</p> <p>Black, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Hispanic households have disproportionate rates of housing problems</p> <p>Discriminatory patterns in Lending</p>	<p>Segregation</p> <p>R/ECAPs</p> <p>Disproportionate Housing Need</p>	<p>Continue to promote homeownership and affordable rental opportunities in high opportunity areas with the use of CDBG, HOME, and HTF funds. Over the next five (5) years:</p> <p>40 rental units added Annual Annual Goal: 10 rental units added 50 rental units rehabilitated Annual Goal: 10 rental units rehabilitated 60 households receive homeowner down payment assistance (DPA) Annual Goal: 12 households receive DPA</p> <p>Homeowner rehabilitation programs will no longer be funded through HOME funds but with AAHTF.</p> <p>Track activities annually in the State's PER.</p>
Promote community and service provider knowledge of ADA laws	<p>Insufficient accessible affordable housing</p>	<p>Disability and Access</p>	<p>Increase outreach and education for housing providers in the state, focusing on legal requirements concerning reasonable accommodation, in coordination with local disability advocate organizations. Record activities annually.</p>
Enhance community services in R/ECAPs	<p>Access to low poverty areas</p> <p>Access to job proximity</p> <p>Access to school proficiency</p>	<p>Disparities in Access to Opportunity</p>	<p>Encourage increased public services and public investment in poverty areas in the State. Record activities annually.</p>
Increase outreach and education for housing providers in the state	<p>Moderate to high levels of segregation</p> <p>Access to low poverty areas and concentrations of poverty</p> <p>Moderate to high levels of segregation</p> <p>Discriminatory patterns in Lending</p>	<p>Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach</p>	<p>Continue to raise awareness and educate buyers through enhanced home purchase and credit education, through seminars, webinars and other outreach efforts. Record activities annually.</p> <p>Enhance outreach and education to units of local government, as well as housing consumers, as it relates to affirmatively furthering fair housing and the duty to affirmatively further fair housing. Record activities annually.</p> <p>Conduct outreach and education of prospective housing consumers on how to acquire and keep good credit, in partnership with local civic organizations (i.e., churches, schools, etc.) Record activities annually.</p> <p>Continue to partner with the Silver State Fair Housing Council, conduct outreach and education with managers of new and existing rental housing complexes. Record activities annually.</p>

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

Other actions of the four HUD formula programs in Nevada are specific to each program. See narrative for discussion on each program's actions.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Agencies continue to have challenges keeping homeless and at-risk of homelessness clients engaged in their journey to long-term independence and stability. Funding for case managers is strained due to efforts to address homeless and chronically homelessness issues in rural areas, and finding staff with the skills to work with this population is challenging in smaller communities.

Although improved, case managers working with homeless clients continue to have difficulties with engaging clients in the process of becoming stabilized and self-sufficient. Program participants are challenged to find employment with a “living wage” that allows a household to meet their basic needs.

Finally, agencies have agreed to implement “Housing First” or “Low Barrier” programs, however case managers feel pressure to meet State and CoC performance measures and are struggling to find enough resources such as permanent housing subsidies which will ensure the long-term success of program participants. Limited funding means that clients need to be exited quickly, yet the limited availability of permanent housing subsidies means clients are in jeopardy of exiting without sufficient resources to ensure long term housing stability.

To help address these issues, the State will continue to partner with the local Continuum of Care to help with the training and development of case managers on how to engage their clients. This will continue to be a topic that will be discussed during Technical Meetings which take place every other month.

Social Services agencies that are also ESG recipients have developed workforce programs and are working closely with Northern Nevada Development Authority, a coalition of community and business leaders that promotes education and marketing, to identify workforce and educational needs across northern Nevada. Workforce case managers will work with individuals to identify the barriers keeping them from stable employment. The case manager will also connect participants to educational opportunities to help develop work skills. In addition, participants will receive assistance with the creation of resumes, and soft skill training such as interviews, how to dress, and other employment etiquette.

These same ESG recipients are also Community Action Agencies that conduct monthly meetings to identify households that are facing poverty and homelessness. Members discuss the availability of resources and opportunities for indigent residents in an open forum format. Partnerships have been developed with emergency shelter providers, Salvation Army, JOIN, Job Connect, Voc-Rehab, Veterans Resource Centers, Aging and Disability Resource centers, and local food banks.

