

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Since 1995, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has required entitlement communities, such as Roanoke, to develop a Consolidated Plan to receive funding under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) programs. This document replaces all previous planning and application requirements with a single submission and gives citizens a means to coordinate efforts to reduce duplicated services and more efficiently address the City's needs.

The key elements of the Consolidated Plan (CP) include the needs assessment, priority needs, specific objectives, and the activities which will assist in addressing identified needs and objectives. The CP states how the City of Roanoke will pursue statutory program goals for all community development programs. These goals are decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities.

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

The mission for the City of Roanoke's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is to manage annual CDBG, HOME and ESG entitlement funds from HUD with programs and services offered by the City or its non-profit or for-profit partners to benefit low- to moderate-income residents of the City, thereby improving the health, well-being and future vitality of the community through public services and community development initiatives. The City has a significant need for affordable housing, public infrastructure, public services, homeless services, and housing rehabilitation activities to be undertaken with these funds. Funding will be provided to several non-profit and for-profit entities to best carry out activities that meet these significant needs on behalf of the city of Roanoke. Outcomes expected include an increase in the stock of affordable housing with a specific focus on affordable homeownership opportunities, an increase in the number of homeowners who can safely and affordably remain in their homes due to housing rehabilitation provided, and a decrease in the number of areas within the city that suffer from infrastructure issues. Additional outcomes expected include capacity building and education for non-profit partners as well as educational services provided to residents of the city regarding their rights and responsibilities under the fair housing and landlord-tenant laws.

3. Evaluation of past performance

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The city has focused a majority of its most recent previous HUD funding in the Melrose-Orange Target Area. This process has proven that, with continued, concentrated funding on a small geographic area, many problems that plagued that certain area can be resolved or lessened. The city intends to continue this practice by focusing on both the Melrose-Orange Target Area as well as the new Belmont/Fallon Target Area in this five year Consolidated Planning period. The City intends to develop a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) for BFTA during the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan period for HUD approval. In addition, the city will continue to focus on providing homeownership opportunities to citizens through programs offered by non-profit partners, one of whom is a qualified CHDO's. This program has allowed homeownership opportunities for individuals who may otherwise not been afforded the opportunity of homeownership.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Two public comment periods were held in preparation of this Consolidated Plan as well as the Annual Action Plan. The first 30-day public comment period commenced on 10/21/2019 and concluded on 11/25/2019. No formal comments were received during this period, however, the city received responses from over 100 interested citizens to a survey conducted during this period. This first public comment period was advertised in the Roanoke Times on 10/20/2019 and a public meeting was held on 11/14/2019. Comments were received on the formulation of a draft Consolidated Plan.

The second 30-day public comment period commenced on May 11, 2020 and concluded on June 12, 2020. The second public comment period was advertised in the Roanoke Times on March 11, 2020 and a public hearing in front of City Council and the Mayor was held on May 28, 2020. This public comment period was held to receive comments on the draft Consolidated Plan as presented based on feedback from the first comment period.

In addition, the city consulted with the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Habitat for Humanity of the Roanoke Valley, Total Action for Progress and Renovation Alliance on the formulation of the draft Consolidated Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

A survey was completed by approximately 125 citizens within the city of Roanoke. These citizen comments are attached here. These comments were addressed and incorporated as part of the Consolidated Planning process in the formulation of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.

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

No comments were received that are not included in this Consolidated Plan.

7. Summary

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Citizen participation has formed the basis of the city's plan and the city looks forward to a successful five-year consolidated planning period.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	ROANOKE	
CDBG Administrator	ROANOKE	HUD Community Resources Division
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	ROANOKE	HUD Community Resources Division
ESG Administrator	ROANOKE	HUD Community Resources Division
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The HUD Community Resources Division is located within the Department of Planning, Building, and Development.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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HUD Community Resources Program Administrator

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

1. Introduction

The City of Roanoke partners with many non-profit and for-profit agencies to assist the homeless and special needs populations of the city with their housing needs. Consultation and participation in local and regional partnerships is vital in accomplishing this mission. The City of Roanoke is a member of the Roanoke Neighborhood Revitalization Partnership, which is composed of the HUD Community Resources division, Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Habitat for Humanity of the Roanoke Valley, Total Action for Progress, and Renovation Alliance. The RNRP currently meets each quarter to discuss housing stability needs and the development of affordable housing in the city of Roanoke.

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

Members of the city's HUD Community Resources team as well as council appointed representatives sit on many boards and commissions for non-profit organizations that assist at-risk populations within the city. The Roanoke Housing Partnership as well as the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership have representation from the Department of Planning, Building, and Development. Monthly meetings with staff of the city as well as the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) help to coordinate resources between the two entities. Training is provided on an ongoing basis to many of the city's homeless and mental health service providers in areas which are beneficial to those organizations and the city.

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

The city is very involved with the local Continuum of Care. A city employee, Mr. Matt Crookshank, is the city's representative and manages the city's Homeless Assistance Team (HAT). The city provides funding for the local COC to use for creation of its consolidated plan and meets with the members of the COC monthly.

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

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Members of the public as well as the city's representative on the COC and a member of the HUD Community Resources Division meet to review applications received for ESG funding and to determine the best allocation of said funds across the member organizations, thereby meeting the most needs. Planning money will be provided so that HMIS administration is not neglected. The Blue Ridge Interagency Council on Homelessness (BRICH) acts as the advisory panel for the allocation of ESG funds.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing 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?	TAP was consulted during the process for creation of the Consolidated Plan, including how to prevent and end relentless poverty and for ideas concerning economic development. Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority was consulted on issues concerning public housing. Habitat for Humanity and Renovation Alliance were consulted on affordable housing development and rehabilitation efforts. The Blue Ridge Independent Living Center was consulted on housing needs and accommodations for the disabled and elderly.

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

Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Planning Commission was not consulted since Roanoke is an independent city and the Consolidated Plan is not dependent upon other regional governments for funding or implementation.

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	Council of Community Services	

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))

No other adjacent units of general local government were consulted during the creation of the consolidated plan as the City of Roanoke is a stand-alone unit of local government and is not greatly affected by the actions or inactions of its adjacent localities.

Narrative (optional):

N/A

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

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

The city used an online survey tool to receive input on how CDBG, HOME and ESG funds should be targeted for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. In total, 124 responses were received.

For CDBG, the overwhelming response from those completing the survey felt that owner-occupied rehabilitation and rental housing rehabilitation were preferred over new construction of either single family or multi-family housing. Past efforts in targeted neighborhoods were more heavily focused on new construction of affordable housing. Based on the results of the survey, a greater emphasis will be placed on rehabilitation of existing structures under the new Consolidated Plan. Infrastructure, such as streets, curb, stormwater management and public utility lines, was the majority choice of several options of public facilities that the survey respondents preferred, with sidewalks, youth centers and community gardens also receiving moderate support. Job training and microenterprise loan programs received the most support for economic development activities. Code enforcement and energy efficiency improvements were the activities of choice for other real property activities. Concerning use of HOME funds, again the survey responders overwhelmingly felt that rehabilitation of owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing was preferable over new construction. Use of ESG funds significantly leaned toward the prevention of families and individuals from becoming homeless and rapid re-housing of the recent homeless were cited many times over other uses, such as shelter operations.

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 124 responses were received over a period of approximately 6 weeks.	Please see the ES-05 Executive Summary Section for a listing of comments received.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City participated in a needs assessment to assess both real and perceived needs for inclusion in the Consolidated Plan. Part of the needs assessment was based on a survey that was completed by over 100 citizens of the city of Roanoke. The city understands that there are significant needs for homeless prevention and elimination of chronic homelessness as well.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The city has a need to provide homeownership opportunities to extremely-low and very-low income households. Through funding to Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley, the city will strive to provide these low-income families with opportunities through homeownership. In addition, these funds will help struggling and underserved neighborhoods by helping property values increase and increasing the infrastructure stability and availability for the residents and commercial ventures in these areas.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	97,032	98,735	2%
Households	42,187	42,240	0%
Median Income	\$35,811.00	\$39,930.00	12%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	7,200	6,380	8,290	4,430	15,940
Small Family Households	2,455	1,915	2,850	1,580	8,145
Large Family Households	305	330	485	345	535
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,085	1,335	1,845	1,070	3,180
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	700	1,105	1,150	525	1,360
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,588	670	1,220	650	1,299

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	15	110	50	25	200	25	0	15	0	40
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	55	75	25	25	180	0	0	0	10	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	110	65	120	100	395	0	10	25	10	45
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,110	930	145	10	4,195	1,250	610	430	65	2,355
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	735	1,890	1,355	95	4,075	230	620	1,580	480	2,910

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	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	655	0	0	0	655	140	0	0	0	140

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	3,285	1,185	340	165	4,975	1,270	620	465	85	2,440
Having none of four housing problems	1,460	2,950	3,570	1,600	9,580	390	1,630	3,910	2,585	8,515
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	655	0	0	0	655	140	0	0	0	140

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,690	1,155	565	3,410	255	405	730	1,390
Large Related	230	190	35	455	4	70	80	154
Elderly	494	540	370	1,404	765	560	715	2,040

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	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	1,615	1,110	525	3,250	465	195	480	1,140
Total need by income	4,029	2,995	1,495	8,519	1,489	1,230	2,005	4,724

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,370	455	55	1,880	255	260	185	700
Large Related	190	20	0	210	4	60	0	64
Elderly	270	250	60	580	590	135	150	875
Other	1,410	295	30	1,735	410	155	95	660
Total need by income	3,240	1,020	145	4,405	1,259	610	430	2,299

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	140	100	100	115	455	0	10	4	14	28
Multiple, unrelated family households	35	20	30	10	95	0	0	15	10	25
Other, non-family households	4	20	15	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	179	140	145	125	589	0	10	19	24	53

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The city of Roanoke does not experience issues with single person households in need of housing assistance. The majority of households that experience housing problems within the city are large families that experience extreme cost burdens.

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.

It is estimated that there are approximately 3,490 households that contain one member who is elderly. According to the US Census Bureau, approximately 4,234 households contain at least one member who is disabled. Of these households, it is estimated that approximately 40% experience housing issues. These issues will be addressed by the funding of Blue Ridge Independent Living Center to provide housing modification for low-income, disabled or elderly residents.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems in the city of Roanoke are extreme housing cost burdens (especially over 50% AMI paid toward housing costs) and poor or deferred maintenance. Many of the times the extreme cost burdens experienced by families results in homelessness or a temporary loss of housing. The city will address these issues through several programs by providing funding for homelessness prevention, rapid rehousing, home rehabilitations, and homeless intervention.

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

The city has a large population of refugee families that have 6 or more children per household. These families often experience overcrowding, substandard housing, and extreme cost burdens. In addition, low-income minority households are more adversely affected by housing issues. For these reasons, the city will focus the majority of its funding in targeted areas, many of which are minority-majority areas.

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

<p align="LEFT">All rapid re-housing services in the community are coordinated centrally through the Community Housing Resource Center (CHRC). Currently, CHRC staff follow up via telephone with families that have exited the program to monitor returns to homelessness. Households are contacted twelve months after program exit to track recidivism. The CoC is working with the Roanoke Rescue Mission – the largest shelter provider in the Continuum – to incorporate the Rescue Mission programs in the HMIS. Once the CoC begins collecting more complete shelter data, the community will establish a process for tracking returns to homelessness through the HMIS. To minimize recidivism, the CHRC provides service coordination and case management services to ensure stability for rapidly re-housed families. Multiple shelter providers have dedicated housing stability staff that work with the CHRC and follow re-housed families for a period of twelve months to provide on-going stabilization services.</p>

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:

In July 2013, the CoC developed and implemented a policy for its homelessness prevention programs that prioritizes services based on the level of risk families face in becoming homeless. Applications for services are processed monthly and placed into three, "tiered" categories based on risk level. Families at "imminent" risk of homelessness are defined as households that have been to court and have an eviction scheduled within ten days or the household is residing in housing that has been condemned by a housing official and the unit must be vacated within ten days. These households fall into the tier one category and are served first. "High risk" families are defined as households that have a court date scheduled for an eviction documented with an unlawful detainer or the household is staying with family or friends and must vacate the unit within 14 days. High risk households fall into the tier two category and are served as funding allows after all families in the first tier priority have been served. The lowest tier tiered category are "at-risk" families that are defined as households that have a five day pay or quit notice issued from the landlord, but no scheduled court date or eviction. These families meet the minimum requirements for service but are only served if funding remains after all households in the first and second tier priorities have been served.

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

Homelessness affects Virginia citizens of all ages and backgrounds. In 2009, 20 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were families with children, and almost 18 percent were “chronically homeless” — unaccompanied individuals experiencing bouts of homelessness over the last three years or continuously homeless for a year or more. The primary cause of homelessness is a lack of affordable housing. On average, in Virginia, a worker must be employed full time at \$19.63 an hour to afford a two-

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bedroom apartment. 1 The high cost of housing makes it difficult for individuals below the poverty line to find affordable shelter. In addition, people experiencing homelessness may have insufficient education and training, adding to the challenges of finding a job.

