



Consolidated
Annual Performance
and
Evaluation Report
(CAPER)

For the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 2018

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The majority of the CDBG and HOME projects funded during the past year met or exceeded planned goals. There were 10 projects funded by CDBG funds in 2017-2018, including eight (8) public service projects, one (1) rehabilitation project, and two (2) public facility improvement project. The public facilities improvement project was delayed due to plenary information needed from NV Energy (which is our states regulated private energy company). The project is expected to be completed by the end of February 2019. The rehabilitation and repair activities assisted over 41 households last year.

The City did not meet its goal for the First Time Homebuyer (FTB) Program, a program that utilizes HOME funds to assist homebuyers in purchasing a home. The goal was to assist four (4) homebuyers with their down payment assistance and rehabilitation on their home. Unfortunately, due to the rise in home prices and the addition of cash buyers who entered our market again, no one who qualified for the program was able to utilize the program. Home prices in the City of Henderson continue to be higher than the other neighboring jurisdictions. This makes it more difficult for our low to moderate income residents to survive on their income. In an article published in the Review Journal newspaper in May 2017, "Medium prices in the city increased by 6% over the past year. With the average price per square foot increasing to \$146 from \$135". We continue to look for ways to not only provide more affordable housing options, but to maintain the affordable housing stock we currently have. Activities such as the Critical Home Repair and Emergency Repair Program helps to repair existing affordable housing in order to keep these affordable homes available for residents.

The City submitted a request to increase the median purchase price of a home in the City of Henderson based on the fact that the average median purchase price for homes in Henderson was higher than the surrounding Las Vegas area. In order to provide opportunities for low to moderate income residents to have the ability to purchase homes, a request was submitted to HUD on April 11, 2017 asking that the median purchase price for the City of Henderson increase from \$241,300 to \$257,450. Although this request was submitted during the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the benefits of the approved increase was implemented during the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Another market analysis was done in May 2018, which showed the median purchase price increase to \$298,300 for the 2018-2019 fiscal year. This information shows that home prices in Henderson continue to rapidly increase, making it difficult for low to moderate income residents to purchase homes.

In April 2017, Habitat for Humanity officially became a CHDO. During this fiscal year, Habitat for Humanity began the construction of six (6) affordable units for low to moderate income families to purchase. The units are currently under construction and are slated to be completed in spring of 2019.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	300	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	150	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	50	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				

Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		4	0	0.00%
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	30	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	15	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	30	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	20	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	150	0	0.00%			

Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	20	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	2	0	0.00%			
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Affordable/Decent Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Child Care Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	150	127	84.67%	30	127	423.33%

Emergency Home Repairs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	42	84.00%	36	42	116.67%
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	0	0.00%			

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	25	0	0.00%			
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	3	0	0.00%			
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0				

Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Economic Opportunity	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5	0	0.00%			

Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	30	0	0.00%			
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				

Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	30	0	0.00%			
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0				

Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	0				

Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0				

Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expanding Suitable Living Opportunities	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
First-time Homebuyers	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	10	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%
Historic Preservation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1	0	0.00%			
Homelessness Prevention	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	11096		0	11096	
Homelessness Prevention	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
Homelessness Prevention	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	

Homelessness Prevention	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	248		120	248	206.67%
Lead-based Paint Hazards	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Lead-based Paint Hazards	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%			
Neighborhood Facility Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
Neighborhood Facility Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		500	0	0.00%
Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	100	0	0.00%			
Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	100	0	0.00%			

Senior Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50	0	0.00%			
Services for Disabled	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	100	0	0.00%			
Sidewalk Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%	260	0	0.00%
Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	2922		0	2922	
Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	250	0	0.00%			
Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	3		0	3	
Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	30	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	2922		100	2922	2,922.00%
Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	

Transitional Services for Homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	250	0	0.00%	0	0	
Youth Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	6365	1,273.00%	120	6365	5,304.17%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

According to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the three major priorities that were set by our citizens were affordable decent housing, educational enrichment and economic development.