The shortage of permanent housing subsidies is a more challenging issue to resolve, especially in rural Nevada. Fortunately the Nevada Rural Housing Authority has members who participate in the Rural Continuum of Care, and are very engaged in directing funds to homeless providers. They have agreed to prioritize the homeless to receive Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) that are not only

referred to them via Coordinated Entry Lead Agencies, but who are also on the HCV wait list. They will also receive additional State Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) for tenant-based rental assistance programs for the homeless, although it is likely that those resources will not be sufficient to cover all of the housing needs of rural participants.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The principal features for achieving the objectives of this strategy include:

- Increasing the supply of standard, affordable rental housing through the rehabilitation of existing housing and the construction of new units;
- Promoting home ownership opportunities through the acquisition and rehabilitation of housing, the construction of new single-family homes, and the provision of below market rate mortgage financing;
- Preserving existing home ownership through the renovation of owner-occupied single-family homes;
- Providing rental assistance to alleviate rental cost burden experienced by very low and low-income households;
- Providing affordable housing opportunities designed to meet the needs of the elderly, people with disabilities, large families, and other special needs groups;
- Addressing the needs of homeless individuals and homeless families through the provision of services and assistance to shelter operators;
- Providing opportunities for nonprofit community organizations to develop and execute projects which benefit lower-income residents.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

HOME:

NHD will continue to ensure that all housing projects funded with HOME funds will comply with the Federal guidelines regarding notification and abatement requirements.

CDBG:

The Governor's Office of Economic Development: Rural Community Development/CDBG ensures that homes built prior to 1978 that are rehabilitated with CDBG funds are tested for lead-based paint hazard by the Rural Nevada Development Corporation (RNDC) staff. Any chipped, peeling, or flaking paint is tested with an XRF analyzer. If lead-based paint is present, the contractor is tasked with setting up proper containment areas during construction and with proper clean up. Any hazardous lead paint areas must be encapsulated. In some instances, the components, such as door and window frames, are replaced. Other times the peeling paint is scraped and peeled away, and a special paint is used to seal the area. One-hundred percent of the homes rehabilitated with CDBG funds are LMI households.

HTF:

NHD ensures that all units built prior to 1978 are tested. In the event that HTF are used for new construction lead-based hazards should be mitigated.

HOPWA:

Grantee will be attending trainings offered around lead-based paint hazards in 2019, and offered to project sponsors also.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Nevada's anti-poverty strategy is based on helping families to move to economic self-sufficiency. Providing low-income households with assistance through various programs allows them to live in safe, decent, and affordable housing. This helps to provide a base for them to maintain employment, provides a nurturing environment to raise children, and helps them become a part of the community where they work.

The State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is tasked with the responsibility of addressing poverty issues throughout the State of Nevada, and oversees a number of programs that builds capacity of social services networks in order to respond to the needs of Nevada's residents.

One key funding source in the battle to end poverty is the federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program. Approximately \$970,000 in CSBG funding provides Community Action Agencies (CAA's) in 15 rural counties with the ability to move lower-income, poverty-level, and homeless households into self-sufficiency. In 2016 CAA's will utilize this funding to:

- Operate intake systems that assess individual and family needs and identifies state and local services that can assist families to remove barriers to self-sufficiency;
- Develop a network of relations with state agencies, local government agencies, non-profits, faith-based organizations, and local businesses to coordinate and deliver services to individuals and families;
- Work on strengthening and expanding partnerships from year to year, as they add new services, increase proficiency in servicing clients, and participate in community coalitions;
- Provide case management services to persons who are committed to attaining improved economic self-sufficiency. In most instances, case management involves coordinated services with multiple partner agencies;
- Continue adopting a more client centered and driven service delivery model, including the development of self-sufficiency plans based on goals identified by program participants; and
- Development of job fairs, which have resulted in a number of job offers to participants.