Individuals also experience homelessness as a result of a financial or personal crisis, due to domestic violence, or aging out of foster care. Mental illness can contribute to homelessness, as can leaving a jail or health care institution without resources to find and keep a home. Fewer support services for addiction can lead individuals battling substance abuse to homelessness. In the 2009 count of Virginia residents who were homeless, approximately 29 percent reported chronic substance abuse; 17 percent reported being severely mentally ill, 15 percent were victims of domestic violence, and 13 percent were veterans. 2

1 "In Virginia, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,021. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30 percent of income on housing, a household must earn \$3,403 monthly or \$40,841 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a housing wage of \$19.63" (National Low Income Housing Coalition, www.nlihc.org).

2 HUD 2009 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Discussion

N/A

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

There is significant need to address housing problems within the city of Roanoke. With an aging housing stock and an abundance of properties containing lead-based paint, the city will focus on both rehabilitation of blighted homes as well as demolition and reconstruction of homes which adds to the positive housing stock with no housing problems. Hispanic and African American households are disproportionately represented populations of those who live in substandard housing. The city will concentrate its efforts in neighborhoods where there are blighting factors that affect predominately racially and ethnically minority populations. In addition, the city will continue to offer its Down Payment Assistance program to allow families to reduce their overall cost burdens.

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	5,530	880	795
White	2,810	505	340
Black / African American	2,225	350	310
Asian	89	10	55
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	275	4	80

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	4,305	2,075	0
White	2,800	1,430	0
Black / African American	1,050	505	0
Asian	95	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	285	100	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	3,740	4,545	0
White	2,485	3,015	0
Black / African American	875	1,225	0
Asian	60	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	115	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	820	3,610	0
White	525	2,580	0
Black / African American	200	715	0
Asian	10	80	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	120	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

N/A

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

There is significant need to address housing problems within the city of Roanoke. With an aging housing stock and an abundance of properties containing lead-based paint, the city will focus on both rehabilitation of blighted homes as well as demolition and reconstruction of homes which adds to the positive housing stock with no housing problems. Hispanic and African American households are disproportionately represented populations of those who live in substandard housing. The city will concentrate its efforts in neighborhoods where there are blighting factors that affect predominately racially and ethnically minority populations. In addition, the city will continue to offer its Down Payment Assistance program to allow families to reduce their overall cost burdens.

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	4,555	1,850	795
White	2,325	990	340
Black / African American	1,815	760	310
Asian	89	10	55
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	205	79	80

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	1,805	4,580	0
White	1,185	3,040	0
Black / African American	470	1,085	0
Asian	65	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	360	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	805	7,480	0
White	525	4,970	0
Black / African American	200	1,900	0
Asian	50	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	40	315	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	250	4,185	0
White	150	2,945	0
Black / African American	100	815	0
Asian	0	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	185	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

N/A

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

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

Introduction:

The City of Roanoke recognizes that African Americans and Caucasians suffer from disproportionately greater needs based on their housing cost burdens. The City will ensure that all programs are fair and equitable to all races with a special focus for rehabilitation and new homeownership opportunities for African American and Caucasian households.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	26,880	7,720	6,850	790
White	19,640	4,990	3,935	340
Black / African American	5,555	1,870	2,380	310
Asian	325	100	140	55
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	50	0	0	0
Hispanic	770	620	230	80

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

N/A

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?

For those who earn less than 50% of AMI, African Americans and Caucasians both have a disproportionately greater need than the needs of the income category as a whole. Most of the needs identified relate to housing cost burdens where more than 30% of the household income is paid toward housing costs.

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

Many of the needs that correlate and correspond to increased housing cost burdens relate to deferred maintenance. The City proposes to use some of the CDBG and HOME funding received during the five year Consolidated Planning period to effect housing rehabilitation and modifications for low-income households.

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

Many of the racial and ethnic minorities are concentrated in high concentration poverty areas within the City. Special focus will be paid to the Melrose-Orange Target Area during this Consolidated Plan period, as well as the West End Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

As evidenced by the waiting lists for housing assistance programs in Roanoke, the need for affordable housing far exceeds available resources. These needs are being addressed by seeking additional vouchers when they are made available as well as working in close partnership with the Housing Authority and other community housing organization to maximize resources to increase both the quality and availability of affordable housing.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,195	1,696	0	1,622	50	16	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			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	9,871	10,403	0	10,379	10,953	7,300
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	246	199	0	189	9	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	320	521	0	506	13	2
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,195	1,696	0	1,622	50	16
# 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

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	389	503	0	464	24	11	0
Black/African American	0	0	782	1,178	0	1,143	26	5	0
Asian	0	0	16	7	0	7	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	8	7	0	7	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	57	34	0	30	3	1	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,138	1,662	0	1,592	47	15	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

Demo

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Public Housing tenants and applicants have a variety of needs. Besides those tenants and applicants who need wheelchair accessible units, there is a need for personal assistance services, peer counselings, transportation services, and training for independent living skills. Many of the applicants and tenants who are elderly have some form of physical disability which requires supportive services such as case management, meal programs, and transportation services.

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

The city of Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority currently has 299 eligible applicants in its Public Housing waiting list and 2352 applicants on the Section 8 waitlist. The family waitlist demographics vary from families in desperate need of affordable housing, elderly or disabled families, and families involuntarily displaced due to owner action, natural disaster, or government action (Homeless). The most immediate need for most, if not all, of these families is affordable housing.

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

The needs of the families on the RRHA waitlist are very representative of the need in the city of Roanoke for affordable housing.

Discussion

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness directly affects thousands of Virginians annually. According to the 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, there were 4,532 homeless people in Virginia during a 24 hour snap shot conducted in January by localities statewide. Four to five times that number may actually experience homelessness at some point during the year, according to national homeless studies. Many of these persons have special needs based on situations ranging from physical or mental disabilities to chronic substance abuse. Of the total homeless population, many are also victims of other circumstances such as job loss or domestic violence.

In 2014, the number of homeless in the Roanoke Region (including Alleghany County) decreased from 527 in 2013 to 440 in 2014. This is a significant decrease of 16.5% and represents a trend of decreasing numbers over the past three years in the Roanoke Region. Environmental factors over which we have little control such as an economy that is slowly improving may be influencing this downward trend in numbers. More likely however, is that the downward trend is being influenced by factors that we do control. Homeless service providers have restructured the way they work together to address issues of homelessness. They have put together rapid rehousing and homeless prevention strategies such as a system of central intake and a community housing resource center to reduce the amount of time people spend in a homeless condition. They are reducing redundancy in services by using sophisticated information management systems to share information among agency service providers. Collaboration among agencies and organizations has become a norm not an anomaly. The results of these changes are significant factors influencing the downward trend in numbers. In a recent report to Roanoke City Council by the Chair of the Continuum of Care, it was reported that the average length of time for a homeless person from entry into shelter to placement in permanent housing decreased by 67% in the last six months and; the average length of time from program referral to placement in permanent housing is now 16 days.

Because of its strong safety net of services, Roanoke continues to attract people from outside the region who find themselves in a homeless condition, but they represent a smaller percentage of the total population. The 2014 report indicates 42.5% of respondents came to the Blue Ridge Continuum of Care catchment area in a homeless condition compared to 48.8% in 2013.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	30	42	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	88	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	7	218	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	37	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	48	142	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Demo

Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families

The responsibility for implementing new permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless is shared by the community as a whole through priorities established by the Blue Ridge Interagency Council on Homelessness (CoC Board); goals established by the CoC leadership; and specific programs discussed and designed by the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing subcommittee of the CoC. High barrier families and those experiencing chronic homelessness are prioritized as they often have high barrier needs such as zero income, criminal records and/or poor credit history.

Veterans and Families

The Roanoke Valley currently has a 15 bed shelter program for homeless male veterans experiencing serious mental illness including substance use disorders. In addition, all area shelters serve veterans regardless of their eligibility for assistance from the Department of Veterans Affairs, including female veterans. The Salem VA Medical Center serves an estimated 142 homeless veterans annually. In partnership with the local PHA, the community receives HUD-VASH vouchers to administer permanent housing subsidies for this targeted population. These veterans continue to receive critically important case management services necessary to resume living independently.

Unaccompanied Youth

Our Homeless School liaisons are key to identifying homeless youth and providing linkages to services. Agencies focus on the family unit in order that children and youth may have a safe, nurturing environment while the family obtains employment and seeks permanent housing. All area shelters will house youth as young as 18. The Juvenile Court refers young runaways to a variety of non-residential services that are currently available in community. The City funds placements for runaway youth (who are before the court) to the Lynchburg Group Home system for up to 59 days.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	141	0
Black or African American	92	0
Asian	2	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	3	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, approximately 578,424 people in the U.S. are homeless on any given night. Of these, 49,933 are veterans and 216,197 are people in families. The Alliance also reports that 15% of the homeless population are considered chronically homeless in the Roanoke Region. As far as homelessness among families with children data released in November 2014 by the National Center on Family Homelessness indicates, “A staggering 2.5 million children are now homeless each year in America. This historic high represents one in every 30 children in the United States”. Families with children are a significant segment of the homeless population in the Roanoke Valley. In the 2013-14 school year, Roanoke City Public Schools identified 652 students experiencing homelessness. There are more families experiencing homelessness; however, the Roanoke Valley has very limited shelter opportunities that serve only families and in such a way that a family can stay together as a unit.

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

As indicated above, the 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count conducted on January 30, 2014 reported: White-41; Black or African American-92; Asian-2; American Indian or Alaska Native-2; and Hispanic-3. Data in the survey tells us that finding affordable housing and an inability to find work are among the reasons most often cited for being homeless. These and other barriers facing the homeless such as affordable health and oral health care in this report are indicators that there is yet much to be done to resolve the underlying causes of homelessness. Of the 440 individuals who were homeless on that day, 257 adults ages 18 and older completed the survey. Children under the age of 18 were not surveyed.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Point-in-time counts of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness occurs yearly in each jurisdiction nationwide. In Virginia, this count takes place on a single night in late January. In order to qualify for federal homeless assistance funds, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to conduct a point in time count not less than bi-annually. The Blue Ridge Interagency Council on Homelessness, the governance body for homeless services in the region, is the lead entity that conducts the point-in-time count annually. The data collected provides valuable information to area service providers, policy makers, and the general public on the individual and family challenges and barriers associated with homelessness. Below are the results from the 2014 PIT Count.

- Nightly count averages in 2014 decreased by 16.5% (440 compared to 527 in 2013)
- 257 shelter respondents (adults 18 and over) completed the survey. This is a 29% increase over 2013 or 58 more respondents.
- 57.6% of respondents were living in the Blue Ridge Continuum of Care catchment area when they became homeless compared to 51.2% in 2013
- The top 5 challenges faced by homeless include: 1) Affordable housing (#1 in 2013); 2) Cannot find work (#2 in 2013); 3) Medical problems (#3 in 2013); 4) Dental problems (#4 in 2013); and 5) Past incarcerations (#6 in 2013)
- The oldest respondent was 65 years old and the youngest was 19.
- The average age was 45.7 years compared to 49 in 2013.
- 149 men (58.4%) and 102 women (40%) completed the survey
- 55.3% (141) of those surveyed identified themselves as white and 36.1% (92) identified themselves as African-American
- 19% (48) of respondents were veterans
- 28.5% (73) of respondents reported having received mental health services in the past
- 20.6% (53) of respondents reported having received treatment for problems related to alcohol
- 18% (46) of respondents reported having been treated for drug dependency
- 81.2% (207) reported having a high school/GED education or more. Educational attainment has been trending upward since 2011 (73.4%, 77.9%, and 79.9%).
- 34.7% (85) of respondents were employed either “on” or “off” the books, just slightly down <1% from 2013
- 46.1% (113) reported making money on food stamps
- 57.4% (147) of respondents reported looking for work compared to only 51.8% or 124 looking in 2013
- 76.9% (163) of respondents reported they have never heard of the Community Housing Resource Center; 16 respondents (6.3%) had received services from the CHRC, an increase of 3 respondents over 2013 and 10 respondents in 2012.
- There were 80 children under age 18 with their homeless parent(s); 43 children between the ages of 5-18 are attending school while 6 were not attending school

Discussion:

N/A

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

Introduction:

Due to income limitations and continued underfunding of programs for people with physical and/or sensory disabilities, extremely low- to low-income individuals with disabilities remain in serious need of financial assistance to enable them to be independent within their own homes and the community. Some individuals with disabilities are unable to leave their homes without assistance from others; others cannot remain in their own homes without a personal assistant; and others are placed in nursing homes simply because they lack the financial resources needed to modify their homes.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to the Social Security Administration's (SSA) OASDI (Old-Age, Survivors, Disability Insurance) Beneficiaries by State and County, December 2013 statistics, there were 22,848 City of Roanoke residents receiving either Social Security retirement or disability benefits. This number has increased almost 12% since December 2012. The average Social Security Disability Benefit amount in 2015 was \$1,165 or \$13,980 per year. Of these 22,848 recipients, 4,492 receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. During 2015, these individuals will receive no more than \$733 per month or \$8,796 per year—well below the Federal Poverty Level. Based on these statistics, it is clear that individuals with disabilities continue to remain some of Roanoke's poorest and most disenfranchised.