During the 2017-2018 fiscal year, we worked with organizations like Habitat for Humanity to build additional affordable units to purchase and Rebuilding Together Southern Nevada to provide critical home repair services to low to moderate income homeowners who are unable to afford the cost associated with maintaining their current housing. Programs like these allow us to increase affordable housing in our city while maintaining our current affordable housing stock. We also use HOME funds to provide a Housing Rehabilitation Program program to low to moderate income homeowners whose homes are in need of extensive rehabilitation. This program offers an interest-free deferred loan to income qualified homeowners. The Critical Repair Program is utilized to address minor health and safety needs, such as plumbing, heating & air conditioning, roofs and electrical malfunctioning. The Housing Rehabilitation Program is utilized for more substantial rehabilitation needs. The City of Henderson also leverages other non-federal funding such as the Nevada State Housing Division Low Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) to increase affordable housing and provide services such as Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and homeless prevention. With the Tenant Base Rental Assistance programs, we can help prevent low income Henderson residents from becoming homeless and help subsidize rents that are normally too expensive for low income families. These activities have helped the City of Henderson continue to strive to provide affordable housing options to our low to moderate income residents.

Education was also identified as a major concern for our residents because the schools in Henderson are part of the Clark County School District. The Clark County School District historically ranks between 48th and 50th in the nation for education. Nevada and especially Southern Nevada has a poor graduation rates. Our schools are incredibly large and lack the resources necessary to assist children with different learning styles.

Our residents made notes in the survey for the Consolidated Plan that they want better educational opportunities for their children. The City of Henderson is currently working with the Clark County School District to look at ways to improve the schools located in the Henderson area. Although the city is working hard to improve Henderson schools for all children, we are funding programs through CDBG that provides tutoring, skill building, mentoring and other educational enrichment activities specifically to help children from low to moderate income families meet national standards throughout their school career and graduate from high school.

Our residents also stated that they want to see more economic development and employment opportunities in our city. Although we did not utilize CDBG funds directly to increase economic development this year, the City of Henderson's Community Development and Services Department, as well as the Economic Development Department, have done a wonderful job working with businesses to open establishments in Henderson. For example, Henderson Hospital opened in October 2016. This 130-bed hospital employs a little over 300 people. Some of the businesses that are slated to open in Henderson in the next few years are; Costco, Smith's Marketplace, and the Raiders Practice Stadium and corporate offices.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME
White	2,524	12
Black or African American	2,234	14
Asian	143	4
American Indian or American Native	58	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	71	0
Total	5,030	30
Hispanic	620	8
Not Hispanic	3,697	22

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

As you can see from the table above, the City used CDBG and HOME funds to benefit 5,060 residents during the 2017-2018 program year and over 98% of the funds were used to assist people at or below 80% of area median income (AMI). Of the 5,060 residents served, 620 of them were of Hispanic/Latino origin. The tables above show the CDBG and HOME beneficiaries' data, including race & ethnicity.

According to the demographic profile on City of Henderson's website, 78% of our residents identify themselves as white and 22% of our residents identify themselves as another racial group other than white. There is 15.8% of our residents that identify as Latino or Hispanic (throughout all racial groups). If you look at the table above, it may appear that certain racial/ethnic groups are underserved. However, if you compare these numbers to the overall demographic profile of the City of Henderson, you'll see that the numbers are proportionate with the percentage of the population that lives in Henderson.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	CDBG	2,101,880	1,185,929
HOME	HOME	1,493,689	421,875
HOPWA	HOPWA		
ESG	ESG		
Other	Other		

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The City of Henderson works to use our resources as efficiently as possible. Although the resources we receive are less in comparison with our neighboring jurisdictions, the city looks for opportunities to provide our residents with the best services possible. This is done by working strategically. This is one of the reasons why we closely follow the Henderson Strong Comprehensive Plan. The plan helps us focus on areas that need the most assistance.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Boulder Highway Opportunity Site	25	25	The majority of our capital improvement dollars were allocated to the Pittman revitalization area.
Downtown Investment Strategy	25	10	The majority of activities that took place in this area where the food pantry and homeless services.
Henderson Citywide	50	65	Within Henderson city limits

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Although capital improvement projects were awarded for the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the projects haven't started yet. The time it took for community outreach and engagement, as well as plan reviews with the local utilities company, took much longer than the Public Works Department anticipated. Unfortunately, this delays the projects significantly. Although the capital improvement projects were unable to take place during the funding year, the public service projects were able to provide many resources to the community. The majority of the public service sub-recipients greatly benefited the residents of

Henderson citywide. Some of the sub-recipients were located outside of Henderson, but were restricted to only provide services to the residents of Henderson. Public services were available for all low to moderate income City of Henderson residents.