Other continued efforts to move low-income, poverty-level, and homeless households into self-sufficiency include improvements to transportation services that provide access to job training, employment opportunities, and counseling services. In addition, HHS administers funding for family resource centers, which are located throughout the state in most of the larger communities and provide a variety of support services to families who have lower incomes. The family resource centers, in conjunction with local social service offices, are generally the initial point of contact for many individuals and families who are seeking assistance.

Finally, the NHD continues to fund projects that support housing and supportive programs. There are several nonprofit organizations in rural Nevada that have and continue to develop services and facilities to move very low-income and homeless persons to self-sufficiency. These efforts, along with programs provided by the RNCOC and other partner agencies, will have a direct impact on the number of families living in poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The State of Nevada is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with federal, state, county, local agencies, and the private and nonprofit sectors in order to serve the needs of low-income individuals and families across Nevada. The Governor's Office of Economic Development, Department of Business and Industry, and the Department of Health and Human Services collaborate with various entities to continually improve coordination.

The Governor's Office of Economic Development, Department of Business and Industry, and the Department of Health & Human Services all have individual institutional structures. Within each Office or Department, there are divisions that administer HUD programs. The Community Development Block Grant is in the Rural Community Development Division/CDBG of the Governor's Office of Economic Development. The HOME, ESG, HTF, and NSP programs are in the Nevada Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry. The HOPWA program is in the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services. Each Division has its institutional structure, as well.

HUD funds pass through to local governments and other entities that are eligible to receive HUD program funding. These entities, when funded, are part of the institutional structure for each program. The scope of the institutional structure is from the state level to those at the community level where projects are implemented and/or managed.

Actions to be taken in 2020 to enhance coordination and promote further development of that institutional structure include:

- Continue supporting the creation of cross-jurisdiction economic development regions;
- Contract and/or collaborate with Silver State Fair Housing on outreach and training to NHD and CDBG grantees;
- Annual training and technical assistance to non-entitlement communities in rural Nevada
- Support efforts such as Strengthening Economies Together (SET) that strengthen collaboration in CDBG non-entitlement areas;
- Participate in quarterly meetings with other funders to maximize limited resources (CDBG, USDA, EPA, other collaborative funders);
- Continue (HOME) to work with the staff of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program to ensure that the HOME funds are used to leverage this program;
- Continue staff support of the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care and through correspondence with the Northern Nevada CoC (RAH) and the Southern Nevada CoC.

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

Throughout the State of Nevada there exists an effective coordination effort between public and private housing and social services agencies. For example, in rural Nevada members of the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCOC) include:

- 1) Staff from Nevada Rural Housing Authority, which oversees the Housing Choice Voucher and HUD VASH Voucher programs;

- 2) County social services agencies, a few who are also recipients of HUD Supportive Housing and Shelter + Care funds;
- 3) Staff from the State's Office of Mental Health which oversees a Shelter + Care program for mentally ill homeless;
- 4) Low-income housing and homeless developers; and
- 5) Staff from NHD. In northern and southern Nevada many of the same types of agencies participate in the local continuum of care initiatives.

In 2020 it is anticipated that efforts to continue coordination between public and private housing providers and social services agencies will include the following actions:

The Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness will continue with implementation of its Strategic Planning Goals and Objectives. Working groups will include state, local and non-profit agencies from throughout Nevada, and The mission of the Council will be to address homeless needs throughout Nevada;

The continuation of the State of Nevada's Division of Public and Behavioral Health's CABHI (Cooperative Agreements to Benefit Homeless Individuals for States) grant, which includes the implementation of the statewide plan to ensure sustained partnerships across public health and housing systems that will result in short- and long-term strategies to support individuals who experience chronic homelessness; and

Statewide Continuum of Care meetings will continue to be held throughout the year. Topics of discussion will include implementation of a statewide strategic plan to end homelessness; implementation of statewide performance measures for CoC and ESG programs; statewide discharge planning; implementation of a statewide Homeless Management Information System Lead agency; and other issues that affect homelessness at a statewide level.

Discussion:

All divisions work to increase collaboration between agencies and private entities in order to improve the quality of life for all Nevadans.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

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

Introduction:

Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.

The years covered, for CDBG, that include this Annual Action Plan are: 2018, 2019, 2020.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 100.00% |

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

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

Nevada Housing Division does not have any other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205.