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

Access to suitable, safe, affordable, and accessible housing with opportunities for education, employment, relationships, and active participation is the foundation of inclusive communities. In Virginia and nationally, individuals with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits or whose income is otherwise limited continue to be priced out of the housing market. Many people with disabilities can and would choose to live independently, with or without support services, if they had access to affordable, accessible housing options.

To create real and meaningful opportunities for individuals with disabilities to live inclusively in communities, it is necessary to acknowledge the community housing challenges associated with the deep poverty that affects the majority of people with disabilities. Most government housing programs have eligibility requirements related to median income. Under current federal guidelines, housing is considered to be affordable for low-income households when the cost of monthly rent, including tenant-paid utilities, does not exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Data reported in the Technical Assistance Collaborative's report, *Priced Out in 2012: The Housing Crisis for People with Disabilities*, and by the National Low Income Housing Coalition's *Out of Reach 2012* rank Virginia as the ninth most unaffordable state in the nation to rent a two-bedroom housing unit. In Virginia, the 2012 Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment was \$1,054. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities without paying more than 30 percent of income on housing, earned household income must be \$3,512 monthly or \$42,143 annually. The annual income of a single individual in Virginia receiving an SSI payment of \$698 equaled only 15.6 percent of median income. This is almost 30 percent below the 2012 federal poverty guidelines of \$11,170 for an individual, and as a result, the housing affordability gap for people with disabilities in the Commonwealth is significant.

Together, these two national reports confirm that individuals with disabilities who rely on SSI payments as their source of income continue to be some of the poorest people in the nation. These reports provide a vivid picture of the housing challenges faced by Virginians, with and without disabilities, who have low to moderate incomes. National findings, according to *Priced Out in 2012*, report the following:

- *The average annual income of a single individual receiving SSI payments was \$8,714, equal to only 19.2 percent of the national median income for a one-person household and almost 22 percent below the 2012 federal poverty level.*
- *The national average rent for a modest, one-bedroom apartment was \$758, equal to 104 percent of the national average monthly income of a one-person SSI household.*

These findings confirm that in 2012, it was virtually impossible for a single adult receiving SSI to afford rental housing in the community unless they had some type of permanent rental subsidy.

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

The Council of Community Services' Drop-In Center provides a safe and confidential environment where individuals may come and receive free information regarding HIV, HCV, STDs, and other health related issues. The Center houses a Resource Center containing books, magazines, and free informational brochures focused on HIV, STDs, HCV, and other health and social related issues. The Center has many partners in the community including Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare; Roanoke City Health Department (and other health department localities); Department of Corrections and regional jails/juvenile detention centers; Roanoke Treatment Center (and other substance abuse facilities); colleges; homeless shelters; churches; and others who may ask for services.

Discussion:

N/A

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Roanoke has a robust park and greenway system to serve the citizens. In order to fully serve all neighborhoods within the jurisdiction, several public facility needs may be addressed during this Consolidated Planning period. Some of the needs to be addressed may be: pocket or neighborhood parks, greenway creation and installation, installation of public art, and installation of street trees.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on input from City of Roanoke staff in the Planning, Building, and Development and Parks and Recreation divisions as well as through the Comprehensive Plans and Comprehensive Recreation Master Plan. Additionally, citizens provided feedback during the city's Consolidated Plan survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Roanoke has a great need for infrastructure improvements within several low-income block groups located within targeted areas in the city. A major infrastructure project along the 13th Street Corridor in the West End Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area will be addressed during the first year of the five-year Consolidated Planning Period. This project will alleviate stormwater and drainage issues while improving access and beautifying the neighborhood. Several other needs for public improvements exist, including sidewalk, curb, and guttering work in low-income areas as well as street improvements in various low-income block groups throughout the city.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on input from City of Roanoke staff in the Planning, Building, and Development and Parks and Recreation divisions as well as through the Comprehensive Plans and Comprehensive Neighborhood Plans. The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area plan for the West End NRSA denotes a strong need for infrastructure improvements, especially along the 13th Street Corridor. Additionally, citizens provided feedback during the city's Consolidated Plan survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City of Roanoke boasts many different not-for-profit entities that provide needed public services to the citizens of the city. Citizens would be severely adversely affected if public services were not available to prevent homelessness, provide shelter when homeless, provide services to youth to

continue and improve their education and to prevent abuse and neglect. The City will continue to provide lifesaving public services to low-income individuals over the life of the five-year Consolidated Planning period in order to help alleviate issues and concerns for disadvantaged and low-income households.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on input from City of Roanoke staff in the Planning, Building, and Development, Homeless Assistance Team, and Department of Social Services divisions as well as through the Comprehensive Plans and Neighborhood Plans. Additionally, citizens provided feedback during the city's Consolidated Plan survey.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Roanoke has a high number of single family homes affected by lead-based paint. There are 47,260 units of residential housing within the city, of which 40% are rental units with 60% owner-occupied units. Many of the owner-occupied units are contaminated by lead-based paint and have some housing issues. The City will provide opportunity for currently owner-occupied units to receive rehabilitation assistance for both emergency and non-emergency repairs. In addition to repairing existing homes, there is a demand for new homeownership opportunities within the City. In order to meet this demand, the City will rehabilitate existing, substandard homes for resale to eligible families, construct new homes on vacant infill lots for sale to eligible families, and provide down-payment assistance to eligible households.

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

Introduction

The City has an overwhelming number of detached, single-family homes that may be affected by lead-based paint or other housing needs. In addition, the City works with the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority which provides subsidized housing for disadvantaged and low-income households who wish to rent within the City. In light of these factors, the City determined that the greatest need for CDBG and HOME funding was to focus on rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied structures as well as the creation of new homeownership opportunities, either through acquisition, rehabilitation and resale, or through the acquisition of vacant lots with new construction and sale to eligible households.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	30,835	65%
1-unit, attached structure	1,575	3%
2-4 units	5,605	12%
5-19 units	6,190	13%
20 or more units	2,815	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	295	1%
Total	47,315	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	30	0%	1,155	6%
1 bedroom	300	1%	4,480	23%
2 bedrooms	5,075	22%	8,110	41%
3 or more bedrooms	17,285	76%	5,805	30%
Total	22,690	99%	19,550	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City of Roanoke targets those families earning 80% or below area median income for all programs for CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds. The City does not propose to use funds to create rental housing

opportunities as the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority provides sufficient units for low-income rental housing. All rehabilitations will be targeted to households earning 80% of AMI and below.

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

During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan, the City does not expect to lose any units from the affordable housing inventory. The City will create new affordable homeownership opportunities through the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing for purchase. In addition, the RRHA has applied to HUD to receive a Choice Neighborhoods Grant which will allow the RRHA to significantly increase the number of affordable rental units available for the public.

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

The City believes that the number of housing units available does meet the needs of the population. With a continued effort to work with Habitat for Humanity, those lowest-earning citizens are able to achieve the dream of homeownership, therefore the City will provide funding to Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley as well as other low-income housing providers, to continue to offer assistance to low-income first-time homebuyers.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The needs for specific types of housing that are most prevalent in the City of Roanoke are housing for the homeless, including transitional living arrangements; single-family homeownership opportunities through the construction or rehabilitation of single units or duplexes; and rental units constructed and managed by the Housing Authority to meet the needs of low-income families.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction

Housing prices in the Roanoke Valley have remained relatively stable for the past three years. Although there will be some fluctuation based on market demand, the City expects housing prices to rise slightly over the next five year Consolidated Planning period. The average median purchase price for a home in the Roanoke Valley is \$138,000 which is affordable to many households, however those households who have the lowest incomes or that have significant credit issues may be priced out of the ownership market without assistance from the City and private entities. Rental units are relatively affordable due to the large stock of rental housing owned and managed by the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	121,200	134,400	11%
Median Contract Rent	506	576	14%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	7,290	37.3%
\$500-999	10,925	55.9%
\$1,000-1,499	1,085	5.6%
\$1,500-1,999	105	0.5%
\$2,000 or more	140	0.7%
Total	19,545	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,060	No Data
50% HAMFI	6,845	2,490
80% HAMFI	13,610	7,840
100% HAMFI	No Data	11,135
Total	22,515	21,465

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	528	646	821	1,129	1,231
High HOME Rent	528	646	821	1,129	1,231
Low HOME Rent	528	646	821	950	1,060

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is insufficient housing for those households at the lowest income levels, i.e. below 50% of AMI. The City will partner with Habitat for Humanity of the Roanoke Valley along with other for-profit and non-profit developers to create homeownership opportunities via rehabilitation and new construction in order to provide opportunities for homeownership to the lowest income families in the City. There is sufficient rental housing available for all income levels, however the waiting list for the Section 8 program is taking approximately 7 years to cycle through. These families will need support before they are approved for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

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

The City does not foresee a large increase in either the rental rates or housing prices in the near future. With the economic recovery that is still occurring, most home prices remain affordable to a wide range of low-income households.

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

Area median rents, HOME rents, and Fair Market rents are all within the same range. There is no distinct difference between the three types of rents which means that affordable rental housing is abundant and creation of new affordable rental units with CDBG or HOME is not a priority for the City at this time.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction

The City has 29% of owner-occupied housing units with at least one adverse condition and 46% of renter-occupied units have at least one adverse condition. The City partners with Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley and other for-profit and non-profit developers to create new homeownership opportunities to help alleviate adverse conditions. In addition, a majority of the homes in the City of Roanoke have lead-based paint. The City will use both CDBG and HOME funding to provide rehabilitation services to owner-occupied structures in order to alleviate many of the issues with condition of the units. The City's Code Enforcement division through the Code Inspection Program and Rental Permitting Program will help to encourage landlords to make necessary repairs to the rental units within the City.

Definitions

The city defines Suitable for Rehabilitation as: those structures that are not deteriorated beyond the point that they can be brought up to the CDBG Program's Written Rehab Standards within the financial assistance available under the City's rehabilitation program.

The city defines Unsuitable for Rehabilitation as: substandard units in such poor condition that it is not structurally or financially feasible to rehabilitate to the Program's Written Rehab Standards; housing units "Unsuitable for Rehabilitation" also include units to be razed within the Project Area to remove toxic use and blight. Unsuitable for rehabilitation is further defined as a residential structure which has major structural conditions due to inadequate original construction or has failing foundation, floor, wall, ceiling, roof and exterior systems.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	6,010	26%	8,765	45%
With two selected Conditions	25	0%	340	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	55	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	16,650	73%	10,390	53%
Total	22,685	99%	19,550	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,620	7%	1,170	6%
1980-1999	2,150	9%	2,890	15%
1950-1979	10,665	47%	9,070	46%
Before 1950	8,260	36%	6,420	33%
Total	22,695	99%	19,550	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	18,925	83%	15,490	79%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,229	5%	614	3%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is a significant need for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied units based on the condition of the housing present at this time. The City will use both CDBG and HOME funding to acquire properties, rehabilitate them, and resell them for owner-occupied families. In addition, the City will use both CDBG and HOME funds to provide limited and major rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family homes in the City.

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

It is estimated that roughly 80% of the units that contain lead-based paint are occupied by low- or moderate-income families. The City of Roanoke is a recipient of the Healthy Homes Lead Safe Grant which provides lead-based paint remediation for low-income households. Additionally, the City will remediate all lead-based paint hazards in homes that are to be rehabilitated for resale, rehabilitated under the City's Major Rehabilitation Program, or homes that are purchased by qualified households under the City's Downpayment Assistance Program.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction

The Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) administers and manages a HUD assisted housing program that provides apartments for low to moderate-income families. The goal of the RRHA is to provide their residents from assisted housing to home ownership.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			1,263	1,757			364	27	402
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – 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 RRHA (Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority) operates eight (8) public housing developments and scatter sites developments, that contain 1,261 units, all of which are part of the approved PHA plan.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Bluestone Park	85
Indian Rock Village	85
Jamestown Place	85
Lansdowne Park	85
Melrose Towers	85
Morningside Manner	85

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The RRHA has developed a 5-year Action Plan for revitalizing and modernizing its public housing, describing the highest priority physical improvements that can be accomplished within projected available funds. An Annual Statement details the most immediate repairs and replacements needed. These documents have been prepared for and are a part of documentation submitted to HUD under its Capital Fund Program. The Action Plan is reviewed each year, and updates are sent to HUD each year with the Agency Annual Plan.

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

Physical improvements identified in the Five-Year Action Plan include: site improvements, such as landscaping, site lighting, sidewalk repair, and paving driveways and parking lots; hazards abatement; plumbing improvements; repairs to interior walls and cabinets; upgrading electrical services; energy cost savings through upgrading windows, doors, hardware and heating systems; repairing or replacing roofing, gutters, and downspouts; constructing retaining walls; exterior painting; and replacing appliances. Costs associated with any necessary relocation during the rehabilitation are also included in the Capital Fund budgets.