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Besides the CDBG and HOME funding, the City of Henderson also received an award of \$187,263 in State HOME funds, \$102,795 in State LIHTF Welfare Set-Aside (WSA) funds and \$572,573 in State LIHTF. The LIHTF Welfare Set-Aside (WSA) were awarded to utilized by HopeLink to run a homeless prevention program in Henderson . As part of our response to ending chronic homelessness, \$125,000 in City General Funds supported the Regional Homeless Coordination activities.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	3,081,851
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	3,081,851
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	10,500
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	3,071,351

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Parcels Acquired		0	0			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	500	153
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	120	82
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	620	235

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	120	82
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	10	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	36	41
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	166	123

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

As you can see from the tables above, affordable housing continues to be a struggle for the city. During the upcoming fiscal year, staff will be working to create an updated affordable housing analysis to look into the gaps we currently have and research innovative ways to increase our affordable housing stock. The city used CDBG funds and leveraged those funds with LIHTF Welfare Set Aside funds from the Nevada Housing Division to provide HopeLink of Southern Nevada with resources to offer a homeless

prevention program to help low income residents who were on the verge of becoming homeless stay in their homes.

The City was successful and showed a strong number of units that were able to receive rehabilitation, which helps these units remain in our affordable housing stock.

The City of Henderson has always had some difficulty finding developers to develop the type of affordable housing that is needed in our community. Through our most recent housing gaps analysis, it was realized that our community primarily has multi-family unit (apartments) or single family homes within the City. However, the City of Henderson lacks alternative affordable housing choices such as duplexes, triplexes, townhomes and single-family homes. The City of Henderson is very careful not to force our low to moderate income residents into one type of housing option. The City continues to actively seek out developers that are interested in creating a more diverse affordable housing stock.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

As mentioned above, the City of Henderson is extremely dedicated to providing affordable housing options to our low to moderate income residents. In future Action Plans the City will continue to maintain our current affordable housing stock as well as actively seeking new and innovative ways to offer additional affordable housing with options and variety.

The majority of the City of Henderson housing stock is in residential communities that are separate from transportation and employment industries. This makes it difficult for some low to moderate income residents to have access to transportation and employment options. The City will also encourage developers and organizations that are interested in developing mixed-use housing options which would give low to moderate income residents more access to transportation and employment options.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	4,059	3
Low-income	1,051	6
Moderate-income	578	2
Total	5,688	11

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

As you can see from the chart above, the majority of the clients that were served with CDBG and HOME funds are individuals whose incomes are below the moderate income level, with the majority being in the extremely low income bracket.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

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

The City of Henderson is committed to a regional approach on ending homelessness and is an active participant in a regional collaboration for addressing the needs of homeless persons. Through participation in the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care efforts, including emergency food & shelter, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) facilitation, transitional & affordable housing efforts, committee and task force participation, and regional planning initiatives, the city continued its emphasis on regional solutions over this past year.

The city contributed \$110,000 in City General Funds last year in support of the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care effort which includes cross-jurisdictional Inclement Weather overflow beds for homeless, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), regional homeless census counts, and homeless surveys that help the region assess individual needs.

The city's active participation with the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care Board (CoC), as well as its participation in the CoC working groups and committees, and its participation in the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) with the United Way, highlights Henderson's commitment to the regional efforts in preventing and ending homelessness.

The City of Henderson also supported the Southern Nevada Project Homeless Connect event held at Cashman Center in Las Vegas on November 14, 2017. Staff participated in a kick-off meeting and tour of the event that offers a wide variety of free supportive services, including housing, employment support, medical, dental, vision, hearing, behavioral health, benefit support, legal aid, food, clothing, haircuts, and even pet vaccinations. The event involved 150 participating agencies with 186 service booths that were able to serve a total of 2,796 homeless and at-risk participants. .