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

HOME Program funds used for homebuyer assistance will be subject to recapture provisions in accordance with 24 CFR Part 92. Provisions are established as follows:

- Upon sale of the property or transfer of title, the HOME investment should be recaptured from the net proceeds. Only in the case where net proceeds (sales price minus loan repayment and closing costs) are insufficient to recapture the full HOME investment plus enable the homeowner to recover the amount of the homeowner's down payment, principle payments, and any capital improvement investment, the HOME investment amount that must be recaptured may be reduced. The HOME investment amount may be reduced pro rata based on the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the unit measured against the required affordability period; except that the State's recapture provisions may not allow the homeowner to recover more than the amount of homeowner's down payment, principal payments, and any capital improvement investment. In order to insure compliance with the recapture provisions, restrictions may be incorporated into each project Deed of Trust and Promissory Note and must be included into the signed written agreement. The restrictions are as follows:
 - The State (or state recipient) reserves the right of first refusal;
 - The property must be used as the purchaser's principal residence;
 - No subleases are allowed;
 - HOME funds must be repaid upon sale of the property; and
 - In the event of foreclosure, all deed restrictions may be cancelled. A state recipient may also choose to recapture a portion of the equity as a local program option. However, recipients that select to recapture a portion of the equity must develop acceptable program guidelines and their Annual Plan will state recapture/resale provisions.

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

HOME Program funds used for homebuyer assistance will be subject to recapture provisions in accordance with 24 CFR Part 92. Provisions are established as follows:

- Upon sale of the property or transfer of title, the HOME investment should be recaptured from the net proceeds. Only in the case where net proceeds (sales price minus loan repayment and closing costs) are insufficient to recapture the full HOME investment plus enable the homeowner to recover the amount of the homeowner's down payment, principle payments, and any capital improvement investment, the HOME investment amount that must be recaptured may be reduced. The HOME investment amount may be reduced pro rata based on the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the unit measured against the required affordability period; except that the State's recapture provisions may not allow the homeowner to recover more than the amount of homeowner's down payment, principal payments, and any capital improvement investment. In order to insure compliance with the recapture provisions, restrictions may be incorporated into each project Deed of Trust and Promissory Note and must be included into the signed written agreement. The restrictions are as follows:

- The State (or state recipient) reserves the right of first refusal;
 - The property must be used as the purchaser's principal residence;
 - No subleases are allowed;
 - HOME funds must be repaid upon sale of the property; and
 - In the event of foreclosure, all deed restrictions may be cancelled. A state recipient may also choose to recapture a portion of the equity as a local program option. However, recipients that select to recapture a portion of the equity must develop acceptable program guidelines and their Annual Plan will state recapture/resale provisions.
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Nevada Housing Division does not have plans to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.320(k)(3)

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

Although State agencies are not required to develop written standards, the Division worked very closely with the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care to develop joint standards that help to align all homeless funded programs. A copy of the document is included in the written version of the State of Nevada's 2020 Annual Action Plan.

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

State ESG sub-recipients are required to participate in the local Continuum of Care Coordinated Entry system. In rural Nevada there are Coordinated Entry Lead Agencies located within the 15 rural counties, and a number of them are also recipients of ESG funding. Clark County is the Lead Agency for HMIS. NHD does not fund any other providers in southern Nevada, so participation is not necessary.

Lead Agencies have agreed to accept the responsibility of screening homeless clients to determine eligibility for various programs and services that may be available either locally or statewide. Agencies utilize the HMIS system to complete the VI-SPDAT tool to ensure that the most vulnerable clients are given priority for receiving assistance.

A comprehensive referral form has been developed with other agencies in the community that provides services to clients. This referral form allows agencies, with permission from the applicant, to share information and assist in setting appointments. This referral process will ensure the applicant has made contact with other agencies before they leave the office. Included in the referral agencies are food pantries, emergency shelters, the McKinney-Vento school representatives, the Housing Authority for access to VASH Vouchers and vouchers

funded with AAHTF, and the Dept. of Behavioral Health, which is the recipient of Shelter + Care vouchers for the homeless who suffer from mental illness. If programs are not available, the Lead Agency is responsible for maintaining a waiting list sorted by the score of the VI-SPDAT. Agencies enter the VI-SPDAT into HMIS for other agencies to review should the applicant present themselves in another community. The client is also provided a business card or other form that documents that the assessment has been completed and information entered into HMIS.