The RRHA's Resident Services Division takes a leadership role in providing resources for residents to promote and encourage self-sufficiency, improve the quality of life and make assisted housing a place of opportunity. The Division identifies resources and provides opportunities for families living in assisted housing in the areas of education, job training and employment. Funding from HUD, along with strong partnerships with community organizations, make possible a great many of the programs and opportunities offered residents.

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) enables residents of public housing and participants in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program to identify their personal obstacles to self-sufficiency and, with the help of a case manager and area service providers, develop a set of steps that lead to economic

self-sufficiency. In many cases, residents also accumulate a savings escrow account through increases in earned income. HUD grants, such as the Resident Opportunities for Self Sufficiency (ROSS), complement the FSS program by providing supportive services and job-training opportunities to residents of designated public housing developments.

Further, as evidenced by the Villages at Lincoln and the Hurt Park redevelopment efforts, the RRHA has made strides in working to integrate public housing into the surrounding neighborhoods, which provides a means for low- and moderate-income families to transition out of public assistance programs. All public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher program participants have the opportunity to participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program. Living at the Villages at Lincoln is contingent upon continued participation in the FSS program. Education and training opportunities are provided on-site at the Neighborhood Networks Center.

Discussion:

N/A

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

Introduction

The Blue Ridge Continuum of Care (CoC) has implemented a centralized coordinated assessment model, Central Intake-One Door (CI). CI is easily accessible, located in the downtown Roanoke area adjacent to a majority of our service providers. HMIS intake and an assessment of the housing crisis are conducted with each household. The assessment determines appropriate referrals for housing stability to include homeless prevention, shelter diversion, and shelter placement. The assessment includes a scoring mechanism that places households into categories based on their barrier levels and needs. The chronically homeless are prioritized in all Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) projects. Households scoring lower on the barriers assessment are triaged in shelter and referred to rapid re-housing programs. The coordinated assessment system also screens for veterans that may qualify for veteran-specific services.

Partnering with other agencies by way of sharing information of what services are available and the process of disseminating service is the intention of Community Housing Resource Center’s Housing Coordinator. Word of mouth marketing is a proven strategy along with community outreach. Social Service workers, human service agencies, mental health case workers and non profit agencies, all directly interact with clients we would assist. A housing coordinator connects directly with possible clients. Use of 211 Information and Referral, brochures, community presentations and agency networking are all options for reaching the public. Building a network of landlords brings has been effective in serving those identified as underserved. It is a CoC-wide strategy to ensure that supportive services are available to persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status or disability.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	161	0	40	45	0
Households with Only Adults	308	0	44	31	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	18	0
Veterans	0	0	15	0	0

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

The CoC recognizes the importance of access and enrollment in mainstream benefits for clients in maintaining housing stability. 1. The primary strategy to address this is through quality training for shelter staff. 2. Front line staff are educated during quarterly trainings about eligibility for mainstream benefits and work directly with clients to complete necessary paperwork, provide needed transportation and other services to remove barriers to access. 3. DSS has in place the Common Help on-line application system which allows clients the ability to apply on-line for TANF, SNAP, and Medicaid. Part of this strategy includes increasing staff knowledge of all housing voucher programs available and eligibility requirements. This mainstream benefit is especially important for clients on a fixed income to maintain housing stability. 4. Our community also has rapid rehousing subsidies available and training on eligibility for these programs is also provided to staff regularly.

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.

OVERNIGHT SHELTERS

Family Promise of Greater Roanoke is a multi-denominational network of religious congregations who have joined together to provide shelter for homeless families. Families are carefully screened to ensure the safety of other homeless families and congregation volunteers.

Red Shield Lodge is an emergency shelter for males only, sponsored by the Salvation Army. They can accommodate up to 36 individuals during a single night. Meals are also provided at the shelter for both guests and other homeless persons sleeping outside.

The Rescue Mission is the largest provider of emergency shelter in Roanoke. Its components include a health care center, male recovery program, family and female shelter, and transient male shelter. Supportive services include meals, showers, clothing, and furniture, assistance with prescriptions, recovery program and employment training.

TRUST House is a non-profit organization serving the Roanoke Valley with a mission to provide transitional and emergency shelter to individuals, families and veterans, with an emphasis on case management, intervention and referrals.

The Turning Point is a domestic violence shelter for female victims and their children sponsored by the Salvation Army. They can house a maximum of 60 women and children. The Salvation Army provides furnishings and household items from their retail stores for those who transition into permanent housing.

DAY SHELTERS

Roanoke Area Ministries is a day shelter for homeless individuals and families offering hot lunches, job club, laundry facilities, mail services and emergency financial assistance. It is open 365 days a year from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

Samaritan Inn provides lunch and noon-day worship service daily. Volunteers and local religious congregations sponsor the facility.

SERVICES ONLY

Roanoke City Homeless Assistance Team conducts street outreach to provide services and case management to homeless individuals and families who need help locating permanent housing. Staff work to ensure that emergency and transitional shelter and support services are available for homeless persons who reside in shelters or other places not designed for sleeping.

Community Housing Resource Center provides temporary financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to individuals and families who are homeless or would be homeless but for this assistance. Financial assistance includes rental assistance, security deposits, utility deposits/payments and moving costs. Housing relocation and stabilization services include case management, housing search/placement, legal services and credit repair.

Central Intake is a geographically centralized front door office located at 339 Salem Avenue, SW in one distinct location where families and individuals can go to access intake and assessment. Central intake staff helps consumers access prevention, diversion, and rapid re-housing resources; use an effective assessment tool; and provide information about local homeless assistance programs, housing resources, and community-based mainstream services.

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

Introduction

The city of Roanoke provides support to institutions and non-profit organizations that provide services to special needs populations. This includes CDBG funding provided to at-risk youth, abused and molested children, and housing for very-low and extremely-low income households. These services provide much-needed support for individuals and families who are experiencing special needs. CDBG funding is also provided to Blue Ridge Independent Living Center to facilitate the process for disabled individuals to return home from hospitals, nursing homes, rehab facilities, or mental health facilities.

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

Specialized housing-related needs of seniors in Roanoke include assistance with home repair, assistance with financing and construction of accessibility features such as ramps, support in working with landlords to maintain properties to protect and meet the needs of older tenants. In order to assist seniors in staying in their homes and living independently, the need for community support services such as case management, home care, meals programs and transportation is anticipated to increase based on projections of increasing proportion of the local population represented by this age group. Currently, agencies such as the Local Office on Aging (LOA), provide such services, but service expansion will be needed in future years to meet the anticipated increase in need.

Most persons who are considered frail elderly need supportive services in order to remain in their homes. LOA case managers have identified frail elderly persons in Roanoke living in substandard housing who hesitate to inform others of their plight or request assistance due to fear of having to leave home and losing their independence. Supportive services such as case management, home care, meals programs, transportation, and assistance with home repair are critical needs for this population group, and these needs are projected to increase as the percentage of the local population comprised of persons of advanced age increases.

The City of Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority (RRHA) has 42 apartments in the public housing developments which are accessible for persons with mobility impairments and seven (7) apartments for persons with audio/visual impairments. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit units managed by RRHA include 56 that are wheelchair accessible. RRHA has two (2) wheelchair accessible units located in a non-public housing apartment complex in the City of Roanoke.

Organizations in Roanoke currently providing specialized housing services to individuals with substance abuse issues include the Rescue Mission of Roanoke, Inc., and Bethany Hall. Providers of clinical or

other supportive services include Blue Ridge Behavioral Healthcare, National Counseling Group, and East Mental Health, LLC.

Organizations in Roanoke providing specialized housing services to victims of domestic violence include the Salvation Army's Turning Point residential shelter.

RRHA currently administers 80 HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Vouchers, providing rental assistance to homeless veterans. This number has been sufficient to meet the needs identified by the Salem VA Medical Center.

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

The city continues to fund Blue Ridge Independent Living Center's "Empowering Individuals with Disabilities" program which seeks to allow individuals who are returning from a mental or physical health institution to live in their own homes with or without supports. The city continues to partner with non-profit agencies to provide training and referral services to individuals reentering the housing market in order to ensure their safety, health, and overall wellbeing.

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

The city will continue its partnership with Blue Ridge Independent Living Center, the local Council on Independent Living, as well as the Agency on Aging to provide services to the elderly, frail elderly, disabled, and emotionally or mentally disturbed individuals. This will entail CDBG support for Blue Ridge Independent Living Center for their "Empowering Individuals with Disabilities" program which provides housing modifications to low-income households with a disabled, elderly, or frail elderly family member. Public housing residents will also be supported through the Section 3 program and encouragement for contractors to hire low-income public housing residents for CDBG and HOME funded construction 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))

CDBG funding will be provided to support non-homeless special needs populations in the first year of this Consolidated Planning Period. The first activity will be Blue Ridge Independent Living Center's "Empowering Individuals with Disabilities" which will support home modifications for non-homeless special needs populations that exhibit a physical or mental disability. In addition, CDBG public service

funding will be allocated to the City of Roanoke's Department of Social Services to keep children who primarily reside in public housing from entering the foster care system.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Due to the historic nature of several of the city's most affordable neighborhoods, many times it is difficult for low-income homeowners and landlords who rent to primarily low-income households to effect much needed repairs on these homes because of the need to meet historic thresholds. Often these historic repairs cost much more than traditional repairs and may make home maintenance difficult. The city continues to examine the historic district thresholds for repair and maintenance and make suggestions for changes where available.

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

Introduction

The city boasts an active, qualified, and diverse workforce. In addition, with the presence of Norfolk Southern Railway and Interstates 581 and 81, there is a large transportation industry to support production and manufacturing. In order to maintain this advantage, the city will invest in infrastructure and economic development activities within the five-year Consolidated Planning period. Although there is a relatively high unemployment rate, the city encourages job training activities in the private sector.

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	96	97	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,840	6,653	13	11	-2
Construction	1,721	4,725	5	7	3
Education and Health Care Services	7,904	14,007	21	22	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,140	3,860	6	6	0
Information	510	896	1	1	0
Manufacturing	3,681	4,561	10	7	-3
Other Services	1,603	2,879	4	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,659	6,467	10	10	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,182	8,292	14	13	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	1,949	4,583	5	7	2
Wholesale Trade	1,659	2,933	4	5	0
Total	34,944	59,953	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	50,525
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	46,330
Unemployment Rate	8.28
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	27.25
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.47

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	8,865
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,880
Service	5,705
Sales and office	11,065
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,614
Production, transportation and material moving	3,180

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	36,340	82%
30-59 Minutes	6,710	15%
60 or More Minutes	1,420	3%
Total	44,470	100%

Table 43 - 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	4,045	660	3,150
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,585	845	4,440
Some college or Associate's degree	12,310	1,015	3,590

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,290	440	1,650

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	160	505	815	1,215	1,545
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,035	1,370	1,020	2,935	1,305
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,460	4,235	3,610	8,025	4,960
Some college, no degree	2,660	3,830	2,915	5,720	3,005
Associate's degree	560	1,385	995	2,110	910
Bachelor's degree	505	2,550	2,090	3,840	1,710
Graduate or professional degree	30	1,295	1,200	2,420	1,100

Table 45 - 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	16,081
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,277
Some college or Associate's degree	30,835
Bachelor's degree	39,606
Graduate or professional degree	56,690

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The largest employment sectors within the city are the education and health care sectors, retail sectors, and professional, scientific, and management services sectors. The city is not only the regional hub for shopping and retail services, it is also the regional hub for medical care boasting two world-class hospitals as well as two medical schools.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The workforce needs of the business community include training and continuing education for healthcare workers, professional, scientific, and management services employees as there is a large gap between the number of workers available and the number of jobs. In addition, the manufacturing sector is also in large need of trained employees. Infrastructure upgrades are always needed to ensure that products and services can be easily transported to and from the region. The city proposes to fund several infrastructure improvement projects to assist small businesses with improved transportation and visibility over the five-year Consolidated Planning Period.

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

The City is looking forward to becoming a new stop for a proposed Amtrak Railway hub within the next five years. This proposed stop will bring added tourism money to the region. In addition, this hub is expected to create several permanent full time jobs. It is expected that there will be some infrastructure improvements needed to make the hub a reality.

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

A large number of individuals who do not possess a high school diploma or bachelor's degree are unemployed or underemployed. There are not enough skilled workers to fill the professional and healthcare jobs that are available. The city will continue to support several organizations that provide job training and placement.

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

The city boasts several organizations that provide workforce training initiatives. Total Action Against Poverty (TAP) provides workforce training through the This Valley Works campaign. In addition, the Goodwill of the Roanoke Valley provides workforce training to unemployed, underemployed, and retired individuals to help them enter/reenter the workforce. The city will continue to support the efforts of both organizations to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of qualified workers in the workforce.

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

Yes

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

The development of an Innovation and Entrepreneur Center could be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan for skills development and job creation for low to moderate income persons seeking career development opportunities.