As in many previous years, the City of Henderson participated in the planning and organizing of the annual homeless census count / point-in-time count. The City of Henderson's homeless population represents less than 3% of the estimated 6,000 homeless residents in Southern Nevada. Although the City of Henderson has a lower percentage of homeless individuals and families compared to our neighboring jurisdictions, ending homelessness and preventing homelessness remains a high priority for the city. Over the past year, the City of Henderson has worked with HELP of Southern Nevada to expand their outreach efforts into Henderson. The Homeless Mobile Street Team has been working with us, as well as the Community Relations Unit of the Henderson Police Department, on a continuous basis to provide services and resources to our homeless residents in encampments located in our desert areas. The Homeless Mobile Street Team has also coordinated with many of the churches in Henderson that

provide nutritional services to our homeless population with the hope of earning their trust and moving them into housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Although there are no shelters located within the City of Henderson limits, the city contributes to the already existing shelters in our region. The city contributed \$15,000 in CDBG funds to The Shade Tree, which is a homeless shelter for women and children, and the city contributed \$110,000 from its general fund budget to the regional homeless coordination efforts. These dollars are used to fund inclement weather overflow beds for homeless as well as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

-The city also established a partnership between our police department and HopeLink of Southern Nevada to provide compassionate services to our homeless population. If a Henderson police officer comes across a homeless individual who is camping at a location that is a private business or other private property, instead of the officer trespassing the homeless person, the officer has the ability to transport that person to a local motel for immediate lodging. That person will then automatically be connected to a case manager with the nonprofit organization to work with them to develop a plan for more stable long-term housing.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after 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); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City of Henderson focuses resources on keeping families at-risk of becoming homeless in their existing housing. Last year, Henderson allocated \$27,000 in CDBG public service funds for staffing support to the HopeLink's Homelessness Prevention project, which assisted over 82 households with supportive services, including assistance with rent, utilities, food, clothing, employment and other services. HopeLink also receives State funds from the city to administer the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund (LIHTF) Welfare Set-Aside (WSA) program in the amount of \$102,795 to provide rent & utility assistance to households that were on the brink of becoming homeless.

Some of the specific activities funded by the City's CDBG funds provided valuable services to help or prevent homelessness. The Giving Life Ministries food pantry served over 88 homeless individuals and 672 households on the brink of becoming homeless through their emergency nutrition program last year. This organization provided a over 7,000 units of food to struggling residents.

The Boys and Girls Club of Southern Nevada received \$25,000 in CDBG funding to offer low to moderate income working parents low to no-cost child care that provided a safe and educational environment for

the school-age children, as well as preventing low income parents from having to choose between going to work or having to stay home with their child.

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

It is generally less expensive and more effective to prevent a problem before it becomes an issue than it is to solve a problem once it already exists. It is important to the city that all of its residents flourish in our community. Because of that, making sure that low income individuals and families avoid the perils of becoming homeless and are given opportunities to thrive is essential to the city's overall mission which is to "provide service and resources that enhance the quality of life to those who live, learn, work and play in our community".

Last year the CDBG Program Advisory Committee (PAC) selected many nonprofit organizations that would provide services to our low income Henderson residents. Some of the services that were provided last year were from organizations such as the Boys and Girls Club, who provided low to no cost child care for working parents who couldn't afford the high cost of regular daycare. Andson Academics provided free tutoring to elementary age students of low income families to help them increase their grades and understanding of the educational material. This program will provide the foundation of better education and hopefully will help these children break the cycle of poverty. Club Christ Ministries provides educational and mentoring programs for elementary, middle school and high school students. They provide tutoring to students, but more importantly provide mentoring services that help the kids become better well-rounded individuals. In addition, Giving Life Ministries, provides nutritional services to residents that otherwise would be unable to afford food or may have to make the tough decision between paying for food or paying for rent.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Coordination between public housing agencies improved in January 2010 when the three local housing authorities merged to become the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority (SNRHA). SNRHA is comprised of the housing authority staff from the Housing Authority of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Clark County. While Henderson has never had its own housing authority, the SNRHA benefits all of Southern Nevada with their regional efforts and improved coordination. The city will continue to collaborate with the SNRHA on public housing needs.

There are only three public housing properties within the City of Henderson. The City's Planning Department has been looking for opportunities to create better transportation and employment options for the residents of the housing authority, as well as the residents in the surrounding area. The City's Planning Department also studied the effects of food deserts in some of our lower income areas that may affect the residents of public housing properties.

The city is working with SNRHA to improve the quality of the properties located in Henderson. Over the past year, staff has been working to structure a deal that involves the rehabilitation of Espinoza Terrace, which is a Housing Authority property that specializes in seniors. The city also partnered with the SNRHA to apply for a Choice Neighborhood Grant for the Hampton Court property. Unfortunately, our application was not selected for funding of this grant but we will learn from the process and see what we can do to improve in the future.

The City of Henderson also offers a first time homebuyers program that residents of public housing are able to benefit from when they're ready to leave public housing. The City also invests the majority of its public service funds into educational and youth services to help the children who currently live in public housing meet and exceed academic standards and increase their chances of graduation.

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

The SNRHA utilizes its Capital Fund to provide staff and resident training for the public housing programs within HUD's revised program guidelines. The SNRHA Resident Program Administrator managed and conducted resident-oriented programs, and Housing Management staff kept residents abreast of new or revised regulations, policies and procedures. Staff assisted, established and supported the Resident Councils. Existing councils and other resident groups were directly involved in providing input for proposed rehabilitation activities.

The SNRHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program continues to include families participating in either their Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) or Public Housing Programs. The goal of the FSS Program is to assist public housing resident in becoming economically independent by developing and

working towards established goals designed to promote independence. A partnership with the State Welfare Division to coordinate efforts with the “Welfare-To-Work” requirements, as a part of the national welfare reform, has also been implemented. SNRHA continues its Section 8 Homeownership Program which allows FSS households to use Section 8 vouchers towards a home mortgage payment. Last year, the SNRHA continued to coordinate seminars on home purchasing for interested public housing residents and Section 8 participants. Staff also provided consumer credit counseling services in support of residential clients.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Henderson doesn’t currently have any public housing authorities that are considered to be troubled.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken 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. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The city takes specific initiatives to address barriers to affordable housing which include gap financing, issuing abatement letters, and negotiating lower rents. The city provides gap financing to developers to address the development cost barrier to affordable housing while providing the developer a letter documenting the use of federal funds in the project, therefore, qualifying the project for property tax abatement. These actions reduce the net operating income (NOI) required of the development allowing the developer to maintain lower rents. The city also negotiates additional affordable units within the development than the required level in exchange for the gap financing.

The City's Planning Department has continued to evaluate current zoning laws to see if any of them inadvertently hamper the development of affordable housing. The city has also developed a housing gaps analysis to see how we could use our funds in a more strategic way to provide a variety of low income housing opposed to re-creating the same apartment style/multi-unit buildings that have been done in the past. Due to the fact that the housing market changes rapidly in Nevada, the city is currently working on a new affordable housing analysis to better meet the needs of our residents.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Henderson continued to provide LIHTF Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) funding to HopeLink. These funds assisted families in crisis, which included families with children, seniors and disabled persons. Results for these projects are recorded as assistance to support transitioning to permanent housing rather than Special Needs. The TBRA funds enabled families to move towards self-sufficiency.

Over the past year the City of Henderson has been working with Habitat for Humanity to construct six (6) single-family homes for low income residents. Rebuilding Together is working with existing low income homeowners to provide services to them that will help the residents make critical repairs to their homes in order to keep their current housing affordable.

The city continues to partner with and fund organizations to provide residents with rent, food and utility assistance, thus helping them to maintain their existing housing. Many of these services are invaluable to our non-homeless special needs population.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

In previous years, the City of Henderson received a lead-base paint hazard grant. With the help of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and our code enforcement officers, many older homes were targeted and received lead abatement, encapsulation and healthy home services.

Even though the City of Henderson no longer has this grant funding, the city continues to require and utilize lead base paint safety standards. The city is fortunate that the majority of our housing stock was built after 1972, which means the majority of our housing stock does not have lead-based paint.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Henderson continued to promote efforts that incorporated supportive services to assist extremely low and low-income residents achieve self-sufficiency. The city continued to encourage CDBG & HOME funding applications from non-profit agencies for programs that promote self-reliance and economic independence. CDBG funding allocations supported efforts to provide quality/affordable daycare during work hours which allowed low-income families to maintain their employment. HOME funds are also being used as down payment assistance for first time homebuyer program. Assisting low income residents with the purchase of a home is a proven way to increase that family's ability to gain wealth.

Many Henderson residents stated in surveys during the Consolidated Plan that education and job training programs gave the best opportunities to develop economic independence. The city will continue to look for ways to partner with nonprofit and for-profit agencies to provide those opportunities to our low income residents.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Under the direction of the Henderson City Council, the Neighborhood Services Division administers the City's housing and community development programs. This is a division of the Community Development and Services Department, and is responsible for the programs funded under the HUD CDBG and HOME programs, the State of Nevada's LIHTF, and the State of Nevada HOME funds.

As stated in other places throughout this document, the city is an active participant in the regional effort to prevent and end homelessness, as well as working with our partnering jurisdictions on affordable housing concerns. We are fortunate to be in a consortium of neighboring jurisdictions that share information, resources and provide guidance and assistance when needed.

The city also encourages coordination and resource sharing among public and private organizations through strategies such as shared office space, shared services, and satellite locations in Henderson for Las Vegas-based organizations. The City of Henderson just recently developed a collaboration with Habitat for Humanity to be our Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) to assist in developing affordable housing, as well as utilize local agencies who also provide outreach and

assessment services that link individuals in need to agencies that can best meet those needs throughout the valley.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

The City of Henderson served as the lead agency for Southern Nevada Strong, a regional planning project funded through HUD's Office of Sustainable Communities. This major regional undertaking provided our entire region with an up-to-date strategic plan that highlighted our needs and opportunities, as well as a plan to move forward to address them. The City of Henderson has been working diligently to find ways to implement some of the corrective actions stated in the Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan, as well as looking for solutions to problems that were identified during the development of the plan.

After the successful adoption of the Southern Nevada Strong Plan, the City of Henderson developed its comprehensive plan called Henderson Strong. This plan built on the information gathered from the Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan and focused specifically on the needs and opportunities specific to Henderson.

The Southern Nevada Strong Plan was the first regional strategic plan to be adopted by all four jurisdictional entities. This document was a major contributing factor to preparing the 2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, as well as our City's Comprehensive Plan. The information that came out of the Southern Nevada Strong project brought great insight to not only the jurisdictions but the private developers. The process has strengthened our public-private partnerships and has increased cooperation between the both sectors.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

In March of 2015 Clark County, City of Las Vegas, City of Henderson, City of North Las Vegas and Boulder City adopted a Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) report. The AI identified potential impediments and barriers to fair housing choices which by their nature restrict a person's ability to obtain housing for reasons of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin. The AI identified the following impediments:

- A lack of fair housing enforcement in Nevada
- Lack of awareness and understanding of social equity and policies that affect inequality
- Lack of housing choice for people living in public housing and a general dissatisfaction of quality, safety and locations of some public housing properties and neighborhoods

- Lack of diversity in leadership positions at all levels of government
- A lack of regional governance
- Lower usage of Housing Choice Vouchers in areas of high opportunity
- Poor quality schools near lower income areas
- Discrimination against all protected classes, including minority races and ethnicities, people with disabilities, and families with children, especially young children or teens
- Shortage of knowledge and available research in all areas related to fair housing
- Few affordable housing options for residents who do not qualify for public assistance but still fall into protected groups

Some of the actions that the City of Henderson is taking to further fair housing is to advocate for statewide fair housing enforcement and raise awareness about its importance. The City of Henderson is closely working with Silver State Fair Housing Council, which is a nonprofit organization that educates the community about fair housing and helps file complaints when residents feel that they've been discriminated against.

The city has been analyzing policy decisions and capital improvements for their potential to disproportionately impact people of color and other protected classes. We have committed to the range of public outreach techniques suggested through the Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan to ensure participating in public sector decision making is designed to include vulnerable populations.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

The City of Henderson uses the monitoring method suggested by HUD. A risk analysis is used to determine our monitoring schedule. A risk analysis involves analyzing available data to identify the possible risks that could prevent the subrecipient from meeting its program objectives and to determine which programs are most susceptible to problems. Both the subrecipient and the program are evaluated to identify the mission, goals, and objectives. There are several categories that are examined during the monitoring, including financial resources, physical assets, management of the program, client satisfaction and program delivery. Financial resources are reviewed to understand how the agency is managing their resources and if they are following approved accounting standards. The physical assets purchased with funds are reviewed and how they are operated and maintained according to the established standards. The management of the program and if the program met its goals according to the established requirements should also be reviewed. The client's satisfaction in the delivery of program services and if the program is delivering services to the intended clientele is noted as well.

We use two types of monitoring approaches, on-site and remote. Either of these approaches can be comprehensive or focused.

On-site monitoring reviews are essential for high risk program participants and may be conducted for other participants. The scope of an on-site monitoring review should include:

- A minimum review of each major activity, expanding the scope if problems become apparent.
- An in-depth review of program compliance based on the monitoring checklist, which includes a review of critical functions.

Remote monitoring reviews include evaluating program participant performance reports and information in electronic databases, reviewing audited financial statements, evaluating interim project cost reports and requesting data from the participant for verification.

Prior to beginning the monitoring, staff prepare by researching any relevant program regulations or statutes, review submitted progress reports, and reviewing the checklist to be used.

Communication is key when working with the subrecipient. Once a date and monitoring schedule have been established a letter is sent outlining the activities to be reviewed, which staff will be conducting the monitoring and request that any necessary staff be available during the visit.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The City of Henderson will maintain complete information on the CDBG & HOME programs, including drafts and submitted plans and reports, on its website, and make copies available to the public upon request to the Neighborhood Services Department.

Notice of public hearings were published in the Review Journal in English and El Tiempo in Spanish on Wednesday, August 15, 2018. The CAPER was distributed for public viewing on the city's website and three physical locations, Henderson City Hall (240 S. Water St.), Gibson library (100 W. Lake Mead Pkwy.) and Green Valley library (2797 N. Green Valley Pkwy.). The CAPER was available for public viewing between Friday, August 17, 2018 through Monday, September 17, 2018.

The City may waive hearing notice requirements in cases where unusual circumstances justify alternative means of notifying the general public. In such situations, shorter notice may be given, and public notices posted in public places may be used in place of a notice published in the newspaper. Each notice of a hearing shall include the time, date, place, and topics and procedures to be discussed.

Notices for public hearings may be run or posted, separately or together, as may be deemed necessary. Citizen participation in the community development process will be conducted on a community-wide basis and will actively involve the views and proposals of all citizens, with particular attention to low and moderate income persons and residents of areas where CDBG & HOME activities are proposed or ongoing.

Public hearings will be held during all phases of the community development process, as outlined herein, to allow citizens to voice opinions and offer proposals concerning the development and performance of CDBG & HOME programs. Local officials will respond to questions and proposals from citizens at each public hearing. Any questions that citizens may have concerning a program will be answered and their comments, suggestions, and/or proposals will be received. Citizens may also express comments and views concerning the community development process or any specific CDBG or HOME project to the City Council at any regularly scheduled meeting.

All public hearings will be held at various times and locations which will be accessible to all citizens, with particular attention to persons of low and moderate incomes, and residents of CDBG & HOME project areas.

Public hearings will be scheduled for times convenient to the general public, as determined by the City Council. Public hearings may be held at any site which, in the opinion of the local officials, provides adequate access for citizen participation.

Hearings will normally be held at City Hall Council Chambers during regularly scheduled Council meetings. The site is centrally located and generally accessible to all citizens, including persons with disabilities. Hearings may, however, at the option of local officials, be held at alternate locations to be specified in the public hearing notice(s).

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction’s program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

As of this time the City of Henderson has made no changes to the programs and objective stated in the 2017-2018 Action Plan. The City of Henderson has stayed true to its three primary goals set forth in the Consolidated Plan. The city also awarded funding to projects and activities that were not directly tied to our three primary goals but definitely supported those goals.

The City of Henderson did allocate \$50,000 of CDBG funds SAFE House, which is a domestic violence shelter. Unfortunately, after the funds were awarded to the organization, the organization declined the funds based on changes in the organization that prevented them to expand their program. Because of that, \$50,000 that would have normally gone to a public service activity, was moved into the construction contingency fund and will be used in next years rehabilitation and/or critical repair programs.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

NA

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

The City of Henderson uses a risk analysis to determine its yearly monitoring schedule. Each property received some form of monitoring each year. Properties that may be in a high-risk category or have not received an on-site monitoring in a few years will receive an on-site monitoring of files, tenant units, and property grounds. Properties that have recently had on-site monitoring and have had no major issues previously will receive desk monitorings. This is where staff will contact the property to request documentation and do a monitoring of files and financials documents in the office.

Staff is currently working on financial desk monitoring of each recipient of HOME funds and has put the schedule together to do on-site monitoring. The on-site monitoring will take place in September 2018.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

An Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (AFHM) is a marketing strategy designed to attract renters and buyers of all majority and minority groups, regardless of sex, handicap and familial status to assisted rental units and sales of dwellings that are being marketed. The City of Henderson, Neighborhood Services Division has adopted, and project owners must also adopt, affirmative marketing procedures and requirements for any housing with five or more HOME-assisted units. Affirmative marketing differs from general marketing activities in that it specifically targets potential tenants and homebuyers who are least likely to apply for the housing in order to make them aware of available affordable housing opportunities.

This marketing plan and procedure assists the City of Henderson, Neighborhood Services Division, and its recipients and sub-recipients receiving funds. It summarizes AFHM plans and affirmative marketing procedures as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In developing an Affirmative Marketing Plan, the City of Henderson, Neighborhood Services Division requires all applicants do the following:

1. Targeting: Identify the segments of the eligible population.

2. Outreach: Outline and outreach program that includes special measures designed to attract those groups identified as least likely to apply and other efforts designed to attract persons from the total population.
3. Indicators: State the indicators to be used to measure the success of the marketing program. The effectiveness of the marketing program can be determined by noting if the program effectively attracted renters or buyers who are:
 - from the majority and minority groups, regardless of gender, as represented in the population of the housing market area;
 - person with disabilities and their families; and
 - families with children, if applicable.

All applicants are required to make a “good faith effort” to carry out the provisions of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Affirmative Marketing requirements set forth in Title 24 subpart H, Section 92.351. Good faith efforts are recorded activities and documented outreach to those individuals identified as least likely to apply. Examples of such efforts include:

1. Advertising in print and electronic media that is used and viewed or listened to by those identified as least likely to apply;
2. Marketing housing to specific community, religious or other organizations frequented by those least likely to apply;
3. Developing a brochure or handout that describes facilities to be used by buyers or renters, e.g., transportation services, schools, hospitals, industry, and recreational facilities. The brochure should also describe how the proposed project will be accessible to physically handicapped persons and describes any reasonable accommodations made to persons with disabilities; and
4. Ensuring that the management staff has read and understood the Fair Housing Act, and the purpose and objectives of the AFHM Plan.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

The City of Henderson had \$110,866.34 in previous year program income and received an additional \$33,937.64 in 2017-2018. The city utilized \$56,951.19 for Administrative Costs while the remaining \$130,323.59 was used for Home Rehabilitation projects. The city also used \$2,926.77 of previous year NSP3 program income for Administrative Costs.

The City of Henderson is in the process of brokering two funding agreements to provide and maintain affordable housing. Over the past year, city staff has been working with Habitat for Humanity and the Southern Nevada Regional Housing Authority to provide HOME funds into two projects. Because the City of Henderson receives under \$500,000 a year in HOME funds, it’s difficult to work with developers to create projects that will bring benefits to our low to moderate income residents. Many times we are only able to do a major HOME project every other year or so.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

N/A