If a client is accepted into one of the housing programs the Lead Agency is responsible for gathering the required documents that may be needed, such as documentation of chronic homelessness, disability, etc. Although the Lead Agency is not responsible for providing ongoing case management services, many continue to work with the clients to ensure their long term success.

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

ESG funds are passed through NHD and are allocated to city, county and non-profit organizations in rural Nevada through a competitive application. Due to limited number of providers in rural communities many government agencies retain funds to implement programs directly. In 2017 four (4) county social services agencies in rural Nevada will receive State ESG fund, along with four non-profit agencies that oversee two emergency shelters and two domestic violence shelters.

Due to the limited amount of funding, preference is given to agencies that are current recipients of ESG funds; can demonstrate successful implementation of their programs; and are actively helping to meet the objectives of NHD, HUD, and the local Continuum of Care. Preference is given to agencies that choose activities to help homeless and chronically homeless individuals and families to obtain and maintain shelter and housing. Past performance is reviewed as part of the rating and ranking process. NHD convenes an independent review panel to review all applications. The panel includes persons qualified to make decisions about programs and services offered to assist homeless and at-risk of homelessness persons. NHD staff presents the allocation information to the RNCoC Governing Board for approval. Sub-recipients will be chosen, and final allocations will be made, based on recommendations received for the RNCoC. As required by program regulations, NHD shall engage the RNCoC to ensure that ESG-funded activities chosen will address the goals and objectives of the CoC. State ESG funds have also been allocated to the City of Reno. Clark County receives funds as the state HMIS lead.

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

This requirement does not apply to States, however, NHD requests that sub-recipients engage homeless or formerly homeless individuals when developing their program policies and criteria.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The State works closely with local Continuum's of Care to develop performance outcomes for sub-recipients of state ESG funds. In rural Nevada performance outcomes were created jointly and are reflected in the "Rural Nevada Continuum of Care and State Emergency Solutions Grant Program Performance Evaluation Tool." This document reflects goals, measures and expected outcomes for all projects funded through the CoC and State ESG-funded programs. The most recent version of the combined outcome measures are also available at:

<http://housing.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/housingnv.gov/content/programs/ESG/2015RNCOCandESGPerformanceEvaluation.pdf>

Housing Trust Fund (HTF)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(5)

1. How will the grantee distribute its HTF funds? Select all that apply:

☒ Applications submitted by eligible recipients

2. If distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees, describe the method for distributing HTF funds through grants to subgrantees and how those funds will be made available to state agencies and/or units of general local government. If not distributing funds through grants to subgrantees, enter "N/A".

N/A

3. If distributing HTF funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients,

a. Describe the eligibility requirements for recipients of HTF funds (as defined in 24 CFR § 93.2). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Eligible applicants include non-profit and for profit, sponsors, developers or owners of affordable housing. Priority funding goes to properties that secure LIHTCs.

b. Describe the grantee's application requirements for eligible recipients to apply for HTF funds. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Eligible recipients must submit a completed application including project narrative, experience of developer(s), project budget and timeline including other sources of funding, and population to be served and supportive or other services provided by the owner of the project.

c. Describe the selection criteria that the grantee will use to select applications submitted by eligible recipients. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Applicants will be evaluated on the amount and quality and supportive services provided, the efficiency of the development based on a per-unit cost, long term viability of the project and on whether the developer has experience in delivering or operating housing designed to serve ELI households.

d. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on geographic diversity (as defined by the grantee in the consolidated plan). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

NHD does not have a funding priority based on geographic diversity. HTFs are available statewide.

e. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

NHD requires grantees to expend funds in the required timeframe indicated by HUD.

f. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the rental project has Federal, State, or local project-based rental assistance so that rents are affordable to extremely low-income families. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

While the State prioritizes supporting projects that will have some form of rental subsidy on the project it is largely a given that in order to serve households at 30% AMI and below that projects can only be viable if they come with project based subsidy or some other form of rental assistance.

g. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the financial feasibility of the project beyond the required 30-year period. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Currently, the State underwrites to the 30-year period.

h. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the grantee (such as housing that is accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green building and sustainable development features, or housing that serves special needs populations). If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

Many of these project are also competing for tax credits and thus are meeting stringent requirements for these needs as found in the States QAP.

i. Describe the grantee's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the application makes use of non-federal funding sources. If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, enter "N/A".

The State expects that for the foreseeable future that all HTF applications will likely include tax credit funding which creates a significant contribution to the equity of the project. We will continue to favor projects that are able to leverage other funding sources, but it is difficult to find other sources that are able to be applied to projects serving ELI households.

4. Does the grantee's application require the applicant to include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

5. Does the grantee's application require that each eligible recipient certify that housing units assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements? If not distributing funds by selecting applications submitted by eligible recipients, select "N/A".

Yes

6. Performance Goals and Benchmarks. The grantee has met the requirement to provide for performance goals and benchmarks against which the grantee will measure its progress, consistent with the grantee's goals established under 24 CFR 91.315(b)(2), by including HTF in its housing goals in the housing table on the SP-45 Goals and AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives screens.

Yes

7. Maximum Per-unit Development Subsidy Amount for Housing Assisted with HTF Funds. Enter or attach the grantee's maximum per-unit development subsidy limits for housing assisted with HTF funds.

The limits must be adjusted for the number of bedrooms and the geographic location of the project. The limits must also be reasonable and based on actual costs of developing non-luxury housing in the area.

If the grantee will use existing limits developed for other federal programs such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) per unit cost limits, HOME's maximum per-unit subsidy amounts, and/or Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs), it must include a description of how the HTF maximum per-unit development subsidy limits were established or a description of how existing limits developed for another program and being adopted for HTF meet the HTF requirements specified above.

The State of Nevada has adopted the 2020 QAP per unit development subsidy for HTF investment.

8. Rehabilitation Standards. The grantee must establish rehabilitation standards for all HTF-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion. The grantee's description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The grantee must attach its rehabilitation standards below.

- a. In addition, the rehabilitation standards must address each of the following:
- b. health and safety;
- c. major systems;
- d. lead-based paint;
- e. accessibility;
- f. disaster mitigation (where relevant);
- g. state and local codes,
- h. ordinances,
- i. and zoning requirements;
- j. Uniform Physical Condition Standards; and
- k. Capital Needs Assessments (if applicable).

9. Resale or Recapture Guidelines. Below, the grantee must enter (or attach) a description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HTF funds when used to assist first-time homebuyers. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

N/A

10. HTF Affordable Homeownership Limits. If the grantee intends to use HTF funds for homebuyer assistance and does not use the HTF affordable homeownership limits for the area provided by HUD, it must determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price

and set forth the information in accordance with §93.305. If the grantee will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

Any limitation or preference must not violate nondiscrimination requirements in § 93.350, and the grantee must not limit or give preferences to students. The grantee may permit rental housing owners to limit tenants or give a preference in accordance with § 93.303(d)(3) only if such limitation or preference is described in the action plan.

N/A

12. Refinancing of Existing Debt. Enter or attach the grantee's refinancing guidelines below. The guidelines describe the conditions under which the grantee will refinance existing debt. The grantee's refinancing guidelines must, at minimum, demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing. If the grantee will not refinance existing debt, enter "N/A."

N/A

Discussion:

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community and economic development needs. Beginning in 1974, the federal CDBG program is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to 1,209 general units of local government and States.

The Rural Community & Economic Development Division of the Governor's Office of Economic Development administers the CDBG Program. The allocation from HUD for the State CDBG Program in Nevada for 2018 is \$3,283,051. Deducting \$165,661 for State Administration and \$32,831 for T.A., allowed \$3,084,559 to be available to allocate for projects. The allocation recommendation meeting was held May 30th, after the federal budget had been passed and the allocation were known. The allocation and recaptured funds were awarded after the review of the CDBG Advisory Committee's recommendations. Program year 2018 is the beginning of the next three-year period for Overall Benefit for LMI (70% minimum). The three-year period covers the last two years (2018, 2019) of the current Consolidated Plan and will include the first year (2020) of the 2020-2024 plan.