Discussion

N/A

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The City has identified several targeted neighborhoods and several rehabilitation and conservation districts where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated. Concentration of these houses is defined as areas that are predominately (more than 50%) low- to moderate-income and where maintenance of existing owner-occupied and tenant-occupied single family homes has been neglected and the crime rates are high. The City will concentrate most of its entitlement funding on these targeted neighborhoods during the next five-year Consolidated Planning period. Most of the funds expended during this Consolidated Planning period will be used to benefit the Melrose-Orange Target Area and the West End Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). In addition, code enforcement activities will be carried out in the city's Conservation and Rehabilitation districts.

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

There are several areas within the city where racial minorities and low-income families are concentrated. Concentration is defined as a majority, more than 50% of the households, as being low-income or racial and/or ethnic minorities. Two such areas are the Melrose-Orange Target Area and the West End NRSA which both contain a majority low-income population with the added racial minority make-up of the Melrose-Orange Target Area. In addition, the city's Conservation and Rehabilitation districts typically exhibit a majority of low- to moderate-income households.

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

The housing market in the lower-income neighborhoods is quite robust in the city of Roanoke. There is a large supply of homes for sale at reasonable prices for low-income households, however these homes are often not energy efficient and homeowners may stretch their abilities to pay with unaffordable mortgages. Through the city's increased investment in these targeted areas, housing prices have increased with a mix of incomes and races moving into the areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are significant community assets in these areas including city parks, active neighborhood organizations, and public meeting places. In addition, there is a significant amount of commercial investment in several of these low-income and minority-heavy areas. The city supports the creation and maintenance of these assets through a strong Neighborhood Services department which assists neighborhoods to better themselves through small grants and training support. In addition, the city has created and maintains a strong partnership with the arts community thereby providing opportunities for local artists to participate in the beautification of these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are strategic opportunities in these areas, the biggest of which is to eliminate slum and blighting conditions and to convert former rental units back to homeownership opportunities, especially if those units were originally single-family homes which were converted to non-conforming multi-family units.

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.

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

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

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

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

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The city proposes to focus CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding on several key priorities during the five-year Consolidated Planning period. These include public infrastructure, housing rehabilitation, code enforcement, demolition, new housing construction, public facilities, and economic development.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Melrose-Orange Target Area
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
2	Area Name:	West End Target Area
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	7/16/2012
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	

Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
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General Allocation Priorities

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

A majority of the city's proposed use of CDBG and HOME funding will be spent in one of the two targeted areas: the West End Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) or the Melrose-Orange Targeted Area. Both are low-income neighborhoods in which a concentrated effort and concentrated funding will make a difference to the character and makeup of the neighborhood.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Infrastructure
	Description	Providing infrastructure improvements to low-income neighborhoods within the city of Roanoke.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
2	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation

	Description	Housing rehabilitation of owner-occupied structures, tenant-occupied structures, and vacant, dilapidated homes for resale. Housing rehabilitation will encompass both major rehabilitation (rehabilitation costing \$15,000 per unit or more) and minor rehabilitation (rehabilitation costing \$14,999 per unit or less).
	Basis for Relative Priority	This priority was ranked highest on a survey from the citizens of the city.
3	Priority Need Name	New Homeownership
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	New Homeownership
	Description	New homeownership opportunities for low-income residents of the city of Roanoke. This need will be accomplished through both down payment assistance and through the new construction of homes. Also, rehabilitation of vacant, dilapidated homes will be completed and the homes will be sold to LMI households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
4	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Administration

	Description	Administration of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG grants for the city of Roanoke. Also planning for both the city and local neighborhood groups to better the city of Roanoke.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
5	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities
	Description	The city has need for public facility projects within low-income neighborhoods to meet the needs of the citizens. These improvements can include parks, community centers, neighborhood centers, public art, and other public facility projects.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
6	Priority Need Name	Homeless Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Homeless Services
	Description	Homeless services will include rapid rehousing, homeless intervention programs, homeless shelter assistance, homelessness planning, and street outreach.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
7	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Funding for public services including youth services, services for battered spouses, services for abused and neglected children, services for homeless prevention, and many others.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
8	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	Economic Development may be provided in the form of commercial facade improvements, microenterprise loans to small businesses, and business training and job placement activities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
9	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Code Enforcement
	Description	Code enforcement in the city's predominantly low-income neighborhoods and conservation and rehabilitation districts. This enforcement will be provided by city employees.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
10	Priority Need Name	Demolition
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Demolition
	Description	Elimination of slumming and blighting conditions in the city through the demolition of condemned and unsafe structures.

	Basis for Relative Priority	
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Narrative (Optional)

N/A

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)	The City does not intend to fund TBRA because the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority receives funding from HUD for both the Section 8 program as well as Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. In combination with the large number of public housing units available, the market is saturated and does not need additional TBRA.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not intend to fund TBRA because the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority receives funding from HUD for both the Section 8 program as well as Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. In combination with the large number of public housing units available, the market is saturated and does not need additional TBRA.
New Unit Production	In order to increase homeownership opportunities, the city will construct new homeownership housing as infill development within several targeted neighborhoods. There is a market for this new housing as evidenced by the large waiting list at Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley and the number of individuals who have participated in the city's Down Payment Assistance Program.
Rehabilitation	The city of Roanoke has a large stock of older homes that are in need of significant repairs. A majority of the homes in the city have lead-based paint which can threaten the health of vulnerable population. The city experiences a large number of applicants on a yearly basis for both emergency and minor home repairs.
Acquisition, including preservation	The city will acquire properties which are vacant, dilapidated, and/or former substandard rental units to create affordable homeownership opportunities.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The city expects to receive entitlement funds from HUD for the HOME, ESG, and CDBG programs for all five years of the consolidated planning period.

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	1,536,172	73,500	525,000	2,134,672	0	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	415,552	0	150,000	565,552	0	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	138,444	0	0	138,444	0	

Table 50 - 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

Federal funds will be leveraged as much as possible with private and local resources. Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley will provide a significant source of leverage and will provide leverage for the HOME Match requirements through the use of volunteer labor and donated goods and materials.

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

There is no identified publically owned land or property that may be used for needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

N/A

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
HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	CHDO	Ownership	Jurisdiction
COMMUNITY HOUSING PARTNERS CORPORATION	Developer	Ownership	Jurisdiction
ROANOKE REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
City of Roanoke	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Council of Community Services	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Family Promise Emergency Shelter	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Trust Roanoke Valley Trouble Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
BLUE RIDGE INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTER	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
APPLE RIDGE FARM, INC.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Children's Advocacy Center a/k/a Children's Trust	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
TOTAL ACTION AGAINST POVERTY IN ROANOKE VALLEY, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Ownership public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
REBUILDING TOGETHER ROANOKE, INC.		Ownership	

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The Consolidated Plan delivery system covers a wide range of organizations and capabilities. This constitutes one of the system's primary strengths. Increasing the potential of this strength is the extent of networking that takes place in the community. There are a number of coordinating bodies and collaborations such as the Council of Community Services, the Blue Ridge Interagency Council on Homelessness, the Roanoke Neighborhood Revitalization Partnership, the Roanoke Regional Housing Network, the Roanoke Neighborhood Advocates, the Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Roanoke, Inc. and others that connect groups along one or another of the numerous lines of shared community interests.

Overall, the institutional structure needed to have a functioning Consolidated Plan delivery system is in place and is reasonably complete. Gaps that have been noted in the delivery system are more programmatic in nature. Two such gaps have been or are being addressed. In the first case, the City has lacked a certified Community-Based Development Organization (CBDO) to maximize market-rate housing and create better affordable housing in low-to-moderate income neighborhoods of the City. A CBDO can utilize CDBG funds to conduct new housing construction (which is generally not an eligible activity under the CDBG guidelines) activities as part of a neighborhood revitalization project and also carry out other activities such as community economic development and energy conservation activities to benefit the residents and businesses of a specific neighborhood, which could conceivably include our current target area, Melrose-Orange Target Area, and other future neighborhood target areas. This gap is currently being addressed through...

The second programmatic gap in the delivery system has been the lack of a fully functioning rental rehabilitation program. By this is meant a program that addresses all code deficiencies and many of the other non-luxury repair and renovation needs of a multifamily unit. The City's delivery system includes new construction for homeownership, owner-occupied major rehabilitation and limited and emergency repair programs conducted by subrecipients, but a large-scale rental rehabilitation program has been unavailable. However, the City is exploring opportunities...

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	X	

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

Table 52 - 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)

As indicated in the Homeless Facilities and Services section, the CoC recognizes the importance of access and enrollment in mainstream benefits for clients in maintaining housing stability. 1. The primary strategy to address this is through quality training for shelter staff. 2. Front line staff are educated during quarterly trainings about eligibility for mainstream benefits and work directly with clients to complete necessary paperwork, provide needed transportation and other services to remove barriers to access. 3. DSS has in place the Common Help on-line application system which allows clients the ability to apply on-line for TANF, SNAP, and Medicaid. Part of this strategy includes increasing staff knowledge of all housing voucher programs available and eligibility requirements. This mainstream benefit is especially important for clients on a fixed income to maintain housing stability. 4. Our community also has rapid rehousing subsidies available and training on eligibility for these programs is also provided to staff regularly.

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

<p align="LEFT">While poverty and the lack of affordable housing continue to be the primary causes of family homelessness in our community, we are continually thinking strategically to fill these gaps. We understand that the economy plays a major role in the effectiveness of strategies to reduce homelessness. In 2013, the CoC received funding to establish relationships with landlords to improve housing options for homeless families. Meetings are held annually to foster relationships with the faith-based community and businesses working to provide emergency financial support for families. As part of the quarterly review of the business plan, the CoC evaluates options to provide homeless families with rapid housing and supportive services to sustain housing. The CoC continues to work closely with the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority to ensure that families have immediate access to housing as well as support groups that work with legislators to advocate for livable wages to sustain housing.</p>

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

<p align="LEFT">The key to an agency's success is through communication and collaboration. The CoC works together so there are no gaps in services. This includes making sure that poor performers have the necessary tools to ensure success. The local planning agency works with underperforming agencies to help build capacity. Increasing the capacity to perform is solidly integrated and strategically aligned with community goals. The CoC's 2014-2016 Strategic & Business Plan outlines specific goals for community success. Participating in community training, modeling best practices and focusing on adopting diverse approaches to improving performance has been the community's success to increasing performance and building capacity.</p>

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	Code Enforcement	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$750,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 5000 Household Housing Unit
2	Demolition	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Demolition	CDBG: \$250,000	Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
3	Public Infrastructure	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Households Assisted
4	Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
5	New Homeownership	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		New Homeownership	CDBG: \$575,000 HOME: \$1,600,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 20 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 20 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Administration	2015	2020	Administration		Administration	CDBG: \$1,400,000 HOME: \$190,000 ESG: \$30,000	
7	Public Facilities	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted
8	Homeless Services	2015	2020	Homeless		Homeless Services	CDBG: \$100,000 ESG: \$500,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 25 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 10 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted
9	Public Services	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services	CDBG: \$800,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted
10	Economic Development	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Businesses assisted: 2 Businesses Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Provide funding to enhance and continue code enforcement efforts within the City of Roanoke. This goal supports the elimination of blighting influences on low-income neighborhoods.
2	Goal Name	Demolition
	Goal Description	Provide funding on an annual basis to support the demolition of blighted and condemned properties and structures which are a health and safety hazard for the citizens of the city.
3	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide funding for infrastructure projects within the city. This includes standalone infrastructure projects which impacts stormwater, street, and streetscape issues in low-income neighborhoods as well as infrastructure projects which are completed in conjunction with low-income housing development.
4	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Provide funding to support housing rehabilitation activities for low-income homeowners and tenant-occupied structures in the city of Roanoke. Rehabilitation may include emergency or minor repairs as well as extensive, full rehabilitations bringing the home up to current city code.
5	Goal Name	New Homeownership
	Goal Description	Provide funding for construction of new homeownership and rehabilitation of existing, vacant, blighted homes in order to resell to low-income potential homebuyers. Also provide funding for downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers
6	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Provide funding for the administration of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs for the city of Roanoke.
7	Goal Name	Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Provide funding for the creation, maintenance, or repair of public facilities. Facilities may include parks, public art spaces, community centers, and other non-profit owned or city-owned facilities.

8	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide funding to prevent and end homelessness. This includes rapid rehousing, homeless shelter operations, outreach, and homelessness prevention.
9	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide funding for a wide range of public service activities to the citizens of Roanoke. These services will be provided by non-profit and for-profit partners of the city and the types of activities to be undertaken range from youth services to abused and battered spouses services. Approximately 3 - 5 partners will be funded from CDBG annually.
10	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide funding for development of economic opportunities for the citizens of Roanoke. This may include job creation activities, commercial facade upgrade activities, or a combination of the two.

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

The city estimates that approximately 4 families will be provided new homeownership opportunities as a direct result of HOME funding this year.

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)

N/A

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Resident Councils and Advisory Groups are involved in annual meetings to gather input for the Agency Plan. They are encouraged to voice the concerns and suggestions from the residents in their communities. Resident leaders also encourage others to become actively engaged in working with RRHA to respond to needs and concerns. Employment vacancies for RRHA are sent to Resident Councils and Service Coordinators and are posted in each development so that the residents may apply for positions for which they are qualified. Resident Council members are invited to serve on committees for interviews for employees that directly affect their communities. RRHA is committed to providing residents the opportunity to be involved and also supports residents in pursuing their self-sufficiency goals. The RRHA's Resident Services Team works to provide employment training, resident development, supportive services, follow-up and business development services to all public housing and HCV residents. Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968, as amended in 1994, requires that employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD funding are directed to the greatest extent feasible toward low and very-low income residents. The RRHA is committed to achieving the goals set forth by HUD in preparing residents to be employable by the contractors who receive RRHA contracts. The activities available to residents include resume writing, application processes, mock interviews, how to dress and prepare for interviews, specific job training workshops, vocational classes and other services to meet the hiring trends to connect our residents to the available job openings in our region. In addition, RRHA conducts active outreach to potential contractors to educate them about Section 3 requirements and the benefits of providing employment opportunities to low and very low income residents. RRHA assists residents who are interested in pursuing homeownership. The RRHA offers assistance through the Lease-Purchase Homeownership Program, and also works with other local agencies to access assistance with down payment, budget, money management, improving credit scores and other relevant support to prepare for homeownership. The Lease/Purchase Program enables families to live in the home they intend to purchase for a 12 to 36 month period while qualifying for mortgage financing and completing a required homeownership educational curriculum. During the lease period, participants work to resolve debt and credit issues and begin paying higher rent payments to prepare them for the eventual higher mortgage payment when the home is purchased. RRHA also offers maintenance and housekeeping classes to educate applicants on their responsibilities under homeownership to prepare them for successful and responsible homeownership. Down payment assistance is available through Total Action against Poverty's Individual Development Accounts Program, the City of Roanoke's Down payment Assistance Program and the Regional Loan Fund, all of which assists eligible homebuyers in lowering their down payment requirements and/or reduces their monthly mortgage payments. Several local banks also offer

special homeownership financing programs that the RRHA utilizes to finance homeownership opportunities in the Roanoke housing market. RRHA staff and residents take advantage of many training workshops, seminars and opportunities to advance their knowledge and skills. Resident Council members attend local leadership workshops and conferences as well as nationally sponsored conferences including HUD and National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) training. RRHA staff also attends many HUD and NAHRO conferences, workshops and webinars as well as the American Association of Service Coordinators National Conference each year. The RRHA also conducts in-house training and workshops to promote staff and resident development.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Due to the historic nature of several of the city's most affordable neighborhoods, many times it is difficult for low-income homeowners and landlords who rent to primarily low-income households to effect much needed repairs on these homes because of the need to meet historic thresholds. Often these historic repairs cost much more than traditional repairs and may make home maintenance difficult. The city continues to examine the historic district thresholds for repair and maintenance and make suggestions for changes where available.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The city will attempt to remove or ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing by increasing the financial opportunities for low-income households and by creating and offering opportunities for homeowners to maintain their housing. This will be accomplished through a robust housing rehabilitation program as well as a down payment assistance program.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Roanoke Valley is fortunate to have funding for 3 homeless outreach programs, one for the entire homeless population (HAT), another for veterans, and a third for those clients challenged with mental health issues including substance abuse (PATH). All three programs are active participants in the CoC. The HAT program routinely engages those individuals who are sleeping outdoors and refers to the other outreach programs as appropriate. HAT stays abreast of all encampments currently in use in the Roanoke Valley and takes services to the clients where they sleep. All 3 programs also have a strong presence in all area shelters and complete outreach there as well. These programs also participate each year in the annual PIT count.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In addition to prioritizing families for rapid rehousing and space available in the community's permanent supportive housing programs, the Roanoke CoC has several shelter programs that accept families. The Roanoke Rescue Mission Women and Children's program has a 113 bed capacity facility for families which far exceeds the need in our community. In addition, Family Promise of Greater Roanoke has a 12 bed capacity for only families; Safehome Systems has an 18 bed capacity; 2 beds at Trust House and 60 beds at the Salvation Army Turning Point. Unless it is a safety concern, families are housed as a unit. The CoC and the BRICH will further develop this strategy during our annual strategic planning session to be conducted in the spring of 2014. By incorporating the goal and strategy into our plan, specific performance metrics and committee/organization responsibilities will be assigned. This will ensure monitoring and reporting on outcomes during regularly held CoC meetings.

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.

Homeless Families with Children In addition to prioritizing families for rapid rehousing and space available in the community's permanent supportive housing programs, the Roanoke CoC has several shelter programs that accept families. The Roanoke Rescue Mission Women and Children's program has a 113 bed capacity facility for families which far exceeds the need in our community. In addition, Family Promise of Greater Roanoke has a 12 bed capacity for only families; Safehome Systems has an 18 bed capacity; 2 beds at Trust House and 60 beds at the Salvation Army Turning Point. Unless it is a safety concern, families are housed as a unit. The CoC and the BRICH will further develop this strategy during our annual strategic planning session to be conducted in the spring of 2014. By incorporating the goal

and strategy into our plan, specific performance metrics and committee/organization responsibilities will be assigned. This will ensure monitoring and reporting on outcomes during regularly held CoC meetings.

Unaccompanied Youth Our Homeless School liaisons are key to identifying homeless youth and providing linkages to services. Agencies focus on the family unit in order that children and youth may have a safe, nurturing environment while the family obtains employment and seeks permanent housing. All area shelters will house youth as young as 18. If an unaccompanied minor seeks services, the program works with the Police Department and CPS to identify the parents and place the child in appropriate housing. When the local DSS determines that the parent or guardian lives out of town, they try to contact the parent or other person who is legally responsible for the youth. Trust House makes space available for unaccompanied youth on a temporary basis for all age groups. The Juvenile Court refers young runaways to the variety of non-residential services that are currently available in Roanoke. The City funds placements for runaway youth (who are before the court) to the Lynchburg Group Home system up to 59 days.

Homeless Veterans The Roanoke Valley currently has a 15 bed shelter program for homeless male veterans experiencing serious mental illness including substance use disorders. In addition, all area shelters serve veterans regardless of their eligibility for assistance from Dept. of Veterans Affairs, including female veterans. The Roanoke Valley recently received SSVF funds to assist homeless veterans through rapid rehousing, job training and case management. The Salem VAMC employs a Healthcare for Homeless Veterans coordinator who participates actively in the CoC and collaborates with area programs to assist homeless veterans in our area in identifying needed services. The Salem VAMC also has a 70 voucher HUD-VASH program. The regional homeless veterans benefits coordinator is also housed in our CoC area and works with veterans to access needed benefits.

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

In 2013, the CoC formed a Planning and Consultation Committee to review and update the current Blue Ridge CoC discharge guiding principles. The Discharge Planning Guiding Principles were updated to accommodate current conditions in the Roanoke Valley.

Foster Care

Departments of social services employ independent living staff to develop a permanency plan for all children aging out of foster care. Permanency plans provide options that include: remaining with foster families, moving into permanent housing or enrolling in the job corps.

Health Care

Patients work with hospital social workers to ensure they are not discharged into homelessness. They work with Central Intake who coordinates with community programs such as the Community Housing Resource Center, City of Roanoke Homeless Assistance Team and Total Action for Progress to gain access to permanent housing.

Mental Health

CoC members work with mental health agencies, state operated hospitals and the community service board staff to provide information on community resources relevant to permanent housing. Discharge staff employed by mental health agencies, state operated hospitals and the community service board are responsible for ensuring that individuals are not routinely released into homelessness. They are typically released to next of kin or into their own housing.

Corrections

The Community Transitions staff works with inmates to develop housing plans. They prepare inmates for social reintegration by preventing discharge into homelessness by creating linkages to appropriate resources. They are routinely released to half-way housing, next of kin and their own housing where resources are available.

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

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

In November 2014, HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes awarded the City's Lead Safe Roanoke (LSR) Program a 3-year, \$2.1 million Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) Grant to prevent lead poisoning in children under age 6 by testing of children for lead poisoning; educating the community on the hazards associated with lead-based paint; and identifying, assessing, and performing lead hazard control activities in eighty-five (85) eligible privately-owned rental and owner-occupied housing units within targeted areas of the City.

LSR will build upon and enhance the existing comprehensive outreach and marketing program that will be tailored to reach those individuals and families most in need of the program, especially those who are not likely to hear of the program through other means. Key elements of the marketing and outreach strategy include professionally-designed multi-lingual informational brochures to be distributed through Lead Safe Roanoke's network of partner agencies to inform potential participants of resources available through the program; consistent exposure in local media (billboards, print, radio, and television) intended to educate the public on lead-safe cleaning and renovation techniques, and to inform potential participants of resources available through the program; specific outreach activities at public events and gatherings such as the Roanoke City Health Fair, Back to School Bash, LSR Blood Screening Events, and Henry Street Festival; partnerships with human service programs and community organizations including the Department of Social Services, Child Health Investment Partnership (CHIP), Total Action Against Poverty (TAP), and more than 30 neighborhood organizations; outreach to local realtors and contractors such as the Roanoke Valley Association of Realtors and Roanoke Real Estate Investors; and partnership with local code enforcement officials and the Roanoke City Health Department. Recruitment and outreach events and activities will be designed to supply the program with sufficient numbers of eligible units within the grant's 3-year timeframe. LSR will also monitor recruitment activities and enrollment numbers through weekly evaluations of referrals, contractor workloads, and progress/status toward quarterly benchmarks.

A well-defined network of referring agencies as described above will provide the program with eligible referrals in the target areas most in need of lead hazard control work. LSR staff will identify eligible housing units through outreach activities in neighborhoods and connections with other faith-based and community organizations. All referrals will be prioritized and screened for eligibility, selected, and enrolled according to HUD requirements, 2014 NOFA and Title X using Lead Safe Roanoke's established application process. The units will be prioritized as follows:

1. Units with lead hazards occupied by lead poisoned / EBLL low-income children under 6
2. Units built prior to 1978 with deteriorated paint occupied by low-income children under 6
3. Units built prior to 1978 being considered for rehabilitation with low-income children under 6

4. Other target units built prior to 1978.

The recent high foreclosure rate has resulted in Roanoke area landlords buying foreclosed properties to remodel and rent. This provides a perfect opportunity to create lead-safe rental units. Rental property landlords are required to certify that tenants meet low- to moderate-income eligibility requirements. Of the 85 units to be assisted by the program, 50 units or around 60% will be owner-occupied dwellings and 35 units or close to 40% will be rental units.

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

Need/Extent of the Problem

The City of Roanoke is the target area for Lead Safe Roanoke, with a focus on the Conservation Areas and Rehabilitation Districts in the heart of the city. These districts have been identified as a high lead risk area by the Virginia Department of Health (VDH), and correspond with zip codes 24011, 24013, 24014, 24015, and 24016. Below are the demographics of the target area including population, housing and other factors contributing to need.

Population Data

(a) Total population of the Target Area: The 2014 US Census estimate for Roanoke City is 98,465.

(b) Total population under the age of six (6): 8,168 (US Census).

(c) Number of and percentage of population under the age of 6 with an elevated blood lead level: 8 and 1%; 74 and 1% local pediatricians (Virginia Department of Health).

(d) Area Median Household Income: \$38,265 (US Census); Area Median Income Below 80%: 52.4% (HUD 2000 census calculation); Area Median Income Below 30%: 50% (HUD 2000 census calculation)

Housing Data

(a) Number of housing units that were built before 1978: The 2014 census estimates found that 27,913 housing units in the target area were built before 1980. (As the Census tracks the age of housing by the decade, it is standard practice to use the 1980 number as a proxy for the number of houses built before 1978.)

(b) Number of housing units that were built before 1940: The 2014 census estimates found that 11,383 housing units in the target area were built before 1940.

(c) Number and percentage of housing units that are rental- and owner-occupied: The 2014 census estimates that of Roanoke's 42,742 occupied housing units, 22,574 or 53% are owner-occupied, and 20,168 or 47% are rentals.

(d) Number of vacant rental units: The 2014 census estimates found that 4,848 vacant rental units are in the target area.

Other Factors Contributing to Need

(a) Unemployment rate: In 2014, the City of Roanoke had a non-seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 8.2%, significantly higher than the rate of the Roanoke Metropolitan area as a whole (7.4%).

(b) Children receiving Medicaid: 11,900 of 19,923 children under age 18, or 59.7% (City of Roanoke Department of Social Services).

(c) Children receiving WIC: 3,741 children of 5,989 under age 5 or 62.5% (2,024 families); Head Start: 997 children under age 5 or 16.6%; SNAP: 11,050 children under 18 or 55.5%.

(d) Lead-Based Paint Element: There are 13,042 housing units in the City as containing lead-based paint and occupied by low-to-moderate income residents. Of these, 2,921 are identified as "high-risk LBP units."

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

As mentioned above, Lead Safe Roanoke (LSR) will make 85 units lead safe using a combination of interim controls and abatement methods. All lead hazards will be identified during the Paint Inspection/Risk Assessment and will be addressed during the project under a comprehensive work plan. Lead hazard control work will be completed in accordance with all applicable federal/state/local regulations by licensed abatement contractors, or contractors using workers certified in Lead Abatement Workers (LAW) training and EPA's Renovate, Repair and Paint (RRP) Rule. See Appendix 1 for LSR's Policies and Procedures for addressing lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 single family residences and healthy home issues in the City of Roanoke.

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

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

The city aims to reduce the number of families living in poverty through economic development activities and support for rehabilitation activities which will free up income to be used for activities of daily living. In addition, the city will support Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley which provides homeownership opportunities to extremely-low and low-income households to assist them with equity and wealth building.

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

The housing plan aims to provide funding and support for housing rehabilitation activities, homeownership opportunities through the city's down payment assistance program and Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley, and economic development activities.

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

The city of Roanoke will monitor all programs, projects, and activities on a regular basis. Through the use of a Risk Management rating and ranking system, each activity is scored at the beginning of the activity and is monitored throughout the life of the activity by the city's project manager. In addition, each file contains a completed HUD Monitoring Checklist that pertains to the specific type of project assisted. Also, a master HUD checklist will be maintained regarding compliance with consolidated planning requirements.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The city expects to receive entitlement funds from HUD for the HOME, ESG, and CDBG programs for all five years of the consolidated planning period.

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	1,536,172	73,500	525,000	2,134,672	0	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	415,552	0	150,000	565,552	0	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	138,444	0	0	138,444	0	

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Federal funds will be leveraged as much as possible with private and local resources. Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley will provide a significant source of leverage and will provide leverage for the HOME Match requirements through the use of volunteer labor and donated

goods and materials.

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

There is no identified publically owned land or property that may be used for needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

N/A

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Code Enforcement	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$150,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 400 Household Housing Unit
2	Demolition	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Demolition	CDBG: \$35,000	Buildings Demolished: 4 Buildings
3	Public Infrastructure	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,022,500	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted
4	Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$315,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
5	New Homeownership	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		New Homeownership	CDBG: \$94,172 HOME: \$526,346	Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Administration	2015	2020	Administration		Administration	CDBG: \$284,119 HOME: \$39,206 ESG: \$6,940	
8	Homeless Services	2015	2020	Homeless		Homeless Services	ESG: \$125,500	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 10 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 10 Persons Assisted
9	Public Services	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services	CDBG: \$218,881	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 30 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Households Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Provide funding to enhance and continue code enforcement efforts within the city of Raonoke. This goal supports the elimination of blighting influences on low-income neighborhoods.
2	Goal Name	Demolition
	Goal Description	Provide funding to support the demolition of blighted and condemned properties and structures which pose a health and safety hazard for the citizens of the city.

3	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide funding for infrastructure projects within the city. This includes standalone infrastructure projects which impact stormwater, street, and streetscape issues in low-income neighborhoods as well as infrastructure projects which are completed in conjunction with low-income housing development.
4	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Provide funding for three organizations to complete four housing rehabilitation programs for owner-occupied structures. This includes emergency repairs, repairs for handicapped accessibility, and minor and limited repairs.
5	Goal Name	New Homeownership
	Goal Description	Provide funding for Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley to create new homeownership opportunities through rehabilitation and new construction. Also, provide funding for downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers.
6	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Provide funding for the administration of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs for the city of Roanoke.
8	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide funding for homeless services to three homelessness prevention agencies in the city of Roanoke. This includes homelessness prevention programs, rapid rehousing programs, and overnight sheltering.
9	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide funding to four public services agencies to assist citizens of the city with service needs. One will address homeless prevention and four will address youth services in some way.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City proposes to execute several activities under eight projects which include public services (5 activities), administration (2 activities), housing rehabilitation (4 activities), homeless services (4 activities), new homeownership (several activities), public infrastructure (2 activities), code enforcement (1 activity), and demolition (1 activity).

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG - Public Services
2	CDBG/HOME - Administration
3	CDBG - Housing Rehabilitation
4	ESG - Homeless Services
5	CDBG/HOME - New Homeownership
6	CDBG - Public Infrastructure
7	CDBG - Code Enforcement
8	CDBG - Demolition

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Funds are allocated to those projects and activities that demonstrate a high need and a citizen support. Projects are prioritized in this first year Action Plan based on the needs of the city as well as those applications received for funding. The major obstacle to addressing underserved needs is the lack of major funding available to combat urban decay in the housing market as well as city infrastructure.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG - Public Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$218,881
	Description	Public service funding for five organizations assisting citizens with service needs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Total Action Against Poverty: African American Culture and Contemporary Issues (Youth services): \$10,000 Apple Ridge Farm: Aspire Connect 2016 (Youth services): \$32,473 Children's Trust Roanoke Valley: Family Advocacy Services (Youth Services): \$27,608 Council of Community Services: Housing Stabilization for Families in Need (Homelessness Prevention): \$44,000 Roanoke Department of Social Services: Community Based Prevention Services (Youth services): \$104,800
2	Project Name	CDBG/HOME - Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$284,119 HOME: \$39,206
	Description	Program administration for the CDBG and HOME programs.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	

	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Administration for CDBG and HOME.
3	Project Name	CDBG - Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: \$315,000
	Description	Funding for several housing rehabilitation activities, including rehabilitation for disabled households for handicapped accessibility as well as minor and emergency home repairs for owner occupied housing.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Blue Ridge Independent Living Center: Empowering Individuals with Disabilities (Owner Occupied Handicapped Accessibility Rehab): \$100,000 Total Action Against Poverty: ECHR Emergency Home Repair Program (Owner Occupied Emergency Rehab): \$60,000 Rebuilding Together Roanoke: West End Owner Occupied Limited Rehabilitation (Owner Occupied Minor Rehab): \$85,000 Rebuilding Together Roanoke: Summer Youth Rehabilitation Program (Owner Occupied Minor Rehab): \$70,000
4	Project Name	ESG - Homeless Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services
	Funding	ESG: \$138,444

	Description	Provide funding from the city's ESG allocation to provide services to homeless families and individuals or households that are in danger of becoming homeless. Also provide funding for administration of the ESG program.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Council of Community Services: Homeless Services and Prevention: \$67,571 Trust House: Homeless Services and Prevention: \$35,000 Family Promise of Greater Roanoke: Homeless Services and Prevention: \$26,500 City of Roanoke: Street Outreach HAT Team: \$3,200 City of Roanoke: ESG Administration: \$6,173
5	Project Name	CDBG/HOME - New Homeownership
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	New Homeownership
	Needs Addressed	New Homeownership
	Funding	CDBG: \$94,172 HOME: \$526,346
	Description	Provide funding to Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley to create new homeownership opportunities. Also provide funding for individual downpayment assistance projects within the city.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	Habitat for Humanity: New Homeownership in Melrose-Orange: \$59,172 CDBG (for acquisition and soft costs) and \$526,346 HOME (for construction, downpayment, and rehabilitation) City of Roanoke, Community Resources Office: Down Payment Assistance Program: \$35,000
6	Project Name	CDBG - Public Infrastructure
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,022,500
	Description	Provide CDBG funding to support the 13th Street Corridor Improvement Project as well as street light installation in Gainsboro/Southwest.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	City of Roanoke: 13th Street SW Streetscape Improvements: \$1,000,000 Gainsboro-Southwest Community Organization: Victorian Street Lights: \$22,500
7	Project Name	CDBG - Code Enforcement
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Code Enforcement
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	Code enforcement in low-income neighborhoods which are also conservation and rehabilitation districts of the city.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	City of Roanoke: Code Enforcement: \$150,000
8	Project Name	CDBG - Demolition
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Demolition
	Needs Addressed	Demolition
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Demolition of blighted, condemned structures within the city of Roanoke.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	City of Roanoke: Demolition: \$50,000

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City will concentrate CDBG and HOME funds into an area known as the Melrose-Orange Target Area during the period covered in the Consolidated Plan beginning in 2015 and throughout the period covered in this Consolidated Plan. This area lies in the northwest quadrant of the City and is made up of portions of Census Tracts 9, 24 and 25, all of which are concentrated areas of low-mod income and minority residents. The City will annually invest at least 51% of all CDBG and HOME funds into the Melrose-Orange Target Area from 2105 through at least 2020 to meet policy adopted by City Council. After the 2015 plan year, the City will be concluding concentrated investment of CDBG and HOME funds in the West End Target Area.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
West End Target Area	0
Melrose-Orange Target Area	51

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

In recognition of the many needs of the City and its limited resources, the primary mission of the City's HUD funds shall be to act as a catalyst for change by providing seed funding for eligible projects and programs and to attract other resources, especially those of the private sector. In carrying out this mission, the HUD budgeting process identifies capable organizations to carry out projects benefitting low to moderate income citizens, particularly those residing in targeted neighborhoods. The target area activities typically involve 4 - 5 years, depending on the amount of available funds during this period and ability to achieve long term goals and objectives.

The City Council Policy on Use of HUD Funds, adopted January 5, 2015 designates the Melrose-Orange Target Area as the focus for CDBG and HOME funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015. It is anticipated that this area will be targeted for programs through at least June 30, 2020.

Discussion

N/A

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The creation and retention of affordable housing is a top priority for the city of Roanoke. The city proposes to use eligible HUD funding to support several affordable housing goals during the year.

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

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
The Production of New Units	3
Total	3

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

N/A

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The RRHA is not designated as troubled and as such, there are no funds in the CDBG, HOME, or ESG budgets during this first year of the Consolidated Planning period to address needs of the RRHA.

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

Public Services funding from the city's CDBG allocation will be used to fund the Community Based Prevention Program run by the City's Department of Social Services. This program implants Family Services Specialists in two RRHA public housing complexes who help to provide services to RRHA residents to keep children from entering the foster care system. In addition, the city will fund Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley with both HOME and CDBG funds to ensure that low- and very-low income families are afforded the opportunity to participate in homeownership.

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

The RRHA is committed to providing residents the opportunity to be involved in the business of improving their communities, and also supports residents in pursuing their self-sufficiency goals. The RRHA's Resident Services Team works to provide employment training, resident development, supportive services, follow-up and business development services to all public housing and HCV residents. Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968, as amended in 1994, requires that employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD funding are directed to the greatest extent feasible toward low•• and very-low income residents. The RRHA is committed to achieving the goals set forth by HUD in preparing residents to be employable by the contractors who receive RRHA contracts. The activities available to residents include resume writing, application processes, mock interviews, how to dress and prepare for interviews, specific job training workshops, vocational classes and other services to meet the hiring trends to connect our residents to the available job openings in our region. In addition, RRHA conducts active outreach to potential contractors to educate them about Section 3 requirements and the benefits of providing employment opportunities to low and very low income residents.

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

N/A

Discussion

RRHA received a Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in 2012. Utilizing this grant, RRHA engaged with members of the Loudon-Melrose /

Shenandoah West community, which includes the Lansdowne Park and Melrose Towers Public Housing developments, to develop a comprehensive Transformation Plan for the neighborhood. This Plan includes housing, neighborhood, and people goals and strategies. In February 2015, the City of Roanoke and RRHA submitted an application to HUD for a Choice Neighborhoods Implementation grant to provide resources for implementation of portions of the Transformation Plan.

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

Introduction

The City of Roanoke will provide CDBG funding to the Community Housing Resource Center for homeless prevention activities. The Blue Ridge Independent Living Center will also receive CDBG from the City to provide assistance to extremely low- to low-income individuals with special needs including the elderly and those with disabilities for home rehabilitation/modifications such as ramps, railings, installation of grab bars, etc. to enable these individuals to be independent within their own homes and the community. In addition, the City has been notified that it will receive ESG funding during the 2015-2016 program year and plans to expend those funds on homeless prevention, homelessness planning, emergency shelter, and rapid re-housing.

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

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

The City of Roanoke will participate in the 2015 Homelessness Point in Time Count in partnership with several of the organizations which will receive ESG funding. In addition, funding will be provided to the Community Housing Resource Center to be a central point of contact for the community seeking assistance with housing needs. During this year, the CHRC will have contact with a minimum of 16 households/individuals for assistance. In addition, the City's Homeless Assistance Team (HAT) will focus on street outreach and determination of the needs of unsheltered persons on the street.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

ESG funding will be provided to Family Promise of Greater Roanoke and Trust House to provide emergency shelter services to homeless individuals from the City. No transitional housing funding is available for use by City subgrantees, however many subgrantees have applied for state of Virginia transitional shelter funds.

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

All rapid re-housing services in the community are coordinated centrally through the Community Housing Resource Center (CHRC). Currently, CHRC staff follow up via telephone with families that have

exited the program to monitor returns to homelessness. Households are contacted twelve months after program exit to track recidivism. The CoC is working with the Roanoke Rescue Mission – the largest shelter provider in the Continuum – to incorporate the Rescue Mission programs in the HMIS. Once the CoC begins collecting more complete shelter data, the community will establish a process for tracking returns to homelessness through the HMIS. To minimize recidivism, the CHRC provides service coordination and case management services to ensure stability for rapidly re-housed families. Multiple shelter providers have dedicated housing stability staff that work with the CHRC and follow re-housed families for a period of twelve months to provide on-going stabilization services.

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

The City will again provide CDBG funding for homeless prevention activities to the Community Housing Resource Center (CHRC). CHRC will provide assistance to sixteen (16) families. In addition, with the use of ESG funding, the Council of Community Services will provide homeless prevention activities.

Discussion

N/A

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

Introduction:

The city has worked to eliminate barriers to affordable housing development. In fact, the city of Roanoke is one of the most affordable cities in the state of Virginia. Continuing to support non-profit and for-profit organizations as well as individual low-income homeowners is a top priority for the city of Roanoke.

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

The city is in the process of updating its Comprehensive Plan. Staff will continue to provide input into the process to ensure that the needs of the low-income populations, as well as housing providers for low-income households, are represented. This includes continuing to provide input into the historic register districts which often causes the cost of affordable housing to increase.

Discussion:

N/A

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The city of Roanoke intends to address underserved needs through several initiatives undertaken during this one-year Annual Action Planning period. Although some funding will be used to address these needs, the city recognizes that there still exists obstacles to meeting underserved needs, including a lack of sufficient funding, an overwhelming need when it comes to homeless or potentially homeless families, and a lack of non-profit capacity to meet underserved needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The city will continue to attempt to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs through non-profit capacity building and support to local organizations with funding when available. In addition, staff will continue to offer education and outreach to traditionally underserved families to encourage self-sufficiency and self-value.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The city will use CDBG and HOME funds to support the creation and maintenance of affordable housing through several programs. By providing monetary support to Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley, the city expects to create and maintain at least four (4) units of new or rehabilitated affordable housing in the Melrose-Orange and West End targeted areas. In addition, rapid rehousing, homelessness prevention, and housing rehabilitation will be funded through CDBG and HOME to increase and stabilize the number of affordable housing units within the city.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Lead-based paint hazards will be reduced through several programs funded by CDBG and HOME, including rehabilitation of substandard housing units, rehabilitation and resale of substandard housing units, and lead-based paint clearance prior to provision of downpayment funds. In addition, the city has received grant funds from HUD's office of Healthy Homes for Lead-Based Paint renovation and repairs.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The city will provide services to support poverty-level families through its CDBG funded public service programs. The city will also partner with several non-profit organizations that provide job training and economic development to encourage families to earn more throughout their lifetimes.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The city continues to develop its institutional structure, especially within the Community Resources Division. Staff routinely receives training from both HUD and non-HUD training agents to increase staff's

knowledge of CDBG, HOME, ESG, and federal cross-cutting regulations and laws. In addition, staff seeks out webinars and participates with the HUDEXCHANGE Ask A Question to better understand and refine the city's programs and priorities.

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

The city participates in the Roanoke Regional Housing Partnership as well as the Homeless Action Team. These teams have representatives from all local housing agencies as well as representatives from social service agencies. In addition, the city has recently created a Hoarding Task Force which combines representatives from a myriad of different agencies including law enforcement, social services, housing services, fire and ems, and code enforcement personnel.

Discussion:

N/A

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

N/A

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	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.	80.00%

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

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

No additional forms of investment other than investment provided by Habitat for Humanity in the Roanoke Valley in the form of volunteer labor, donated materials, and/or financial support for

construction shall be brought to any HOME project.

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:

Please see this response for the first part of the recapture policy for the city:

Recapture will be required during the HOME mandated period of affordability. Recapture can be used as long as there is Direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer. Direct HOME subsidy is the amount of HOME assistance, including any program income that enabled the homebuyer to buy the unit. The direct subsidy includes down payment, closing costs, or other HOME assistance provided directly to the homebuyer. In addition, direct subsidy includes any assistance that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price. If HOME funds are used for the cost of developing a property and the unit is sold below fair market value the difference between the fair market value and the purchase price is considered to be Direct HOME subsidy. Net proceeds are defined as the sales price minus loan repayments superior to the HOME loan and closing costs. If there are no net proceeds then no repayment is required. If the homebuyer transfers the property either voluntarily or involuntarily during the period of affordability, the City will recover, from available net proceeds, all or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyers. The property must be maintained as the owner's principal residence a minimum of 9 months out of each year during the period of affordability. Provisions regarding principal residency and enforcement of these recapture provisions will be provided for in a deed of trust and promissory note. The City of Roanoke will attempt to recapture the Entire Direct HOME Subsidy amount first out of Net Proceeds, and, if there are sufficient Net Proceeds remaining, the City will use a Shared Net Proceeds Model for the remaining amount for all new homeownership and homebuyer activities. The City will recapture the entire amount of the direct HOME subsidy provided to the homebuyer before the homebuyer receives a return. The City's recapture amount is limited to the net proceeds available from the sale. In some cases, such as declining housing markets, the net proceeds available at the time of sale may be insufficient to recapture the entire direct HOME subsidy provided to the homebuyer.

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:

Please see this response for the second part of the recapture policy for the city:

Since the HOME rule limits recapture to available net proceeds, the City can only recapture what is available from net proceeds. In this option, the HOME rule states that the City may share the net proceeds with the homeowner. Once the full amount of the HOME subsidy has been repaid from net proceeds, any remaining amount must be shared between the City and the Homeowner, based on the percentage of funds provided to the project by the City and Homeowner. The amount of the

Homeowner's investment will be provided to the homeowner prior to the City and homeowner sharing in the net proceeds. This amount will be repaid from the remaining Net Proceeds prior to the sharing of net proceeds by both parties. To calculate the amount of net proceeds (or shared appreciation) to be returned to the City: Divide direct HOME subsidy by the sum of the direct HOME subsidy and the homebuyer's investment, Multiply by the remaining net proceeds available after repayment of the Direct HOME Subsidy and the homebuyer's investment to calculate the amount of HOME investment to return to the City. To calculate the amount of net proceeds (or shared appreciation) available to the homebuyer: Divide the homebuyer's investment by the sum of the direct HOME subsidy and the homebuyer's investment, Multiply by the remaining net proceeds available after repayment of the Direct HOME Subsidy and the homebuyer's investment to calculate the amount of HOME investment to return to the homebuyer. At the end of the affordability period, no funds will be recaptured and no monies will be due the City from any HOME invested transaction.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The city will not refinance debt secured by multifamily housing under any circumstance.

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

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

The following standards are used for providing ESG assistance. Clients seeking housing assistance services through the Community Housing Resource Center (CHRC) must meet all of the following program guidelines and eligibility requirements to qualify for services.

- ESG program participants must have an initial consultation with a CHRC staff member.
- Program participants must meet the HUD definition of “at-risk” status of becoming homeless.
- Participants must have no other existing sources of support, financial resources or other appropriate housing options.
- Households must meet the following income requirements - at or below 30% of the Area Median Income.

1 Person - \$13,050; 2 Persons - \$15,930; 3 Persons - \$20,090; 4 Persons - \$24,250; 5 Persons - \$28,410; 6 Persons - \$32,570; 7 Persons - \$36,730; 8 Persons - \$40,890

- Participants cannot currently reside in public housing or be receiving a housing subsidy voucher.
- Participants cannot be receiving assistance from another source for the same time period that ESG assistance is being provided. Assistance includes all local, State and Federal sources.
- ESG funds cannot be used to assist clients in a mortgage situation.
- Households are only eligible to receive ESG homelessness prevention assistance once per year.
- All outstanding verifications and other program documentation must be returned to CHRC staff within (7) business days of intake date. It is the client’s responsibility to ensure landlord documentation is returned to CHRC staff.
- Housing units must pass all necessary inspections within (7) business days from date of intake.
- Households must have an income at least equal to the household’s monthly rent.
- ESG funding can be used to provide a maximum of (3) months in rental arrears. Current and future rental payments can be made; however, total months of coverage cannot exceed (3) months.
- Eligibility for ESG assistance is limited to U.S. citizens and applicants who have eligible immigration status. All members of the household seeking assistance must meet this requirement.
- Participants must have a written legal lease in place with landlord.
- Participants cannot have liquid assets in excess of \$500.
- ESG funds cannot be used to pay court costs or damages to property. Payment of reasonable late fees can be made.
- Payments will not be made for properties owned by Council of Community Services Board members, staff or in any other situation where a conflict of interest may exist.

Program participants must meet all program guidelines to qualify for services. Any false information provided by program participants will result in a denial of assistance. A denial letter stating the

reason for service denial and detailing the grievance process will be sent to all households completing the initial consultation with a CHRC intake worker and determined ineligible. Program participants receiving the notification of service denial have the right to appeal this decision within ten (10) business days from date denial notification. Appeals must be submitted, in writing, to the CHRC Director at 339 Salem Avenue, Roanoke, VA 24016. Appeals will be heard by the CHRC Director if the denial decision was made by a CHRC intake worker. The Council of Community Services' VP of Planning and Consultation will hear appeals for services denied by the CHRC Director.

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

Our CoC has implemented a centralized coordinated assessment model, Central Intake-One Door (CI). CI is easily accessible, located in the downtown Roanoke area adjacent to majority of our providers. Barriers to access have been diminished in the rural CoC geographical area with the "no wrong door" approach through collaboration with providers. HMIS intake and an assessment of the housing crisis are conducted with each household. The assessment determines appropriate referrals for housing stability to include homeless prevention, shelter diversion, and shelter placement. The assessment includes a scoring mechanism that places households into categories based on their barrier levels and needs. The chronically homeless are prioritized in all PSH projects. Households scoring lower on the barriers assessment are triaged in shelter and referred to rapid re-housing programs. The coordinated assessment system also screens for veterans that may qualify for veteran-specific services.

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

The City of Roanoke uses a Community-Based Application Review Process. In November of each year, the City's HUD Community Resources Division holds a public meeting to review anticipated HUD resources and estimated funds available for economic development, homeless services/prevention, housing development, human development and neighborhood development activities. The application process and timeline are reviewed for each category of funding including funds available for ESG. Applications are distributed at the November meeting. Applications are also available through the City's website or the offices of the Division of HUD Community Resources. Applications are generally due to the City in early January and are distributed to advisory review committees for evaluation and funding recommendations. Individuals from the community represent at least a majority of the members of each committee. The City currently uses three committees, one for:

- Human services activities;
- Homeless shelters and homelessness prevention activities; and

- Housing, neighborhood and economic development activities.

The Blue Ridge Interagency Council on Homelessness (BRICH) serves as the review committee for homeless shelters and prevention activities. It is the lead entity for the Annual Strategic and Business Plan to End Homelessness and the Blue Ridge Continuum of Care planning process. BRICH also facilitates and coordinates the community's efforts to prevent, treat, and end homelessness. BRICH includes a spectrum of decision-makers who have the ability to promote and implement the CoC strategy. It consists of 21 members drawn from the general public (including one formerly homeless person), local governments, mental health programs, state and federal programs, non-profit organizations, businesses, and colleges/universities throughout the region. The Advisory Council manages and coordinates the planning process for researching, writing, approving, and submitting the Blue Ridge CoC strategy each year; and monitors strategic accomplishments and ongoing revisions.

In March of each year, recommendations from the committees are combined into a budget package that is presented for the City Manager's consideration prior to a 30-day public review. After public comments are obtained, the recommendations, budget package and citizen comments with responses are sent to City Council for approval.

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

The City of Roanoke meets the requirements of homeless participation. The Blue Ridge Interagency Council on Homelessness and the Continuum of Care currently have a homeless individual that participates at monthly meetings.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The following performance standards are used for evaluating ESG activities including street outreach, HMIS, emergency and transitional housing, homeless prevention and rapid re-housing and apply to HUD's objectives of accessibility/availability, suitable living environment and economic opportunity. These standards will be expanded by the CoC annually, if needed.

Listed below are the performance measures in more detail which are also outlined in the Continuum of Care's (CoC) Annual Business Plan.

Measure 1: The length of time persons remain homeless – the CoC and BRICH business plan will include specific measures that address the length of time persons remain homeless (i.e. 45 days etc)

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing

Measure 2a: The extent to which persons who exit homelessness to permanent housing destinations return to homelessness within 6 to 12 months

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention, and PSH

Measure 2b: The extent to which persons who exit homelessness to permanent housing destinations return to homelessness within 2 years.

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention, and PSH

Measure 3: Reduction in the number of homeless persons

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention, outreach and PSH

Measure 4: Employment and income growth for homeless persons in CoC program-funded projects

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention, outreach and PSH

Measure 5: The number of persons who become homeless for the first time

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention, outreach and PSH

Measure 6: Homeless prevention and housing placement of persons defined by category 3 of HUDs Homeless Division in CoC programs-funded projects

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention and PSH

Measure 6a: Preventing returns to homelessness within 6 and 12 months among this subset of families and youth

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention and PSH

Measure 6b: Preventing returns to homelessness within 24 months among this subset of families and youth.

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention, and PSH

Measure 6c: Successful housing placement among this subset of families and youth

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, prevention and PSH

Measure 7a: Successful placement from street outreach

- This measure applies to street outreach.

Measure 7b: Successful placement in or retention of permanent housing.

- This measure applies to emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, prevention, outreach and PSH

The CoC and BRICH shall set desired outcomes for each of these measures listed above as part of the strategic and business planning process and may also include additional measures as deemed needed by the CoC and BRICH.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources