



City of Hampton

2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and 2025 Annual Action Plan

DRAFT: August 2025

This page intentionally left blank

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	6
THE PROCESS	12
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)	13
PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)	14
PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)	19
NEEDS ASSESSMENT	23
NA-05 Overview	24
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	24
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	32
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	36
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)	39
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)	40
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	43
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)	49
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)	52
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)	57
HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS	63
MA-05 Overview	64
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)	64
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)	67
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)	71
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	76
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)	78
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)	80
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)	83
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)	84
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	91
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)	97
MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)	99
STRATEGIC PLAN	101
SP-05 Overview	102
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)	102
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)	105
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)	108
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)	109
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)	112
SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)	115

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)	118
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)	118
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)	120
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)	122
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j).....	122
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230	124
2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN	125
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	126
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives	130
Projects: AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d).....	132
AP-38 Project Summary	133
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)	137
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g).....	138
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)	139
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)	140
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j).....	143
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k).....	144
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4).....	146



FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



ES-05 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - 24 CFR 91.200(C), 91.220(B)

1. INTRODUCTION

Every five years, the City of Hampton must prepare a strategic plan (known as the Consolidated Plan) which governs the use of federal housing and community development grant funds that it receives from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). When preparing a Consolidated Plan, grantees must assess the needs and issues in their jurisdictions as a part of their preparation of these documents. As such, the development of this plan relies heavily on community input to ensure that the grantee's actions and funded projects align with residents' most pressing housing, community development, and support service needs.

The grant funds received from HUD by the City that are covered by the Consolidated Plan include:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
- Home Investment Partnerships Act (HOME) Program

The City must also submit to HUD separate Annual Action Plans for each of the five years during the Consolidated Plan period. These yearly plans detail how funded projects meet the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. Together, these plans serve as the City's yearly applications that are required for the City to receive the annual allocations from the grant programs listed above.

Additionally, the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) is submitted as a yearly report that evaluates how the grantee has progressed toward goals identified in its Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. The City of Hampton Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for the submission of these plans to HUD. Public participation, stakeholder input, survey data, and existing plans were used to identify priority goals and funding priorities listed in the section below.

2. SUMMARY OF THE OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN NEEDS ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Grantees must assess the needs in their jurisdictions as a key part of the Consolidated Plan process. To inform development of priorities and goals over the next five years, the Consolidated Plan's Needs Assessment discusses housing, community development, and economic development needs in Hampton. The Needs Assessment relies on data from the U.S. Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates, and a special tabulation of ACS data known as Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data that estimates the number of households with one or more housing needs. Local data regarding homelessness and subsidized housing is also included. Finally, public input gathered through interviews, focus groups, meetings, and the community survey are coupled with data analysis to identify priority needs related to affordable housing, homelessness, assisted housing, community development, and economic development in Hampton.

Priorities identified during the development of the City's 2025-2029 Five-Year Plan include:

Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality

- Upgrade and preserve existing affordable housing through acquisition, rehabilitation, and redevelopment.
- Support accessibility improvements for seniors and disabled residents.

- Create and support opportunities to encourage homeownership through education and financial assistance.
- Preserve safe, quality affordable housing through inspection and enforcement of rental properties.

Public Services

- Support community services such as youth education enrichment; childcare and transportation assistance; adult education, job training or job search assistance; health, mental health, and substance abuse services; senior programming; and others.

Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements

- Support infrastructure and to public facilities improvements such as sidewalks, street lighting, pedestrian facilities, ADA improvements, recreation centers, and parks in income-eligible areas.
- Assist community service organizations in improving their facilities or properties to meet goals for serving low- and moderate-income households, people who are homeless, and other special needs populations.
- Inspect, clear, demolish, or remediate structures to prevent blight in low- and moderate-income areas.

Fair Housing Education

- Conduct fair housing education efforts targeted to members of the public, housing professionals, and independent landlords.

Program Administration

- Program administration costs related to planning and execution of community development and housing activities funded through the CDBG and HOME programs.

Economic Development

- Support for neighborhood-based commercial endeavors by providing resources that strengthen local businesses and stimulate economic growth.
- Enhance workforce development initiatives that equip residents with the skills needed to thrive in a competitive labor market.
- Support job placement assistance programs that connect individuals with employment opportunities and promote long-term career stability.

Planning and Program Administration

- Program administration costs related to planning and execution of community development and housing activities funded through the CDBG and HOME programs.

3. EVALUATION OF PAST PERFORMANCE

During the most recently completed program year (2023-2024 CAPER), the City of Hampton met the following one-year goals:

- **Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)** - homeowner housing added (1-year goal: 2 household housing units; actual: 2 household housing units)
- **Homebuyer assistance** - direct financial assistance to homebuyers (1-year goal: 5 households assisted; actual: 5 households assisted)
- **Housing programs and services** - homeowner housing rehabilitated (1-year goal: 10 household housing units; actual: 43 household housing units)

Other goals that the City directed efforts towards during PY23-24 included:

- **Acquisition** – homeowner housing added (1-year goal: 6 household housing units; actual 1 household housing unit)
- **Code Enforcement** – housing code enforcement/foreclosed property care (1-year goal: 1,500 household housing units; actual: 12,252 household housing units)
- **Homeowner Rehabilitation** – homeowner housing rehabilitated (1-year goal: 6 household housing units; actual: 5 household housing units)

4. SUMMARY OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCESS AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

An important component of the research process for this Consolidated Plan involved gathering input from residents and stakeholders regarding housing and community development conditions, needs, and opportunities in Hampton. The project team used a variety of approaches to achieve meaningful community engagement with residents and other stakeholders, including community forums, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and a community-wide survey.

Community Forums

The planning team engaged with city staff, neighborhood representatives, and residents through community forums. In these meetings, project staff shared information about the housing and community development planning process, the consolidated planning process, answered questions, and engaged in discussions about the

region's most pressing housing, community development, and public service needs. These included forums at the following events held at Hampton City Hall:

- Neighborhood Commission Meeting on February 10, 2025, from 5:30pm to 6:45pm
- Hampton Housing & Planning Staff Luncheon on February 11, 2025, from 12pm to 1:30pm
- Business Team Leaders Luncheon on February 13, 2025, from 12pm to 1:30pm
- Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities on February 13, 2025, from 3pm to 4pm
- City Council Update and Public Hearing on February 26, 2025, at 1pm and 6:30pm, respectively

A combined total of 71 people attended these community forums.

Focus Groups

In partnership with various community organizations, the planning team engaged in targeted outreach to include a range of perspectives, including:

- Healthy Families: Nurturing Parents of Teens on February 11, 2025, from 5:30pm to 8:30pm (virtual due to inclement weather)
- Healthy Families: Toddler Playgroup on February 12, 2025, from 10am to 11:30am at Mallory Elementary School
- Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) Resident Council on February 12, 2025, from 1pm to 2pm at Langley Village Community Center
- Healthy Families: 24/7 Nurturing Dads on February 12, 2025, from 5:30pm to 7pm at Mallory Elementary School
- Peninsula Real Estate Investment Association on February 13, 2025, from 6:30pm to 8pm at Buffet Star

A combined total of 60 people attended these focus groups.

Stakeholder Interviews

A series of interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders, including a variety of perspectives from those working in housing, community development, education, and social services. Participating agencies included the City of Hampton's Department of Economic Empowerment and Family Resiliency, City Manager's Office, Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, HELP Inc, United Way of the Virginia Peninsula, and the Downtown Hampton Development Partnership.

Housing and Community Needs Survey

During the month of February 2025, online and hard copy surveys were available to gather community input regarding funding priorities and needs. Surveys were publicized and distributed at the events listed above, on the City's website, email newsletters, and social media accounts of the City and local nonprofit organizations. A total of 252 survey responses were collected.

5. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

All community input collected from the methods listed above were analyzed by the planning team and summarized into the priority categories listed below. These categories were used to identify plan priorities, goals, and projects.

Housing

Housing and housing-related issues were the most frequently discussed topics amongst all participants. The most commonly identified housing needs included:

- Affordable housing for sale and for rent
- Senior housing
- Rehabilitation of existing housing

Other frequently discussed housing needs included a need for greater variety of housing types, homebuyer/tenant maintenance education programs, homelessness prevention, assistance for first-time homebuyers, and accessibility improvements to existing structures.

Public Facilities

The most commonly identified public facilities needs among participants included:

- Homeless shelters
- Community parks, gyms, and recreational fields
- Childcare centers

Other frequently discussed public facility needs included the need to pair these facilities with services and programs, particularly for Hampton area youth. Limited hours, lack of pedestrian connectivity, and other transportation barriers that may prevent residents from accessing existing facilities.

Public Services

The most commonly identified public service needs included:

- Substance abuse/crime prevention
- Youth services and programs
- Health and mental health services

Other service needs identified as a “high need” by more than half of survey respondents included job training, neighborhood cleanups, and childcare.

Economic Development

The most commonly identified economic development needs among participants included:

- Identifying redevelopment opportunities among blighted/underutilized properties and land
- Job creation incentives

Other economic development needs identified by community members included zoning/permitting changes to help streamline and expedite development, along with continued support for code enforcement efforts.

6. SUMMARY OF COMMENTS OR VIEWS NOT ACCEPTED AND THE REASONS FOR NOT ACCEPTING THEM

All public comments were accepted and taken into consideration in preparing the Consolidated Plan.

7. SUMMARY

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, the City identified priority needs through community engagement and analysis of housing and community development data. These needs include preserving the existing housing stock, expanding homeownership opportunities, assisting seniors and disabled residents with accessibility improvements, supporting public services, enhancing public facilities and infrastructure, promoting economic development, and ensuring effective program administration. The Consolidated Plan also outlines goals, measurable objectives, and implementation strategies associated with each priority area.



FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN: 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.

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	City of Hampton	Community Development Department
HOME Administrator	City of Hampton	Community Development Department

NARRATIVE

The Hampton Community Development Department is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, and Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs). This 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan covers the period from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2030. The plan identifies priority community development and housing needs in Hampton and describes the City's strategy to address them. The Annual Action Plan included with this Plan discusses specific projects to be funded during the 2025 program year, which begins July 1, 2025 and ends June 30, 2026.

The Community Development Department administers the CDBG and HOME grants and works with subrecipient organizations to ensure compliance with program requirements.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN PUBLIC CONTACT INFORMATION

Steven Lynch
Community Development Department
City of Hampton
22 Lincoln Street, Hampton, VA 23669
steven.lynch@hampton.gov
757-727-6140

PR-10 CONSULTATION – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(B), 91.300(B), 91.215(I) AND 91.315(I)

1. INTRODUCTION

During the consolidated planning process, the City of Hampton conducted public outreach to gather input from residents and key stakeholders in city staff, government agencies, nonprofit agencies, affordable housing developers, and local service providers. Concurrently with its work on the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and 2025 Annual Action Plan, the City also developed its Fair Housing Assessment. Public consultation and engagement efforts held during these planning processes helped the City identify housing and community development priorities, which were subsequently incorporated into each plan.

These outreach efforts included community forums, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and a community-wide survey. Publicity for the forums and survey targeted the general public, neighborhood organizations, city staff, and service providers. Notice of community input opportunities were given to residents through announcements on the project website (www.hampton.gov/4300/Consolidated-Housing-Plan-Fair-Housing-A), City social media accounts, and neighborhood organization email lists.

An important component of the research process for this Consolidated Plan involved gathering input from residents and stakeholders regarding housing and community development conditions, needs, and opportunities in Hampton. The project team used a variety of approaches to achieve meaningful community engagement with residents and other stakeholders, including community forums, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and a community-wide survey.

Community Forums

The planning team engaged with city staff, neighborhood representatives, and residents through community forums. In these meetings, project staff shared information about the housing and community development planning process, the consolidated planning process, answered questions, and engaged in discussions about the region's most pressing housing, community development, and public service needs. These included forums at the following events held at Hampton City Hall:

- Neighborhood Commission Meeting on February 10, 2025, from 5:30pm to 6:45pm
- Hampton Housing & Planning Staff Luncheon on February 11, 2025, from 12pm to 1:30pm
- Business Team Leaders Luncheon on February 13, 2025, from 12pm to 1:30pm
- Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities on February 13, 2025, from 3pm to 4pm
- City Council Updated and Public Hearing on February 26, 2025, at 1pm and 6:30pm, respectively

A combined total of 71 people attended these community forums.

Focus Groups

In partnership with various community organizations, the planning team engaged in targeted outreach to include a range of perspectives, including:

- Healthy Families: Nurturing Parents of Teens on February 11, 2025, from 5:30pm to 8:30pm (virtual due to inclement weather)

- Healthy Families: Toddler Playgroup on February 12, 2025, from 10am to 11:30am at Mallory Elementary School
- Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) Resident Council on February 12, 2025, from 1pm to 2pm at Langley Village Community Center
- Healthy Families: 24/7 Nurturing Dads on February 12, 2025, from 5:30pm to 7pm at Mallory Elementary School
- Peninsula Real Estate Investment Association on February 13, 2025, from 6:30pm to 8pm at Buffet Star

A combined total of 60 people attended these focus groups.

Stakeholder Interviews

A series of interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders, including a variety of perspectives from those working in housing, community development, education, and social services. Participating agencies included the City of Hampton's Department of Economic Empowerment and Family Resiliency, City Manager's Office, Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, HELP Inc, United Way of the Virginia Peninsula, and the Downtown Hampton Development Partnership.

Housing and Community Needs Survey

During the month of February 2025, online and hard copy surveys were available to gather community input regarding funding priorities and needs. Surveys were publicized and distributed at the events listed above, on the City's website, email newsletters, and social media accounts of the City and local nonprofit organizations. A total of 252 survey responses were collected.

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)).

The City of Hampton works closely with public and private sector providers to ensure delivery of services to residents and to promote interagency communication and planning. The City has representatives on many nonprofit boards and/or advisory committees, including the Hampton Healthy Families Partnership Board, Economic Development Authority, Planning Commission, and Neighborhood Commission. The Community Development Department also works with a variety of housing, community development, and service agencies to gather data and identify gaps in services.

In allocating CDBG and HOME funding, the City of Hampton considers activities that will enhance linkages between housing and services. For example, the HRHA leveraged HOME funds to support the development of Kings Arms, a low-income multifamily senior housing project that also used Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs).

In developing this Consolidated Plan, the City strove to include input from housing providers, non-profits, community/economic development organizations, and other service agencies. In addition to gathering input from the HRHA, the City held focus groups with families participating in Healthy Families, a program that supports Hampton youth and their families from prenatal to high school stages.

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 of Hampton falls within the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC), a regional Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC is a coalition that promotes a regional commitment to ending homelessness, funding to quickly house and provide programs for homeless households, champions affordable housing, and supports self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness. While the City of Hampton does not receive ESG funding, the CoC is the lead agency for several HUD and state ESG grants. For this Consolidated Plan, the City engaged with several organizations that serve residents who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness to better understand the needs of the clients they serve.

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

As stated above, the City of Hampton is part of the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium. As such, the City is represented in the decision making for ESG and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the CoC. The agency also helps to oversee the management of those funds, including monitoring, evaluating outcomes, administering HMIS, and conducting the Point in Time (PIT) count.

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

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
City of Hampton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other government - Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs 	Public meetings Interviews
United Way of the Virginia Peninsula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services-Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-poverty Strategy 	Interview
Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs 	Focus group Interview
HELP, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services-Homeless Services-Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy 	Interview
Downtown Hampton Development Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Analysis Economic Development 	Interview
Virginia Peninsula Real Estate Investment Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis 	Focus group
Hampton Healthy Families Partnership, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services-children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless Needs - Families with children 	Focus groups
Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services – people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs 	Public meeting

IDENTIFY ANY AGENCY TYPES NOT CONSULTED AND PROVIDE RATIONALE FOR NOT CONSULTING

Efforts were made to consult as broad a group of community stakeholders as possible. Outreach regarding community meetings and survey were distributed to stakeholders by partner organizations and City staff through public notices, flyers, electronic newsletters, and social media posts. No agency types were excluded from participation.

OTHER LOCAL/REGIONAL/STATE/FEDERAL PLANNING EFFORTS CONSIDERED WHEN PREPARING THE PLAN

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)	City of Hampton	Both address housing and service issues in the City. Findings directly inform broader goals of the Consolidated Plan and prioritization of funding.
2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP)	City of Hampton	Both address housing and service issues in the City. Findings directly inform broader goals of the Consolidated Plan and prioritization of funding.
Community Plan	City of Hampton	Both address housing, community development, and service issues in the City.
2025 Annual PHA Plan	Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority	Both address housing issues in the City.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	Hampton Roads Alliance	Both address economic development needs and analyze labor force issues in the City.

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))

In implementing the PY2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the City of Hampton will coordinate with a variety of other public entities to make the most efficient use of limited CDBG funds. Representatives from several local and state agencies provided input for the development of this plan, including the City of Hampton's Public Works, Police, and Human Services Department. The City has a strong history of collaboration with the Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (HRHA) and will continue to cooperate with HRHA in future program years.

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

An important component of the research process for this Consolidated Plan involved gathering input from residents and stakeholders regarding housing and community development conditions, needs, and opportunities in Hampton. The project team used a variety of approaches to achieve meaningful community engagement with residents and other stakeholders, including public meetings, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and a community-wide survey.

Public Meetings

The planning team engaged with city staff, neighborhood representatives, and residents through public meetings. In these meetings, project staff shared information about the housing and community development planning process, the consolidated planning process, answered questions, and engaged in discussions about the region's most pressing housing, community development, and public service needs. These included forums at the following events held at Hampton City Hall:

- Neighborhood Commission Meeting on February 10, 2025, from 5:30pm to 6:45pm
- Hampton Housing & Planning Staff Luncheon on February 11, 2025, from 12pm to 1:30pm
- Business Team Leaders Luncheon on February 13, 2025, from 12pm to 1:30pm
- Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities on February 13, 2025, from 3pm to 4pm
- City Council Updated and Public Hearing on February 26, 2025, at 1pm and 6:30pm, respectively

A combined total of 71 people attended these meetings.

Focus Groups

In partnership with various community organizations, the planning team engaged in targeted outreach to include a range of perspectives, including:

- Healthy Families: Nurturing Parents of Teens on February 11, 2025, from 5:30pm to 8:30pm (virtual due to inclement weather)
- Healthy Families: Toddler Playgroup on February 12, 2025, from 10am to 11:30am at Mallory Elementary School
- Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) Resident Council on February 12, 2025, from 1pm to 2pm at Langley Village Community Center
- Healthy Families: 24/7 Nurturing Dads on February 12, 2025, from 5:30pm to 7pm at Mallory Elementary School
- Peninsula Real Estate Investment Association on February 13, 2025, from 6:30pm to 8pm at Buffet Star

A combined total of 60 people attended these focus groups.

Stakeholder Interviews

A series of interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders, including a variety of perspectives from those working in housing, community development, education, and social services. Participating agencies included the City of Hampton's Department of Economic Empowerment and Family Resiliency, City Manager's Office, Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, HELP Inc, United Way of the Virginia Peninsula, and the Downtown Hampton Development Partnership.

Housing and Community Needs Survey

During the month of February 2025, online and hard copy surveys were available to gather community input regarding funding priorities and needs. Surveys were publicized and distributed at the events listed above, on the City's website, email newsletters, and social media accounts of the City and local nonprofit organizations. A total of 252 survey responses were collected.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION OUTREACH

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	23 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	10 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	11 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	20 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
6	Focus Group	Other – Families with Children	6 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
7	Focus Group	Other – Families with Children	7 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
8	Focus Group	Other – Families with Children	10 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
9	Focus Group	Residents of Public/Assisted Housing	2 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
10	Focus Group	Realtors	35 attendees	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
11	Housing and Community Needs Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	252 responses	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A

12	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Planning staff and neighborhood organizations posted notices through social media accounts and email newsletters publicizing the Housing and Community Needs Survey.	See 2025-2029 ConPlan Engagement Findings attachment.	N/A
----	-------------------	------------------------------	--	---	-----



FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN: NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 OVERVIEW

NEEDS ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

To inform development of priorities and goals over the next five years, this section of the Consolidated Plan discusses housing, community development, and economic development needs in the City of Hampton. It uses data from the U.S. Census, the 2019-2023 Five-Year American Community Survey (ACS), and a special tabulation of ACS data known as Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data that estimates the number of households with one or more housing needs. Local data regarding homelessness and assisted housing is also included. Finally, public input gathered through stakeholder meetings and the community survey are coupled with data analysis to identify priority needs related to affordable housing, homelessness, assisted housing, community development and economic development in Hampton.

A Note about the CHAS Data: HUD provides its grantees with CHAS data which is based on custom tabulations of American Community Survey results prepared for HUD by the U.S. Census Bureau. Given its focus on the nature and extent of housing challenges, particularly for low-income households, this data source holds particular relevance for HUD grantees. Analysis of CHAS data is a required component of the Consolidated Plan process and is instrumental in identifying priority needs and targeting HUD resources effectively. The analysis of CHAS data in the following sections of the Consolidated Plan is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of the local or regional housing market and it may not reflect recent market activity and trends.

NA-10 HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 24 CFR 91.205 (A,B,C)

SUMMARY OF HOUSING NEEDS

As of the 2019-2023 5-Year American Community Survey, Hampton, Virginia had a population of 137,334 residents in 57,740 households. In comparison with 2009 Census data, this represents a 9.1% increase in households and a 0.2% population increase. Overall population has increased slightly, while the total number of households has risen more sharply, indicating that the average household size is smaller now than in 2009.

Median household income in Hampton was estimated to be \$67,758 in 2023; significantly lower than that of both the Virginia Beach-Chesapeake-Norfolk, VA-NC MSA (\$80,533) and the state of Virginia (\$90,974) in the same year. Median household income in Hampton increased by 37.7% from the 2005-2009 to the 2019-2023 American Community Survey.

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2023	% Change
Population	137,080	137,334	0.2%
Households	52,940	57,740	9.1%
Median Income	\$49,190	\$67,758	37.7%

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2019-2023 ACS (Most Recent Year)

To assess affordability and other types of housing needs, HUD defines four housing problems:

1. Cost burden: A household has a cost burden if its monthly housing costs (including mortgage payments, property taxes, insurance, and utilities for owners and rent and utilities for renters) exceed 30% of monthly income.

2. Overcrowding: A household is overcrowded if there is more than 1 person per room, not including kitchens and bathrooms.

3. Lack of complete kitchen facilities: A household lacks complete kitchen facilities if it lacks one or more of the following: cooking facilities, refrigerator, or a sink with piped water.

4. Lack of complete plumbing facilities: A household lacks complete plumbing facilities if it lacks one or more of the following: hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub or shower.

HUD also defines four severe housing problems, including a severe cost burden (more than 50% of monthly household income is spent on housing costs), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 people per room, not including kitchens or bathrooms), lack of complete kitchen facilities (as described above), and lack of complete plumbing facilities (as described above).

The following tables detail housing problems in Hampton by various resident demographics, including family type, income level, and tenure (renters vs. owners). Note that figures presented in these tables use 2016-2020 CHAS data, which is the most up-to-date data currently available from HUD for these topics.

Table 6 shows households by income and household type, including small families (2-4 members), large families (5 or more members), households with seniors, and households with young children. As shown, 32,995 households in Hampton have low or moderate incomes (under 100% of HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI)), together making up 60.2% of the city's households. Small family households and households with seniors comprise the largest portions of households with low or moderate incomes (34.8% and 34.3%, respectively), followed by and households with small children (14.5%). Most large family households, households with seniors, households with small children, and small family households have low or moderate incomes.

For a majority of low- and moderate-income households in Hampton, finding and maintaining suitable housing at an affordable cost can be a significant challenge. Table 7 through Table 12 identify housing needs by tenure based on Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data for households whose annual income is equal to or less than the HUD Adjusted Median Family Income. CHAS data is a special tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) that is largely not available through standard Census products. This data must be used in the preparation of the consolidated plan but does not reflect all regional and local activity or data. This special dataset provides counts of the number of households that fit certain combinations of HUD-specified housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80% of HAMFI), and household types of particular interest to planners and policy makers.

Table 7 shows that a total of 18,655 households earning 100% or less of HAMFI experience one of the listed housing problems (56.5% of these households, or 34.0% of all households in Hampton). Data for households experiencing severe housing problems provided in Table 8 shows that 29.6% of all households earning 100% or less of HAMFI, or 17.8% of all Hampton households, have one or more severe housing problems.

Overall, the most common housing problem in Hampton is cost burden, regardless of tenure type. An estimated 64.0% of all households with incomes under 80% in Hampton experience cost burden (Table 9), while 33.6% experience severe cost burden (Table 10). Severe cost burdens are most common for the lowest income

households (those with incomes under 30% HAMFI), impacting 66.6% of households at that income level. An additional 15.0% of extremely low-income households have a cost burden of between 30-50%, for an overall cost burden rate of 81.6% for extremely low-income households (Tables 9 and 10).

While the primary housing issues facing low- and moderate-income residents are related to a lack of income growth and rising housing costs, there are other housing needs in the city. An estimated 2.5% of low- to moderate-income households experience overcrowding or lack complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Although this percentage pales in comparison to households with cost burdens, more than 800 low- to moderate-income households in Hampton experience a housing problem that is not related to cost burden.

The remainder of this section characterizes local housing needs in more detail. The Market Analysis component of the Consolidated Plan identifies resources available to respond to these needs (public housing, tax credit and other subsidized properties, housing and services for the homeless, and others).

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS TABLE

Table 6 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	8,760	6,770	10,460	7,005	21,855
Small Family Households	2,410	2,340	4,165	2,565	10,825
Large Family Households	790	250	535	305	1,040
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,580	1,725	1,935	1,865	5,210
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,030	1,270	1,310	600	2,105
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,540	929	1,535	779	1,700

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

HOUSING NEEDS SUMMARY TABLES

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

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

	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										

	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
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	45	0	20	30	95	20	25	35	0	80
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	130	70	50	10	260	10	0	0	0	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	105	35	65	70	275	15	15	50	10	90
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,070	1,460	115	10	5,655	1,635	1,005	440	225	3,305
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	800	1,615	2,385	340	5,140	385	690	1,600	1,070	3,745
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	560	0	0	0	560	205	0	0	0	205

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

	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	4,355	1,565	250	115	6,285	1,680	1,040	525	230	3,475
Having none of four housing problems	1,745	2,200	5,295	2,600	11,840	980	1,965	4,385	4,055	11,385
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Table 9 – 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	1,520	1,425	895	3,840	430	585	850	1,865
Large Related	545	185	40	770	40	34	145	219
Elderly	1,085	765	395	2,245	1,005	825	615	2,445
Other	1,950	815	1,195	3,960	570	270	455	1,295
Total need by income	5,100	3,190	2,525	10,815	2,045	1,714	2,065	5,824

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

Table 10 – 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	1,125	595	40	1,760	400	455	200	1,055
Large Related	450	80	0	530	30	4	0	34
Elderly	780	385	25	1,190	720	385	120	1,225
Other	1,830	435	50	2,315	500	0	115	615
Total need by income	4,185	1,495	115	5,795	1,650	844	435	2,929

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

	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	175	55	115	45	390	25	10	15	10	60
Multiple, unrelated family households	60	0	0	35	95	0	4	35	0	39
Other, non-family households	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	235	105	115	80	535	25	14	50	10	99

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

	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	DATA UNAVAILABLE							

DESCRIBE THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Estimates of the number of non-elderly single person households in need of housing assistance are included in the “other, non-family” category of Tables 9 and 10. This category includes multi-person households whose members are unrelated (e.g., roommates, un-married partners, etc.). In Hampton, there are an estimated 5,255 single-person or multi-person unrelated households with low incomes who spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Single-person or multi-person unrelated households comprise almost one-third (31.6%) of all households experiencing cost burdens. The majority (75.4%) are renters.

Table 11 provides overcrowding data for “other” type households and indicates that this household type is significantly less likely to experience overcrowding than other household types. All recorded cases of overcrowding for this group were in renter households (50 households).

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.

Data gathered from the 2019-2023 ACS estimates that 21,241 people with disabilities live in Hampton, comprising 16.3% of the city’s total population. CHAS data for 2016-2020 shows that rates of housing problems for households with a member with a disability were higher than that of Hampton as a whole (about 35% to 45% across households with a member with a disability, depending on disability type, compared to 34% in the city as a whole). 2019-2023 ACS data estimates that 15.8% of people with disabilities in Hampton (3,318 residents with disabilities) were living below the poverty level in the past 12 months, a rate higher than that of the city as a whole (13.0%).

While reliable data estimating the prevalence of domestic violence is not available at the local level, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that about 44.9% of women in Virginia have experienced contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes, based on state-level analyses performed using National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) data.² The same data was not available for men in Virginia. These rates translate to approximately 32,059 women living in Hampton who have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

¹ Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016-2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. 2016/2017 State Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVS-2016-2017-State-Report-508.pdf>

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON HOUSING PROBLEMS?

CHAS data indicates that the most common housing problem in Hampton for both owners and renters is housing cost burden. Nearly two-thirds of low-income households in the city experience cost burden, and for about one-third this cost burden is severe. Renter households are generally more likely to experience cost burdens compared to owner households.

While the most common housing problem appears to be related to the increasing cost of housing and a lack of local income growth, about 2.5% of all low- to moderate-income households (810 households) in the city experience substandard housing, characterized by a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, or overcrowding.

ARE ANY POPULATIONS/HOUSEHOLD TYPES MORE AFFECTED THAN OTHERS BY THESE PROBLEMS?

Renter households are disproportionately affected by housing problems in comparison to owner households. Generally, low-income households are also more likely to experience one of the listed housing problems. Table 7 indicates that renters with incomes less than 80% HAMFI comprise nearly 60% of all low-income households experiencing one or more housing problems. 'Other, non-family' renter households and small family households experience cost burdens in the greatest numbers.

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

Individuals with an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of financial factors present in their lives: lack of living wage jobs, rents that are more than 30 or 50% of their incomes, and unaffordable childcare, medical, or transportation costs. In addition to these factors, individuals at risk of homelessness may have additional issues present such as family conflicts, domestic violence, housing with code or safety violations, household members with a disability, criminal histories, histories of mental health issues or substance abuse, difficulty navigating systems to access public benefits or community services, temporary housing situations (couch surfing or doubling up), and prior experiences with homelessness.

For formerly homeless families and individuals nearing the termination of assistance, top needs are securing a stable source of income and finding safe and permanent housing that is affordable at the household's income level. Other needs may include access to job training, employment and education programs, including supportive employment agencies; access to Social Security disability and other benefits; linkages to health, mental health, and legal services; access to affordable transportation, childcare, and food; and other case management and supportive services.

IF A JURISDICTION PROVIDES ESTIMATES OF THE AT-RISK POPULATION(S), IT SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE AT-RISK GROUP AND THE METHODOLOGY USED TO GENERATE THE ESTIMATES:

The Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium, the Continuum of Care for the city of Hampton, does not prepare estimates of the number of households at-risk of homelessness but may provide services which aid in the prevention of homelessness. According to Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) standards, households eligible for homelessness prevention assistance include those with (1) under 30% of area median income, (2) lack of sufficient resources and support networks to retain housing without assistance, and (3) participation in initial consultation to determine eligibility and assess needs.

SPECIFY PARTICULAR HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS THAT HAVE BEEN LINKED WITH INSTABILITY AND AN INCREASED RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

The most fundamental risk factor for homelessness is extreme poverty, leading to unaffordable rents or homeowner costs. Renters with incomes under 30% HAMFI and housing cost burdens over 50% are most at risk of homelessness, especially if they experience a destabilizing event such as a job loss, reduction in work hours, or medical emergency/condition. Such factors may also put low-income homeowners at risk of foreclosure and subsequent homelessness.

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

This section assesses the housing needs of racial and ethnic groups at various income levels in comparison to needs at that income level as a whole to identify any disproportionately greater needs. According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Tables 13 through 16 identify the number of households experiencing one or more of the four housing problems by householder race, ethnicity, and income level. The four housing problems include: (1) cost burdens (paying more than 30% of income for housing costs); (2) overcrowding (more than 1 person per room); (3) lacking complete kitchen facilities; and (4) lacking complete plumbing facilities.

Income classifications for 2025 include:

- Extremely low-income – up to 30% of area median income (AMI) or \$31,950 for a family of four;
- Very Low-Income – 30 to 50% AMI or \$31,951 to \$53,250 for a family of four;
- Low-Income – 50 to 80% AMI or \$53,251 to \$85,200 for a family of four; and
- Moderate Income – 80 to 100% AMI or \$85,201 to \$106,500 for a family of four.

0%-30% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME

Out of 8,755 extremely low-income households in Hampton, 7,220 (or 82.5%) have at least one housing problem. Based on this data, Native American households experience housing problems at a disproportionately high rate. Though their total numbers are low, 100% of the four extremely low-income Native American households in Hampton have housing problems. Black or African American households make up the largest total number of extremely low-income households with housing problems (5,810 households), though the rate of housing problems is not disproportionate (85.2%). Of the remaining extremely low-income households, 86.4% of Hispanic, 82.4% of Asian, and 75.9% of white households have at least one housing problem.

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,220	1,535	0
White	1,705	540	0
Black / African American	4,950	860	0
Asian	140	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	255	40	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Of the 6,770 very low-income households in Hampton, 4,915 households (72.6%) have at least one housing problem. Hispanic households experience housing problems at a disproportionate rate at this income level (88.9% of households). The remaining households experience housing problems at the following rates: Black households (78.4%), Asian households (78.1%), Native American households (63.6%), and white households (62.0%).

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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	4,915	1,855	0
White	1,425	875	0
Black / African American	2,780	765	0
Asian	125	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	20	0

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
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	440	55	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Almost half (45.6%) of the 10,460 low-income households in Hampton experience at least one housing problem. At this income level, Native American and Hispanic households experience disproportionately high rates of housing problems (100.0% and 68.8%, respectively). The remaining households experience housing problems at the following rates: white households (46.7%), Asian households (42.9%), and Black households (42.8%).

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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	4,770	5,690	0
White	1,880	2,145	0
Black / African American	2,320	3,105	0
Asian	135	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	330	150	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Slightly more than one-quarter (25.1%) of all moderate-income households in Hampton have a housing problem (1,755 of 7,000 households). Asian households at this income level experience housing problems at a disproportionate rate (37.5%). The remaining households experience housing problems at the following rates: Black households (32.9%), white households (18.1%), Hispanic households (3.2%), and Native American households (0.0%).

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

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	1,755	5,245	0
White	535	2,425	0
Black / African American	1,060	2,160	0
Asian	54	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	14	425	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Households across income levels experience housing problems in Hampton, ranging from 82.5% of all extremely low-income households to 25.1% of moderate-income households. Some racial and ethnic groups in the city experience housing problems at disproportionate levels, depending on income:

- At extremely low incomes, Native American households experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (100.0%) than that of all extremely low-income households (82.5%), although the total number of Native American households is low (four households).
- At very low incomes, Hispanic households experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (88.9%) than that of all extremely low-income households (72.6%).
- At low incomes, Native American and Hispanic households experience housing problems at rates disproportionately higher (100.0% and 68.8%, respectively) than that of all low-income households (45.6%).
- At moderate incomes, Asian households experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (37.5%) than that of all moderate-income households (25.1%).

While disproportionate rates of housing problems tell us about the comparative housing needs across all racial and ethnic groups, they do not fully indicate the level of need within each group. While Native American households experience housing problems at disproportionate rates at both extremely low and low incomes, these households comprise only four of the city's extremely low-income households and 15 of its low-income households. Black households, on the other hand, make up the majority of households with housing needs. More than half of all extremely low-income households in Hampton (4,950 households) are Black households with housing problems.

Low- to moderate-income households experiencing housing problems in the City of Hampton could benefit from a variety of supportive services and programs to help address other crucial needs such as groceries/food, healthcare, childcare, and transportation. Extremely low-income households in particular could benefit greatly from assistance with these basic living needs by freeing up limited incomes to be spent on housing costs.

As the majority of households experiencing housing problems are troubled by cost burdens, the City’s recently-established Family Resilience and Economic Empowerment Department may be able to play an important role in reducing family poverty and boosting workforce development activities. At the same time, the City of Hampton should continue to support and expand efforts that maintain and increase affordability of existing housing. These include partnerships between the City and Habitat for Humanity that support neighborhood revitalization and reinvestment, such as the Rock the Block and Model Block programs, which provide eligible households with grants for housing rehabilitation and exterior improvements. The City and Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) also operate programs that provide income-eligible households with assistance for emergency housing repairs, weatherization efforts, and accessibility improvements.

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

This section assesses the severe housing needs of racial and ethnic groups at various income levels in comparison to severe needs at that income level as a whole to identify any disproportionately greater needs. Like the preceding analysis, this section uses HUD’s definition of disproportionately greater need, which occurs when one racial or ethnic group at a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole.

Tables 17 through 20 identify the number of households with one or more of the severe housing needs by householder race and ethnicity. The four severe housing problems include: (1) severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of income for housing and utilities); (2) severe crowding (more than 1.5 people per room); (3) lack of complete kitchen facilities; and (4) lack of complete plumbing facilities.

Income classifications for 2025 include:

- Extremely low-income – up to 30% of area median income (AMI) or \$31,950 for a family of four;
- Very Low-Income – 30 to 50% AMI or \$31,951 to \$53,250 for a family of four;
- Low-Income – 50 to 80% AMI or \$53,251 to \$85,200 for a family of four; and
- Moderate Income – 80 to 100% AMI or \$85,201 to \$106,500 for a family of four.

0%-30% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME

Of 8,760 extremely low- income households in the city of Hampton, 6,035 (68.9%) have one or more severe housing problems. Native American and Asian households at this income level experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates (100.0% and 82.4%, respectively). Hispanic households have the next highest rate of severe housing problems (77.6%), followed by Black households (68.4%) and white households (67.9%).

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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	6,035	2,725	0
White	1,520	720	0
Black / African American	3,980	1,835	0
Asian	140	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	225	65	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME

An estimated 2,605 households with very low incomes (30% to 50% AMI) have at least one severe housing problem, making up over one third (38.5%) of all households at this income level. As with extremely low-income households, Native American and Asian households experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates (63.6% and 62.5%, respectively). Very low-income Hispanic households also experience severe housing problems at a disproportionate rate of 59.6%. Black or African American and white households with very low incomes experience severe housing problems at lower rates (39.8% and 29.9%, respectively).

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,605	4,165	0
White	690	1,615	0
Black / African American	1,410	2,135	0
Asian	100	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	295	200	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME

Of the 10,455 households in Hampton with low incomes (50%-80% AMI), fewer than one in ten (7.4%) experience a severe housing problem. No racial or ethnic groups at this income level experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates.

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	775	9,680	0
White	400	3,625	0
Black / African American	325	5,100	0
Asian	15	300	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	465	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% OF AREA MEDIAN INCOME

Of the 7,000 households in Hampton with moderate incomes (80%-100% AMI), about one in twenty (4.9%) experience a severe housing problem. No racial or ethnic groups at this income level experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates.

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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	345	6,655	0
White	110	2,850	0
Black / African American	150	3,070	0
Asian	4	140	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	440	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

DISCUSSION

Of all households in Hampton earning 100% AMI or below (32,995), an estimated 29.6% experienced at least one severe housing problem. Black or African American households make up the largest share of households at all income groups (54.6% of all households earning 100% AMI or below), as well as the majority of households with one or more severe housing problems (60.1%). Low-to-moderate-income Native American households experience severe housing problems at a disproportionate rate (43.8%), while low- to moderate-income white households experience severe housing problems at the lowest rate (23.5%).

Significant shares of households across income levels experience housing problems in Hampton, ranging from 68.9% of extremely low-income households to 4.9% of moderate-income households. Some racial and ethnic groups in the city experience housing problems at disproportionate levels, depending on income:

- Native American and Asian households with extremely low incomes experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates (100.0% and 82.4%, respectively).
- Native American, Asian, and Hispanic households with very low incomes experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates (63.6%, 62.5%, and 59.6%, respectively).

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:

This section assesses whether any racial or ethnic group that experiences housing cost burdens at a disproportionate rate relative to the housing cost burden level of the city as a whole. While the preceding sections assessed all housing and severe housing problems, Table 21 focuses only on the share of income that households spend on housing. Data is broken down into groups that spend less than 30% of their income on housing costs, those paying between 30% and 50% (cost burdened), and those paying over 50% (severely cost burdened). The final column, “no/negative income,” identifies households without an income, for whom housing as a share of income was not calculated.

HOUSING COST BURDEN

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	34,880	10,045	9,160	760
White	15,645	3,195	2,515	290
Black / African American	15,765	5,745	5,625	385
Asian	835	215	230	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	55	35	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,515	625	445	15

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

DISCUSSION:

Native American households in Hampton experience disproportionately greater rates of housing cost burden relative to other racial or ethnic groups. While 35.0% of all households in the city experience housing cost burdens or severe housing cost burdens, the rate of cost burden is significantly higher among Native American households (51.4%). Although Native American households in Hampton experience higher rates of housing cost burden, the total number of Native American households in the city is relatively low (175 households).

Black or African American households and Hispanic households also experience housing cost burdens or severe housing cost burdens at above average rates (41.3% and 41.2%, respectively), while white households experience these cost burdens at the lowest rates (26.3%). Black households comprise the greatest share of households with housing cost burdens or severe housing cost burdens, making up 59.2% of all households with these cost burdens. No racial or ethnic group in Hampton experiences severe housing cost burdens at disproportionate rates.

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?

Across every income category, one or more racial and ethnic groups in the city experience housing problems at disproportionate levels:

- At extremely low incomes, Native American households experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (100.0%) than that of all extremely low-income households (82.5%), although the total number of Native American households is low (four households). Native American and Asian households with extremely low incomes experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates (100.0% and 82.4%, respectively).
- At very low incomes, Hispanic households experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (88.9%) than that of all extremely low-income households (72.6%). Native American, Asian, and Hispanic households with very low incomes experience severe housing problems at disproportionate rates (63.6%, 62.5%, and 59.6%, respectively).
- At low incomes, Native American and Hispanic households experience housing problems at rates disproportionately higher (100.0% and 68.8%, respectively) than that of all low-income households (45.6%).
- At moderate incomes, Asian households experience housing problems at a rate disproportionately higher (37.5%) than that of all moderate-income households (25.1%).

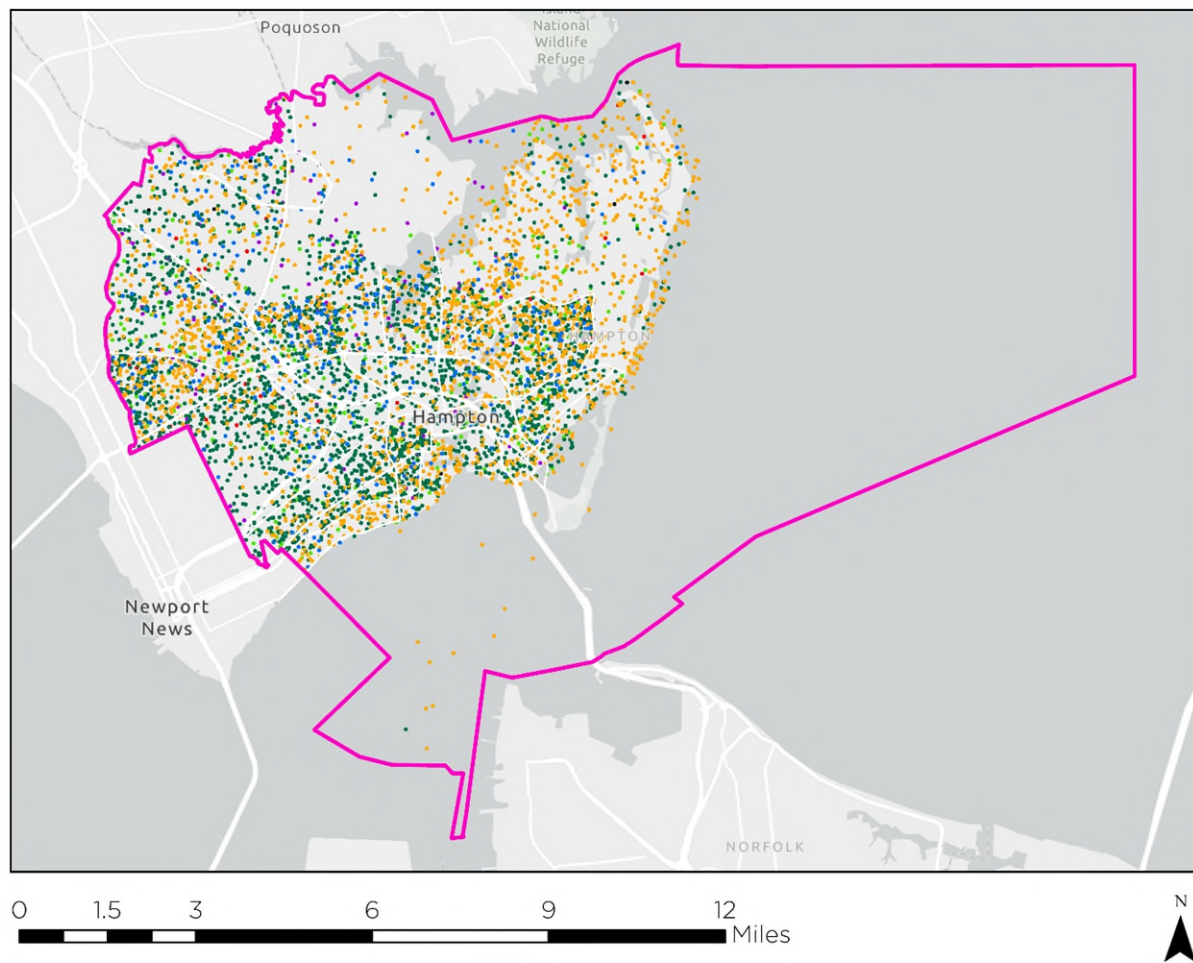
IF THEY HAVE NEEDS NOT IDENTIFIED ABOVE, WHAT ARE THOSE NEEDS?

Low-to-moderate-income Asian and Hispanic households may also have the need for housing assistance/education available in non-English languages, as well as a need for affordable housing that is culturally competent and capable of housing multigenerational households.

ARE ANY OF THOSE RACIAL OR ETHNIC GROUPS LOCATED IN SPECIFIC AREAS OR NEIGHBORHOODS IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

While Native American, Hispanic, and Asian residents live throughout the city of Hampton, there tends to be less clustering of these populations in northeast Hampton around the Clarkdale and Fox Hill-Grandview neighborhoods, which have populations that are predominantly white (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Population by Race/ Ethnicity, City of Hampton, 2019-2023



□ City of Hampton

Population by Race/ Ethnicity
1 Dot = 25 People

- Black or African American, Non-Hispanic
- White, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic or Latino
- Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic
- Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Other Race, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic

NA-35 PUBLIC HOUSING – 91.205(B)

INTRODUCTION

The Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (HRHA) administers housing choice vouchers (HCVs), public housing, homeownership programs, and a variety of supportive services for its residents. HUD's Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center reports a total of 523 public housing units managed by the HRHA, including the North Phoebus Townhouses and Langley Village developments. Additionally, HRHA administers a total of 2,410 tenant-based housing choice vouchers (HCVs), 132 vouchers under the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, and 64 vouchers for persons with disabilities. The HRHA maintains waitlists for housing choice vouchers and public housing developments. As of May 2025, waitlists for HCVs were closed, although the waitlist for units at Langley Village and North Phoebus were open.

According to the HRHA's 2025 PHA Annual Plan, the housing authority has a total of 3,520 publicly supported housing units in its inventory, consisting of 261 public housing units and 3,259 housing choice vouchers (HCVs).

TOTALS IN USE

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	261	3,259	65	2,485	377	0	322

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	10,213	11,978	0	11,849	12,105	0
Average length of stay	0	0	6	6	0	6	1	0

Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	134	309	0	294	15	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	105	452	0	417	35	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	523	2,542	0	2,410	132	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

RACE OF RESIDENTS

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	44	200	0	172	23	0	5
Black/African American	0	0	470	2,386	0	2,221	106	0	59
Asian	0	0	2	11	0	11	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	4	6	0	3	3	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

ETHNICITY OF RESIDENTS

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	8	38	0	34	4	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	515	2,568	0	2,376	128	0	64

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

SECTION 504 NEEDS ASSESSMENT: DESCRIBE THE NEEDS OF PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS AND APPLICANTS ON THE WAITING LIST FOR ACCESSIBLE UNITS:

HUD's PIH Information Center reports 523 occupied public housing units in the City of Hampton, 20% of which (105 units) are occupied by a family that includes one or more people with a disability. Stakeholder input indicates a general need for more affordable housing options for seniors and residents with disabilities, including greater use of universal design for accessibility. Given that many seniors and other residents with disabilities have extremely limited incomes, for some households there are few affordable options other than public housing or an HCV. Availability of additional units with accessibility features is the greatest need of this population.

MOST IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF RESIDENTS OF PUBLIC HOUSING AND HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER HOLDERS

In focus groups and interviews, residents and other stakeholders provided input about needs related to public housing and HCVs. Overall, residents noted safety concerns around the areas surrounding public housing developments and a lack of accessibility features in publicly supported housing, which was a particular concern for those living in senior-oriented housing such as Langley Village.

Approximately one-quarter (25%) of survey participants noted that landlords refusing to accept vouchers was a barrier to fair housing in Hampton, and 24% identified housing that accepts Section 8 vouchers as a high need.

The HRHA also identifies resident needs and provides services to address these gaps through its Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program. Resources provided through cooperation with local agencies include budgeting and financial literacy, credit building, parenting classes, counseling, education and job training, job search assistance, and homeownership counseling.

HOW DO THESE NEEDS COMPARE TO THE HOUSING NEEDS OF THE POPULATION AT LARGE?

Needs of voucher holders and public housing residents are different from those of overall low- and moderate-income households in that housing authority residents are housed in stable and affordable housing. With this need met, residents can work toward meeting other needs that families typically face in addition to housing insecurity, such as employment, childcare, healthcare, transportation, food, and other essential needs. Community Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data and resident input indicate significant needs related to cost burdens and severe cost burdens among the population at large.

NA-40 HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT – 91.205(C)

INTRODUCTION:

This section discusses the size and characteristics of the population experiencing homelessness in Hampton. Each year, the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) conducts an annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count of people experiencing homelessness in the area consisting of Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County during the last ten days of January each year. The 2024 PIT count for this area counted a total of 331 households with 412 people experiencing homelessness in total.

Table 26 – Greater Virginia Peninsula Homeless Consortium (GVPHC) 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count

Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	32	6	0	38
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	244	0	49	293
Chronically Homeless Individuals	56	0	8	64
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0
Veterans	37	0	2	39
Unaccompanied Youth	11	0	3	14
Persons with HIV	1	0	1	2
Total	342	20	50	412

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):

Of the 412 people experiencing homelessness counted in the Point-in-Time (PIT) count, 64 people were counted as chronically homeless (15.5% of total people experiencing homelessness). Of the 64 people who were chronically homeless, 56 were sheltered in emergency shelter (87.5%), none were in transitional housing, and eight were unsheltered (12.5%).

The 2024 PIT Count counted 117 people in families with children (28.4% of people experiencing homelessness), 39 veterans (9.5%), and 20 people in unaccompanied and parenting youth households (4.8%).

The 117 people in families with children included 38 households with 73 children under the age of 18. All of the 117 persons in these households were sheltered, with 97 people (82.9%) in emergency shelters and 20 (17.1%) in transitional housing.

Of the 39 veterans experiencing homelessness, 37 were in an emergency shelter (94.9%), none were in transitional housing, and two were unsheltered (5.1%).

Unaccompanied youth households included 14 unaccompanied youth, six parenting youth between 18 to 24, and eight children of parenting youth. Of the 14 unaccompanied youth, 11 were in emergency shelters (78.6%), zero were in transitional housing, and three were unsheltered (21.4%). All parenting youth and children of parenting youth were in an emergency shelter.

Note that these figures do not represent the entire homeless population in the area but rather the number of homeless that were sheltered and unsheltered during the 2024 PIT count. As the inventory of homeless facilities in the area shows, a considerably higher number of people who are homeless are assisted within the area than the PIT count reflects.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF HOMELESSNESS: (OPTIONAL)

Table 27 – Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing		
Race				
White	62	3	21	86
Black or African American	244	14	23	281
Asian	1	0	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0	1	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino	19	3	2	24
Not Hispanic or Latino	323	17	48	388
Total	342	20	50	412

ESTIMATE THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF FAMILIES IN NEED OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND THE FAMILIES OF VETERANS.

The 2024 PIT count identified 38 households experiencing homelessness with at least one adult and one child, which included a total of 117 people, 73 of whom were under the age of 18 (62.4%). Out of the 117 people in households with at least one adult and one child, 97 were sheltered in emergency shelter (82.9%), 20 were in transitional housing (17.1%), and none were unsheltered. Of the 39 veterans counted during the PIT count, 37 were in an emergency shelter (94.9%), none were in transitional housing, and two were unsheltered (5.1%).

DESCRIBE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF HOMELESSNESS BY RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP.

The 2024 PIT count categorized the number of sheltered and unsheltered individuals who were homeless in the area by race and ethnicity. The count found that 281 of the 412 total homeless persons counted were Black or African American (68.2%), 86 were White (20.9%). Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander individuals each made up about 1% or fewer of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals in the Greater Virginia Peninsula. Regarding ethnicity, the count found that 24 of the 412 total homeless population were Hispanic or Latino (5.8%) and 388 were non-Hispanic or Latino (94.2%).

DESCRIBE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF UNSHELTERED AND SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS.

The 2024 PIT count counted a total of 412 homeless persons, including 362 sheltered (87.9%) and 50 unsheltered persons (12.1%). Of the 362 sheltered individuals, 342 (94.5%) were in emergency shelters, and 20 (5.5%) were in transitional housing. However, stakeholders who participated in this planning process noted that people experiencing homelessness may be doubling up, ‘couchsurfing,’ or living in vehicles. In this way, many people experiencing homelessness may not be included in the PIT count.

NA-45 NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 91.205 (B,D)

INTRODUCTION:

This section discusses the characteristics and needs of people in various subpopulations in Hampton who may require supportive services, including people with HIV/AIDS, seniors, people with disabilities (mental, physical, or developmental), people with alcohol or drug addiction, and survivors of domestic violence.

DESCRIBE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATIONS IN YOUR COMMUNITY:

For many of these population groups, Hampton-specific data is not available to precisely describe their characteristics and needs. As a result, some of the below analysis is of a general nature, based on the typical supportive housing needs of the various populations.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

According to 2019-2023 American Community Survey estimates, approximately 16.1% of Hampton’s population is elderly (age 65 and over) and 6.4% of the population is considered frail elderly (age 75 and over). About 37% of individuals aged 65 and over and 48.4% of individuals aged 75 and over have one or more disabilities.

People with Disabilities

Hampton is home to an estimated 21,241 residents with disabilities, representing approximately 16.3% of the population. This share is higher than the overall disability rate in the state of Virginia, which is 12.2%.

People with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

According to AIDSVu, an interactive mapping tool from Emory University’s Rollins School of Public Health, an estimated 510 out of every 100,000 people in Hampton were living with HIV as of 2022.³

Persons with Alcohol or Drug Addiction

The availability of city-level data on substance use is limited, however, data for some adjacent Hampton Roads cities and counties is tracked by the Greater Hampton Roads Community Indicators Dashboard. Based on that data, the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking ranged from 15.1% to 20.9% in the communities

³ Hampton Roads, VA. AIDSVu, 2022. <https://map.aidsvu.org/prev/county/rate/none/none/usa>

studied. Rates of smoking among adults ranged from 11.6% to 17.0% in 2022.⁴ The same dashboard reported the percentage of all driving deaths involving alcohol ranged from 21.4% to as many as 36.7% in Hampton's peer communities across the region. Although none of these figures is specific to the City of Hampton, the ranges suggest approximations of the scale of these issues in similarly situated communities.

Survivors of Domestic Violence

According to the most recent data taken from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, about 59.1% of Virginia's female population and 27.7% of its male population have experienced domestic violence in their lifetimes.⁵ Applying these figures to Hampton's population results in an estimated 42,197 women and 18,263 men that have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetimes.

WHAT ARE THE HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICE NEEDS OF THESE POPULATIONS AND HOW ARE THESE NEEDS DETERMINED?

The primary housing and supportive service needs of these subpopulations (the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, survivors of domestic violence, and reentry populations) were determined with consideration given to the input received from housing and service providers and the public through public meetings and stakeholder interviews, as well as through a review of research on housing and service needs of specific populations. Participating agencies included the City of Hampton's Department of Economic Empowerment and Family Resiliency, City Manager's Office, Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, HELP Inc, United Way of the Virginia Peninsula, and the Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities.

Housing that is Affordable, Accessible, Safe, and Low-Barrier

Residents with special needs often live at or below the federal poverty level and poverty conditions make it difficult for these populations to find and afford housing. Low incomes force many residents to live in congregate care, have roommates, or live with family. HUD's fair market rent documentation for FY 2024 estimates fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News MSA at \$1,493 per month, and for a three-bedroom unit at \$2,079 per month. Participants in the community feedback process expressed concern with the ability for fair market rents to improve affordability for the typical low-income household in Hampton.

There is a need to ensure affordable housing options are available for populations with special needs. This could include options such as smaller housing units; multifamily 'missing middle' housing, including duplexes, triplexes, quadraplexes, and other small multifamily units; accessory dwelling units; cohousing with shared services; and other housing types that support increased levels of affordability.

Housing may be inaccessible to populations with special needs for a variety of reasons. Persons with disabilities may find that their housing options are not ADA compliant or are outside the service range for public transportation. People living with HIV/AIDS, legal immigrants and refugees, people with criminal histories, and other populations with special needs may face various difficulties with housing application and tenant screening processes. People living with HIV/AIDS have a particular need for sanitary, low-barrier, non-congregate housing

⁴ Community Indicators Dashboard, Greater Hampton Roads.
https://www.ghrconnects.org/indicators/index/dashboard?alias=substance_abuse

⁵ Domestic Violence by State 2025, World Population Review. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/domestic-violence-by-state>

that convenient for accessing medical appointments. For these reasons, there is a need to ensure that accessible, low-barrier housing is available and to take actions to ensure compliance with fair housing laws, such as providing fair housing services.

The elderly, people with disabilities, and others who may not have access to vehicles often need housing that is accessible to transportation, recreation, and employment. These populations need housing options that are integrated into the community to provide access to needed services and to reduce social isolation. Like other populations with special needs, people living with HIV/AIDS also need housing that provides easy access to health services, resources, and employment. Housing that is safe and clean is another need for people with special needs. Units that are not clean or have other unhealthy conditions can worsen health issues for people who are already vulnerable.

Transportation

Access to transportation is an important concern for people with special needs. People with disabilities and others who may not have access to vehicles need housing close to transportation services to access employment, health services, and recreation opportunities. Persons with HIV/AIDS need housing nearby transportation services to access health services and other resources. If transit is not within walking distance, special needs populations require accessible, reliable transportation services to provide access to everyday needs. Stakeholders noted a need for improved public transit in the area and better facilities at transit stops (i.e., benches or bus shelters).

In the Virginia Peninsula region, several agencies provide paratransit and demand-response transportation to help address these needs. Hampton Roads Transit (HRT) offers ADA-compliant paratransit service within Newport News and Hampton for individuals who cannot use fixed-route buses, while the Williamsburg Area Transit Authority (WATA) provides similar services in Williamsburg, James City County, and York County. These door-to-door services require advance scheduling and eligibility certification but serve as a critical link to healthcare and essential services for those without personal transportation.

Despite these resources, stakeholders noted that gaps remain in cross-jurisdictional coordination and in the accessibility of transit stops themselves. Many shelters lack basic infrastructure like benches, ramps, or lighting, posing challenges for older adults and persons with disabilities. HRT has recently completed installation of “smart bus stops” across its network with newly designed bus stop signs featuring QR codes that provide real-time transit information as well as a project to optimize bus routes and schedules. Ongoing efforts to continue improving transit connectivity, expand accessible service coverage, and enhance physical infrastructure are necessary to support access for all residents, particularly those with special transportation needs.

Specialized Housing and Services

Specialized housing addresses the needs of specific populations. People with physical, intellectual, or developmental disabilities; people living with HIV/AIDS; and people with alcohol or drug addiction have specific housing needs that may be addressed through housing with wraparound services, such as case management, life skills programming, and health services. The Housing First model emphasizes that supportive services should not be required for people to access housing. Case management was a key need identified by stakeholders related to reducing or preventing homelessness for many subpopulations.

Workforce Development and Employment Services

Special needs populations may also need workforce development and employment services. These programs may include employment navigation, job training, education, transportation services, and case management focused on employment, among others.

Physical and Mental Healthcare Access

Access to healthcare is a need for special needs populations, as they are more likely to experience barriers such as economic disadvantage; medical issues and disability; language and literacy age; and cultural, geographic, or social isolation. To increase access to healthcare, it is important for local governments and stakeholders to take steps to define, locate, and reach at-risk populations.

Education and Combating Stigmas

Combating stigmas is an important concern for people with special needs. For adults with criminal histories and people living with HIV/AIDS, tenant screening processes may make accessing adequate housing difficult. Further, a lack of understanding regarding the transmission of HIV may cause people to lose housing or employment, thus increasing the risk of homelessness.

Outreach

Outreach to special needs populations to ensure they are aware of available services is another need. Clarity in marketing and in public buildings about what services are available is important in supporting awareness of available services among vulnerable populations. Outreach also includes the development of relationships and trust so that people feel comfortable seeking out needed services.

DISCUSS THE SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION WITH HIV/AIDS AND THEIR FAMILIES WITHIN THE ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA:

According to AIDSVu, an interactive mapping tool from Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health, an estimated 510 out of every 100,000 people in Hampton were living with HIV as of 2022.

IF THE PJ WILL ESTABLISH A PREFERENCE FOR A HOME TBRA ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS WITH A SPECIFIC CATEGORY OF DISABILITIES (E.G., PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS OR CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS), DESCRIBE THEIR UNMET NEED FOR HOUSING AND SERVICES NEEDED TO NARROW THE GAP IN BENEFITS AND SERVICES RECEIVED BY SUCH PERSONS. (SEE 24 CFR 92.209(C)(2) (II))

Not applicable. Hampton will not establish a preference for persons with a specific category of disabilities related to HOME TBRA.

NA-50 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS – 91.215 (F)

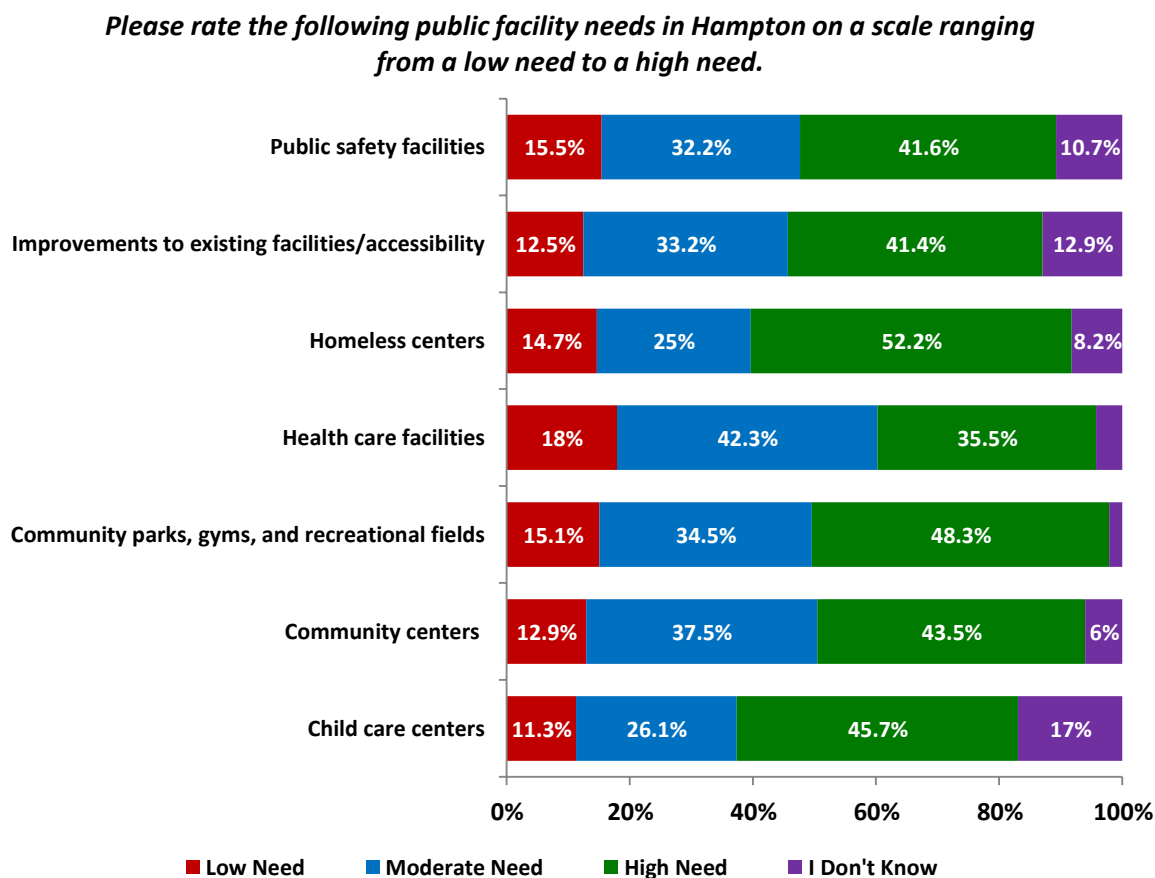
DESCRIBE THE JURISDICTION’S NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES:

Buildings open to the general public or for use by target special needs populations, whether owned by the government or by nonprofit organizations, may be considered public facilities under the CDBG program. Community survey participants were asked to identify what their top 3 most important public facility needs in Hampton were with the following top three responses: (1) homeless centers (2) child care centers; and (3) community centers (e.g., youth centers, senior centers, cultural centers). These facilities were each selected as a high need by more than half of survey takers (see Figure 1).

Input from stakeholder meetings and the community survey supported survey findings. Common needs identified by stakeholders included:

- Homeless centers – facilities that provide shelter and support services for people experiencing homelessness
- Community parks, gyms, and recreational fields
- Childcare centers

Figure 1. Public Facility Needs Identified in Survey



HOW WERE THESE NEEDS DETERMINED?

Hampton's public facility needs were determined based on local input obtained through the community survey and stakeholder meetings. More than 300 residents and stakeholders participated in community engagement activities for the Consolidated Plan. Needs were also determined through a review of other local plans and studies, including the City of Hampton's Community Plan.

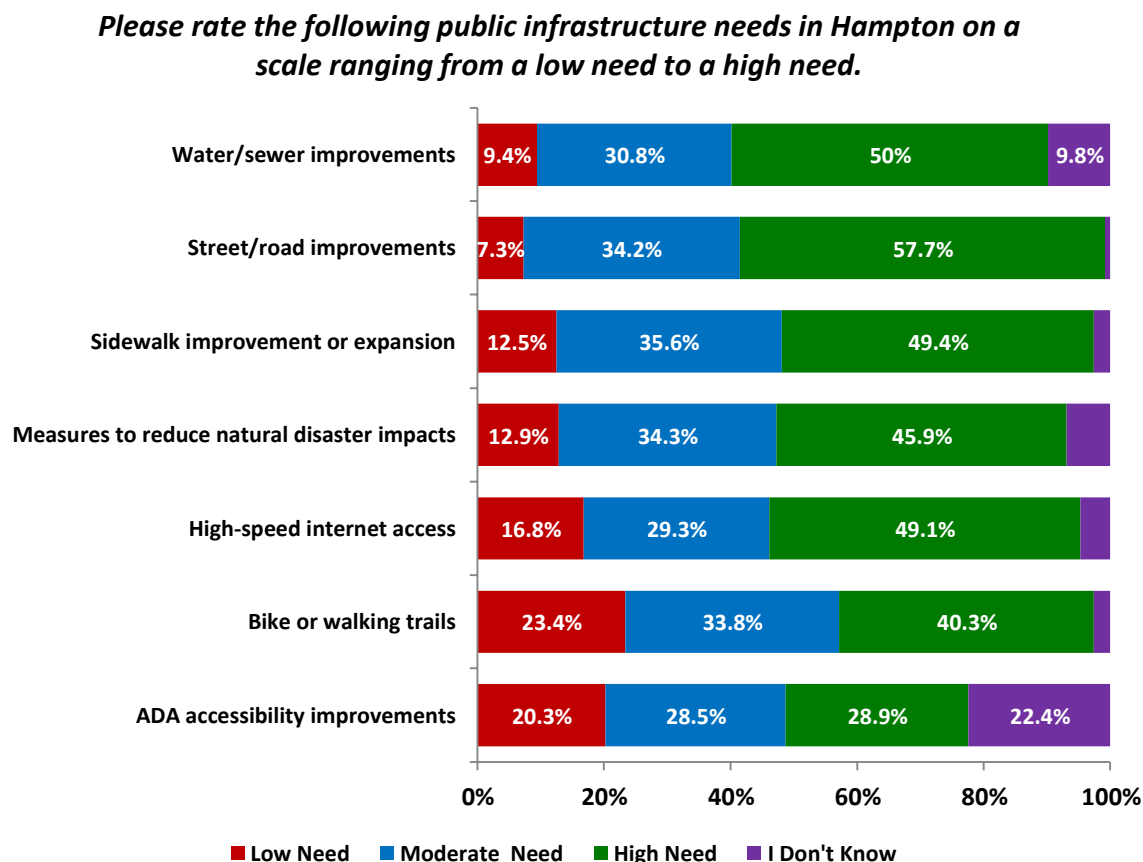
DESCRIBE THE JURISDICTION'S NEED FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS:

Survey respondents were also asked to rank public improvement needs in Hampton. The top three responses were (1) street/road improvements (2) water/sewer improvements, and (3) sidewalk improvement or expansion. Community meeting attendees, focus group attendees, and interview participants also identified ADA accessibility improvements and improvements to pedestrian network connectivity throughout the community.

These expressed needs directly align with priorities already established in the Hampton Community Plan and supporting infrastructure plans such as the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), Safe Routes to School initiative, and Resilient Hampton infrastructure strategy. For example, the CIP includes annual allocations for road resurfacing, sidewalk installation, and drainage upgrades in aging neighborhoods. The City is also making targeted investments in Complete Streets and ADA transition planning to improve accessibility and ensure compliance with federal standards. In high-vulnerability areas such as the North Armistead corridor and Big Bethel area, recent Resilient

Hampton projects are designed to reduce flooding risk while also enhancing pedestrian safety and mobility. Additionally, the City’s ongoing neighborhood revitalization efforts often pair housing rehabilitation with coordinated infrastructure upgrades, ensuring that reinvestment supports livability and resilience in a holistic manner.

Figure 2. Public Infrastructure Needs Identified in Survey



HOW WERE THESE NEEDS DETERMINED?

Hampton’s public facility needs were determined based on local input obtained through the community survey and stakeholder meetings. More than 300 residents and stakeholders participated in community engagement activities for the Consolidated Plan. Needs were also determined through a review of other local plans and studies, including the City of Hampton’s Community Plan.

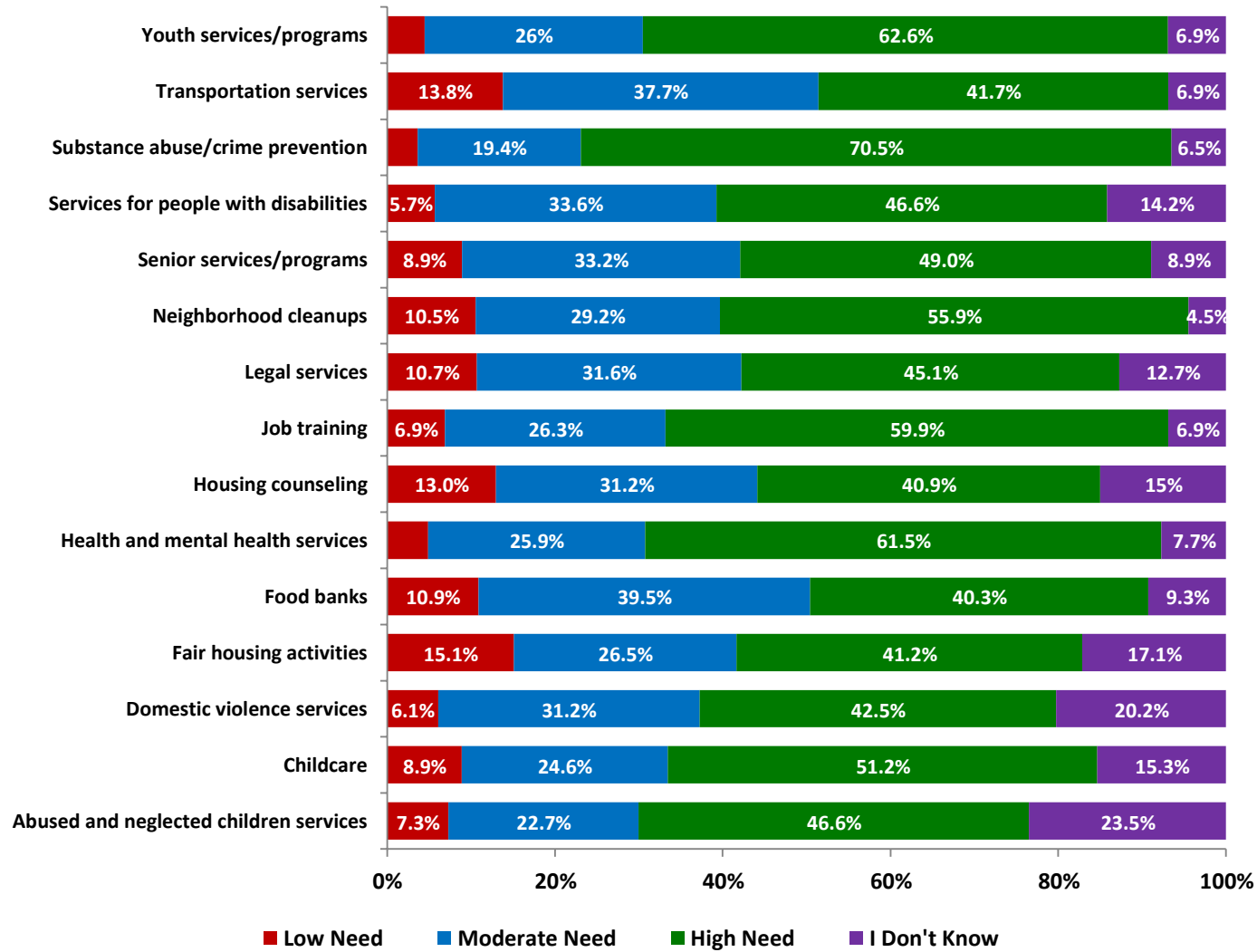
DESCRIBE THE JURISDICTION’S NEED FOR PUBLIC SERVICES:

The top three public service needs selected by respondents to the Community Survey include: (1) substance abuse/crime prevention (2) youth services/programs, and (3) health and mental health services (see Figure 3). Other needs that were identified during community engagement events included continued need for job training, neighborhood cleanups, and childcare assistance.

These identified priorities closely mirror the goals outlined in the City’s Strategic Plan for Youth, the Community Plan, neighborhood-specific efforts such as the Safe & Clean Campaign, and Economic Empowerment and Family Resilience initiative. Hampton continues to partner with local service providers and schools to expand youth mentorship, out-of-school programming, and trauma-informed care. Substance abuse and crime prevention efforts are supported through programs like community policing, violence intervention teams, and collaborations with the Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board. The City’s health and mental health strategies also include strong linkages with the Hampton Health Department, mobile health providers, and behavioral health initiatives. Public requests for job training and childcare are being addressed through partners like United Way, Goodwill, HRCAP, and the WorkOne Centers, which offer career readiness programs. Clean-up efforts and beautification efforts are coordinated with Hampton’s Clean City Commission and Neighborhood Commission.

Figure 3. Public Service Needs Identified in Survey

Please rate the following public service needs in Hampton on a scale ranging from a low need to a high need.



HOW WERE THESE NEEDS DETERMINED?

Hampton's public facility needs were determined based on local input obtained through the community survey and stakeholder meetings. More than 300 residents and stakeholders participated in community engagement activities for the Consolidated Plan. Needs were also determined through a review of other local plans and studies, including the City of Hampton's Community Plan.



FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN: HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 OVERVIEW

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:

While housing choices can fundamentally be limited by household income and purchasing power, housing costs may present a significant hardship for low- and moderate-income households, preventing them from meeting other basic needs. While American Community Survey data shows that rents in the city have increased at a pace similar to inflation rates between 2009 and 2023, a high proportion of residents who are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened by housing costs remains, suggesting a need for increased employment opportunities that pay higher incomes

In addition to reviewing the current housing market conditions, this section analyzes the availability of assisted and public housing and facilities to serve homeless individuals and families. It also analyzes local economic conditions and summarizes existing economic development resources and programs that may be used to address community and economic development needs identified in the Needs Assessment.

MA-10 NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS – 91.210(A)&(B)(2)

INTRODUCTION

An estimated 62,503 housing units are located in the city of Hampton, according to the 2019-2023 five-year American Community Survey (see Table 28). The largest share of units are single-family detached structures (63.2%), followed by units in small multifamily buildings of 5 to 19 units (15.0%). About 6% to 7% of the city's units are in large multifamily buildings (20 or more units); duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes; and single-unit attached units. Mobile homes, RVs, and vans make up 1.5% of residences in the city.

An estimated 55.6% of the city's units are owner-occupied, and 47.4% are renter-occupied (see Table 31). Almost all owned housing in the city has at least two bedrooms: 14.1% of units have two bedrooms, and 85.0% have three or more bedrooms. Rental units tend to be smaller: 2.9% of units are studios, and 20.9% are one-bedroom units. The most common rental unit contains two bedrooms (41.2%), while slightly more than one-third (34.9%) of renters live in units with three or more bedrooms. Input from stakeholders indicates that construction of new affordable rental units is the greatest housing need in the community.

ALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	39,525	63.2%
1-unit, attached structure	4,480	7.2%
2-4 units	4,320	6.8%
5-19 units	9,360	15.0%
20 or more units	3,986	6.4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	922	1.5%

Total	62,503	100%
--------------	---------------	-------------

Data Source: 2019-2023 ACS

UNIT SIZE BY TENURE

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	48	0.1%	753	2.9%
1 bedroom	242	0.8%	5,362	20.9%
2 bedrooms	4,526	14.1%	10,569	41.2%
3 or more bedrooms	27,302	85.0%	8,938	34.9%
Total	32,118	100%	25,622	100%

Data Source: 2019-2023 ACS

DESCRIBE THE NUMBER AND TARGETING (INCOME LEVEL/TYPE OF FAMILY SERVED) OF UNITS ASSISTED WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PROGRAMS.

The Hampton Housing and Redevelopment Authority manages 260 public housing units and 3,259 Housing Choice Vouchers, according to data on assisted housing from HUD. There are also 14 tax credit properties in the city that together provide 1,726 units of housing affordable to households with incomes at or below 60% AMI, and 685 Project Based Section 8 units.

PROVIDE AN ASSESSMENT OF UNITS EXPECTED TO BE LOST FROM THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING INVENTORY FOR ANY REASON, SUCH AS EXPIRATION OF SECTION 8 CONTRACTS.

From 2025-2035, there are approximately 1,115 units of federally assisted Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) housing at risk of converting to market-rate housing due to expiring contracts. All LIHTC projects placed into service up to 2010 may be at risk of conversion to market-rate housing, as they have passed the initial 15-year compliance period and owners may be permitted to exit the LIHTC program under certain circumstances. While HUD statistics indicate that most LIHTC properties remain affordable despite having passed the 15-year period of compliance, the complex nature of affordability restrictions associated with these projects put them at some level of risk of conversion.

In addition to concerns surrounding the risk of conversion of LIHTC affordable units, increases in housing prices and the loss of ‘naturally occurring’ affordable housing poses additional risks to low- and moderate-income households.

DOES THE AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING UNITS MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION?

Though there is a sufficient quantity of housing units to accommodate the number of households in Hampton, the types, sizes, styles, and costs of available units does not necessarily match the needs of the population. A greater variety of housing types is needed with regard to size, location, tenure, and price level.

Cost burden data shows that affordability needs are particularly severe for renters with extremely low incomes under 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), affecting over 5,000 households in Hampton at that income level. Input collected from stakeholders and public meeting attendees strongly suggests that a scarcity of deeply-affordable rental units makes housing increasingly difficult to obtain for low-income renters in Hampton, with current occupancy rates for multifamily units at 95.6% and average effective rents at \$1,514 in the first quarter of 2025 according to Newmark Mid-Atlantic Multifamily Real Estate Market Report, an increase from \$1,090 (38% increase) in the first quarter of 2020.⁶

These affordability dynamics are further heightened by the phenomenon of relatively slow or stagnant wage growth being outpaced by increases in housing costs. While one avenue for reducing cost burden and increasing available housing options for these lowest-income renter households may involve job training, upskilling, and initiatives to foster income growth, many renters in this income bracket may be elderly or disabled and therefore insensitive to the effects of income-based approaches to address affordability. The federal maximum payment under the SSI program is \$967 per month for individuals and \$1,450 per month for couples.⁷ Disabled households that depend wholly on SSI for their incomes would therefore only be able to afford monthly rents of up to \$435. The affordable housing needs for these households are most frequently met through publicly-supported housing programs, such as public housing, income-based housing vouchers, and other deeply-subsidized housing units.

On the ownership side, income and home value data indicate that starter home prices in the city are out of reach for many low- to moderate-income households. Affordability data in the Needs Assessment supports this, with cost burdens impacting considerable shares of households up to 100% HAMFI. More than half (58%) of all households earning up to 100% HAMFI are considered cost burdened or severely cost burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs. For renters in particular, high housing cost burdens prevent households from saving for downpayments and becoming homeowners.

Characteristics of the wider, regional housing market underscore a need for careful and nuanced planning related to Hampton's housing affordability challenges. Compared with other Hampton Roads communities, Hampton has an outsized share of the region's affordable housing options. As a result, Hampton has become home to a larger share of low-income residents than other communities in the region. While CHAS data and other sources suggest the presence of housing affordability challenges among residents of the city, a need for a balanced, regional approach is needed.

In terms of unit size, overcrowding impacts a large number of households, particularly renters, although some renters make the choice to live doubled-up or with roommates to reduce loneliness. Considering that the majority

⁶ Newmark, "Mid-Atlantic Multifamily Real Estate Market Reports", 2025. <https://www.nmrk.com/insights/market-report/mid-atlantic-multifamily-market>

⁷ <https://www.ssa.gov/ssi/text-benefits-ussi.htm>

of rental units contain two bedrooms or fewer (65.1%), future affordable housing development should reflect the continued need for 3 or more bedroom rental units for larger families.

DESCRIBE THE NEED FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF HOUSING:

Data discussed in the Housing Need Assessment and in the following section indicates the need for rental housing for extremely low-income households. The greatest need is for affordable rental housing units, particularly units that are affordable to households with incomes at or below 30% of the area median income.

Stakeholders interviewed in the development of the Consolidated Plan also emphasized the need for:

- Housing that is affordable for households with fixed incomes
- Housing that is affordable for seniors with low incomes
- Workforce housing for entry-level employees and recent college graduates
- Taking a creative approach to repurposing spaces as multifamily units for workforce housing
- Repurposing vacant buildings as senior housing or small apartments
- Mixed-use housing units with access to grocery stores and other amenities

MA-15 HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS: COST OF HOUSING - 91.210(A)

INTRODUCTION

This section reviews housing costs and affordability in the city of Hampton. The median home value in the city was estimated at \$234,100, as of the 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-year estimates (see Table 30), representing a 24.5% increase over the 2009 median value of \$188,000. More recent data from Zillow's Home Value Index (ZHVI) shows the typical home value in Hampton at \$269,104 as of April 2025, a 50.5% increase since April 2020. While these values indicate greater levels of affordability in the city relative to the metro area, where the typical home value was \$362,660 as of April 2025, they also indicate steep increases in home prices in recent years and barriers to homeownership for lower-income residents. As home values and interest rates have increased, renting is generally more accessible to low-to-moderate income families in Hampton than homeownership.

The median rent in the city was \$1,136 as of the 2019-2023 ACS, a 34.7% increase since 2009. The median contract rent in the greater Virginia Beach MSA was slightly higher at \$1,212, representing a 58% increase since 2009 values. Almost half (45.9%) of the city's rental units have rents between \$1,000 and \$1,499 per month, while more than one-quarter (27.7%) have rents that fall between \$500 and \$999. More recent data from Zillow's Observed Rent Index (ZORI) shows typical rents in Hampton at \$1,588 as of April 2025, an increase of 51.9% since April 2020, pointing to sharp rises in rents in recent years. The need for the preservation of existing affordable housing and the development of new affordable units were one of the most commonly identified housing issues in the city, with data and local perceptions both indicating affordability issues, particularly for households with incomes below 80% of the area median income. Data from Table 6 and 9 indicates that nearly two-thirds of all Hampton households earning 80% or below the area median income experience cost burdens (16,639 out of 25,990 total households, or 64%). Ability to afford housing is tied to other needs identified in the city, including homelessness, housing and services for people with disabilities, housing and services for people living with HIV/AIDS, senior

housing, and availability of housing for people re-entering the community from long-term care facilities or other institutions.

COST OF HOUSING

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2023	% Change
Median Home Value	188,000	234,100	24.5%
Median Contract Rent	837	1,136	34.7%

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS, 2019-2023 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,364	9.2%
\$500-999	7,088	27.7%
\$1,000-1,499	11,764	45.9%
\$1,500-1,999	3,573	13.9%
\$2,000 or more	833	3.3%
Total	25,622	100%

Data Source: 2019-2023 ACS

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,525	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,785	2,835
80% HAMFI	16,290	9,735
100% HAMFI	No Data	14,550
Total	23,600	27,120

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

MONTHLY RENT

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,116	1,137	1,329	1,857	2,264
High HOME Rent	883	925	1,104	1,307	1,438
Low HOME Rent	695	744	892	1,031	1,150

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

IS THERE SUFFICIENT HOUSING FOR HOUSEHOLDS AT ALL INCOME LEVELS?

Table 32 estimates the number of units affordable to renters and owners at a variety of income levels, which can be compared to the number of households at each income level, as provided in Table 6 of the Needs Assessment. According to CHAS estimates, there are 6,095 renter households in the city with incomes under 30% AMI but only 1,525 rental units affordable at that income level (see Table 32). While there is a shortage of affordable housing for households with extremely low incomes below 30% AMI, there appears to be a sufficient number of renter units affordable to renter households at the other income levels. However, these figures do not take into account unit condition or size, nor do they reflect the possibility that an affordable unit may be unavailable to a low- or moderate-income household because it is occupied by a higher income household.

There are an estimated 2,660 extremely low-income (30% AMI or below) owner households in Hampton, though no CHAS data is available regarding the number of units affordable to homeowners at this income level. For the 3,005 owner households earning between 30% and 50% AMI, there are an estimated 2,835 housing units available, indicating a shortage of affordable housing at this income level. For low-income (50-80% AMI) and moderate-income (80% - 100% AMI) households, there appears to be adequate numbers of housing units available. However, as with rental housing, these numbers do not take into account housing size or condition, or the possibility that higher income households will choose to occupy lower cost units.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's Out of Reach data examines rental housing rates relative to income levels for counties and metro areas throughout the U.S. To afford a two-bedroom rental unit at the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News MSA Fair Market Rent (FMR) of \$1,493 without being cost-burdened would require an annual income of \$59,720. This amount translates to a 40-hour work week with an hourly wage of \$28.71, or a 96-hour work week at minimum wage (\$12/hr). The median household income for renters in Hampton is \$48,926, meaning that the average two-bedroom rental unit is not affordable to the typical renter household. To afford a three-bedroom unit at the FMR of \$2,079 would require an annual household income of \$83,160.

HOW IS AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING LIKELY TO CHANGE CONSIDERING CHANGES TO HOME VALUES AND/OR RENTS?

Hampton's median home value increased by 24.5% from the 2005-2009 ACS to the 2019-2023 ACS, and the median rent increased by 34.7% (see Table 30). More recent data from Zillow indicate even steeper increases in home values and rents in recent years, with which city's median household income has not kept pace. Affordability has, in turn, decreased, particularly for extremely low-income households. Data from Tables 6, 9, and 10 support this finding, showing that out of the 8,760 total extremely low-income households in Hampton, 81% are cost burdened and 66% are severely cost burdened. A tight rental market, a lack of affordable for-sale housing, and slow wage growth all indicate that housing affordability is likely to continue to be a pressing issue in the city.

The City of Hampton has taken many steps in helping to improve income for residents, including focus on primary industry clusters, new industrial developments that attract higher paying jobs, workforce development center, and enhancing opportunities for higher education

HOW DO HOME RENTS / FAIR MARKET RENT COMPARE TO AREA MEDIAN RENT? HOW MIGHT THIS IMPACT YOUR STRATEGY TO PRODUCE OR PRESERVE AFFORDABLE HOUSING?

Table 33 shows HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME rents for the region. The median contract rent of \$1,136 is about the same as the FMR of \$1,137 for a one-bedroom unit. However, many lower-income families with children may require larger units, which are largely unaffordable to those working low-wage jobs.

Note that this data does not reflect housing condition, which is an important consideration. While the rent may be affordable, substandard housing conditions may make a unit unsafe or lead to exceptionally high utility or repair costs, negating any savings in rent.

DISCUSSION

Based on 2016-2020 CHAS data provided by HUD, it appears that there is a need for additional affordable rental housing for extremely low-income renter households earning 30% AMI or less and additional affordable owner housing for very low-income owner households earning between 30% and 50% AMI. Table 32 uses CHAS data to estimate the number of available housing units in the jurisdiction that are affordable (meaning they would cost less than 30% of a household's monthly income) for households in each respective income bracket. Using this data combined with data regarding the number of renter and owner households in each income bracket found in Table 8, there are 1,525 rental units available to households earning up to 30% AMI, but a total of 6,100 extremely low-income renter households in Hampton, indicating a shortage of 4,575 rental units available to extremely low-income renters. Based on this figure, these residents may be living in units they cannot afford, doubled-up with other residents in overcrowded units, or living in other places not intended for habitation. The same methodology

can be used to find a shortage of 170 units available to very low-income owner households earning between 30% and 50% AMI.

MA-20 HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS: CONDITION OF HOUSING – 91.210(A)

INTRODUCTION

This section examines the condition of housing in Hampton, including the presence of selected housing conditions: 1) lack of complete plumbing facilities, (2) lack of complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%. These conditions are designated as housing problems by HUD. This section also examines the age of housing stock, vacancy rate and suitability of vacant housing for rehabilitation, and the risk of lead-based paint hazards.

According to 2016-2020 CHAS estimates, approximately 50% of rental units and 26% of owner units have one or more of the selected housing conditions, reflecting the lack of affordable rental units discussed in prior sections. An estimated 405 renter housing units have two of the selected housing conditions (2% of renter units), while just 90 owner households have two to three of the selected housing conditions (0.3%).

The age of housing reflects periods of development in Hampton. There are an estimated 7,635 more owner units than renter units in the city, and owner units tend to be older than rental units. Approximately 38% of owner units were built after 1980, compared to 49% of rental units. Though the largest percentage of owner-occupied units was built from 1950 to 1979 (49%), nearly a third was built from 1980 to 1999 (28%). The share of rental housing built prior to 1980 (51%) also indicates potential current or near future need for rehabilitation assistance. Additionally, housing units built prior to 1978 are more likely to contain lead-based paint hazards.

DESCRIBE THE JURISDICTION'S DEFINITION OF "STANDARD CONDITION" AND "SUBSTANDARD CONDITION BUT SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION":

For the purpose of this Consolidated Plan, the City of Hampton defines units to be in “standard condition” if they meet HUD Section 8 housing quality standards. A unit is defined as “substandard” if it lacks complete plumbing, a complete kitchen, or heating fuel (or uses heating fuel that is wood, kerosene, or coal). A unit is “substandard but suitable for rehabilitation” if it lacks complete plumbing, a complete kitchen or a reliable and safe heating system but has some limited infrastructure that can be improved upon. These units are likely to have deferred maintenance and may have some structural damage such as leaking roofs, deteriorated interior surfaces, and inadequate insulation. They may not be part of public water or sewer systems but will have sufficient systems to allow for clean water and adequate waste disposal.

There are an estimated 1,477 housing units in Hampton (2.4% of all units) that are vacant for reasons other than being for rent; rented but not occupied; for sale; sold but not occupied; for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use; or for migrant workers, according to 2019-2023 ACS data. The City does not have counts of units that are substandard, substandard but suitable for rehabilitation, abandoned, or real estate owned (REO properties), as this would require evaluating units on a house-by-house basis. In general, however, units with more than one substandard condition and older units are more difficult to rehabilitate. A rough assessment of conditions can be made by considering housing age and absence of basic amenities.

CONDITION OF UNITS

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	7,945	25%	11,365	48%
With two selected Conditions	80	0%	405	2%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	23,195	74%	11,840	50%
Total	31,230	99%	23,610	100%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

YEAR UNIT BUILT

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	3,205	10%	3,685	16%
1980-1999	8,710	28%	7,795	33%
1950-1979	15,380	49%	9,850	42%
Before 1950	3,945	13%	2,275	10%
Total	31,240	100%	23,605	101%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	19,325	62%	12,125	51%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,275	10%	1,410	6%

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

VACANT UNITS

Table 37 - Vacant Units

	Number	Percent of All Housing Units
For rent	1,845	3.0%
Rented, not occupied	315	0.5%
For sale only	546	0.9%
Sold, not occupied	242	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	338	0.5%
For migrant workers	0	0.0%
Other vacant	1,477	2.4%
TOTAL VACANT UNITS	4,763	7.6%

NEED FOR OWNER AND RENTAL REHABILITATION

Data regarding housing conditions indicates that 405 rental units (2% of all rental units) and 80 owner units (0.3% of all owner units) in Hampton have two housing conditions, likely including cost burden and one other condition (overcrowding, lack of complete kitchen, or lack of complete plumbing). An estimated 10 renter-occupied households have three housing problems. In total, an estimated 26% of owner-occupied units have one or more housing problems, compared to 50% of rental units.

CHAS data from the Needs Assessment (Table 7) indicates that there are 95 renter households (0.5% of all renter households with incomes of 100% AMI and below) and 80 owner households (0.5% of all owner households with incomes of 100% AMI and below) who lack complete kitchens or plumbing. Additionally, as data on housing age (Table 38) indicate, the city's owner-occupied units may be at particular risk of deferred maintenance and require rehabilitation, as a large share (62%) of owner-occupied units were built prior to 1980.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS OCCUPIED BY LOW- OR MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES WITH LBP HAZARDS

Exposure to lead-based paint represents one of the most significant environmental threats from a housing perspective. Housing conditions can significantly affect public health, and exposure to lead may cause a range of health problems for adults and children. The major source of lead exposure comes from lead-contaminated dust found in deteriorating buildings, including residential properties built before 1978 that contain lead-based paint.

Unfortunately, measuring the exact number of housing units with lead-based paint hazards is difficult. However, risk factors for exposure to lead include housing old enough to have been initially painted with lead-based paint (i.e., pre-1978), households that include young children, and households in poverty. Table 37 identifies the total number of housing units built before 1980, and the total number of renter and owner units built before 1980 that house children under age 6.

An estimated 3,275 owner-occupied units (10% of all owner-occupied housing units) and 1,410 renter-occupied units (6% of all rental housing units) were built before 1980 and have at least one child aged 6 or younger, two risk factors for exposure to lead-based paint.

MA-25 PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING – 91.210(B)

INTRODUCTION

The Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (HRHA) administers Housing Choice Vouchers (HCVs), public housing, homeownership programs, and a variety of supportive services for its residents. According to the HRHA's 2025 PHA Annual Plan, the housing authority has a total of 3,520 publicly supported housing units in its inventory, consisting of 261 public housing units and 3,259 housing choice vouchers (HCVs).

TOTALS NUMBER OF UNITS

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

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			261	3,259	65	2,485	377	0	332
# of accessible units					244				

Data Source: Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority Annual Plan 2025

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

DESCRIBE THE SUPPLY OF PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS:

The HRHA manages and operates two public housing developments: North Phoebus Townhouses and Langley Village.

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:

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) conducts physical property inspections of properties that are owned, insured, or subsidized by HUD, including public housing and multifamily assisted housing. About 20,000 such inspections are conducted each year to ensure that assisted families have housing that is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. Inspections are scored using a scale of 1 to 100. A passing score for a REAC Physical Inspection is 60 or above. The scores for both of HRHA's public housing developments are listed in the table below.

PUBLIC HOUSING CONDITION

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
North Phoebus Townhouses	86
Langley Village	86

DESCRIBE THE RESTORATION AND REVITALIZATION NEEDS OF PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS IN THE JURISDICTION:

Both public housing developments managed by the HRHA have undergone modernization and restoration efforts that include roof replacement, water heater replacement, and interior paint work at Langley Village, roof replacement, siding/gutter replacement, water heater replacement, and entry door replacement at North Phoebus Townhouses.

DESCRIBE THE PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY'S STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT OF LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME FAMILIES RESIDING IN PUBLIC HOUSING:

HRHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program also promotes involvement by public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders. Specifically, the program provides support services to eligible households for up to five years with the goal of increasing earned income and savings. Through the FSS program, participants have access to job training and adult education programs, job search assistance, budget and credit counseling, homeownership counseling, and other support services. As income increases, increases in rental payments by the tenant are held in an escrow account to be paid to the tenant upon program completion.

MA-30 HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES – 91.210(C)

INTRODUCTION

This section summarizes homeless facilities and services. It was completed through consultation and data from the VA-505 Newport News, Hampton/Virginia Peninsula Continuum of Care (CoC), including the 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count and Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

FACILITIES AND HOUSING TARGETED TO HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS

Based on a review of emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing that serve persons experiencing homelessness in the Newport News/Hampton/Virginia Peninsula area, there are an estimated 199 year-round emergency shelter beds, 46.7% of which are adult-only beds (93 beds) and 53.3% of which are family beds (106 beds). The CoC's homeless facilities also include 18 transitional housing beds, all of which serve households with adults and children, and 960 permanent housing beds, including 518 permanent supportive housing beds, 92 rapid rehousing beds, and 350 other permanent housing beds. Eighty-five percent (85.1%) of permanent supportive housing beds serve households with only adults (441 beds of 518 beds for this type).

Table 40 - 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)	106	N/A	18	77	N/A
Households with Only Adults	93	N/A	0	441	N/A
Chronically Homeless Households	N/A	N/A	0	72	N/A
Veterans	10	N/A	0	304	N/A
Unaccompanied Youth	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Grand Total	199	258	18	518	N/A

Data Source: HUD 2024 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count Report

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

There are a variety of mainstream services that are used to complement targeted services for people experiencing homelessness. The Continuum of Care focuses on supporting coordination and collaboration among these systems so that people experiencing homelessness can access mainstream resources to assist them in transitioning to and remaining stable in permanent housing. Examples of health, mental health, employment, and other services that complement services targeted towards people experiencing homelessness include:

- HELP, Inc. is a faith-based organization that provides supportive services and shelter for people experiencing homelessness and at-risk of homelessness. Their programs include an emergency shelter with case management, winter shelter, food pantry, medical and dental clinic, and day center. Services include vital document assistance, housing case management, benefit enrollment assistance, and emergency financial assistance.
- 3E Restoration is a faith-based community development agency that offers trauma-based mental health
- LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc., offers health services at its shelter in partnership with Riverside Health. A registered nurse is available at its shelter 7 nights a week to attend to minor injuries, provide health assessments, and provide referrals if needed.

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.

The Hampton region is home to several organizations that provide emergency and transitional housing for people experiencing homelessness:

- HELP, Inc.'s A Night's Welcome Shelter is the organization's winter shelter that runs from November to March and provides a total of 100 seasonal beds. At the time of this plan's development, the shelter was housed at the Hampton Baptist Church.
- HELP, Inc.'s Emergency Shelter is the organization's emergency shelter that provides a total of 18 family beds and 10 overflow/voucher beds for people experiencing homelessness and intensive case management services. Due to space limitations, referrals to the shelter are only accepted through the Greater Hampton Roads' Housing Crisis Hotline at (757) 587-4202.
- Restoration Place at the Pineapple Inn is 3E Restoration's emergency shelter that offers onsite intake and assessment for non-congregant hotel rooms. Designated shelter rooms are equipped with full-size refrigerators and microwaves. An onsite food pantry, kitchen, laundry facility, computers, and internet access are also provided. Guests at the shelter are offered housing stabilization services and resource coordination.
- Peninsula Rescue Mission (PRM) operates an emergency shelter for men 18+ that offers a total of 53 adult-only beds.

- Menchville House is a sixty-four-bed facility emergency housing facility for homeless families, located in the Denbigh area of Newport News on Warwick Blvd. Shelter guests are also offered program services including case management, housing assistance, financial literacy, household budgeting & maintenance, healthcare assistance, employment assistance, and children’s activities.
- LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc. PORT Emergency Winter Shelter that hosts individuals in need from November to March. The shelter moves to a different church every week and also has a registered nurse onsite to attend to minor injuries, provide health assessments, and provide referrals if needed.

MA-35 SPECIAL NEEDS FACILITIES AND SERVICES – 91.210(D)

INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the characteristics and needs of people in various subpopulations in Hampton who may require supportive services, including people with HIV/AIDS, seniors, people with disabilities (mental, physical, or developmental), people with alcohol or drug addiction, and survivors of domestic violence.

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

For many of these population groups, Hampton-specific data is not available to precisely describe their characteristics and needs. As a result, some of the below analysis is of a general nature, based on the typical supportive housing needs of the various populations.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The elderly and frail elderly often need housing that allows them to age comfortably in place. This may require accessibility modifications that include ground floor entry, wheelchair ramps, and bathtub/shower modifications. The location of supportive housing for elderly populations should consider the site's access to vital resources and health services. Due to limited mobility, seniors may require access to transit or transportation services in order to reach everyday necessities and services. Other supportive service needs for the elderly include healthcare services, independent living support, assistive technologies, and educational assistance. Senior housing should also integrate programming meant to facilitate social interactions and community, as isolation poses a large issue for this population. Stakeholders in the community engagement process noted that more affordable housing is needed in locations that are accessible for seniors in the region.

People with Substance Use Disorders

People with substance use disorders may need services including screening, diagnosis, assessment, and treatment. People recovering from these disorders may need recovery supportive services, including clinical case management, housing and transportation assistance, mental health services, family engagement, behavioral therapy, education, childcare, financial, and health services.

People Living with HIV/AIDS

Low-barrier non-congregate housing is a primary need for people living with HIV/AIDS. A 'Housing First' model, in which housing is provided without these kinds of barriers, increases access to housing and reduces the risk of homelessness for people living with HIV/AIDS. Like other special needs populations, people living with HIV/AIDS need housing that provides easy access to health services, resources, and employment. This population may need case management services; however, the Housing First model emphasizes that supportive services should not be required for people living with HIV/AIDS to access housing. In addition to low-barrier housing, people living with HIV/AIDS may need a variety of services, including access to core medical services, as well as supportive services, including childcare services, medical transportation, and non-medical case management, among others.

Public Housing Residents

Public housing residents often need supportive services such as case management and long-term follow-up; employment services, including transitional jobs, job-search assistance, sector-based job training, work-related childcare support, and continuing technical and professional education; programs that teach financial literacy; and housing counseling.

Some public housing residents need more intensive case-management and may benefit from integrated supportive housing, in which small numbers of permanent family-supportive housing units are incorporated into mixed-income developments and case management and services are provided on-site. Vouchers with wraparound services provide an alternative model in which case managers support voucher-holders with the same services delivered in permanent supportive housing. Incentives models may also support families in moving toward self-sufficiency by providing rewards for achievements, such as paying rent on time, getting their children to school, applying for a job, and volunteering.

Finally, some public housing residents— particularly those with serious physical and mental health disabilities— may have greater supportive service needs, such as assisted living (meals, housekeeping, health care, case management, grocery store access) and on-site services, including parenting support, childcare, and after-school services for those with children.

Survivors of Domestic Violence

Often, the greatest need for survivors of domestic violence is quick access to safe and affordable housing. Transitional housing options may also provide supportive services such as counseling, childcare, transportation, life skills, education, and job training for up to 24 months, providing survivors time and services to obtain safety and stability. Difficulties finding affordable housing are common among the general population, but survivors of domestic violence face additional challenges in finding affordable housing that is located near public transit, as well as finding affordable housing that can accommodate families with children.

DESCRIBE PROGRAMS FOR ENSURING THAT PERSONS RETURNING FROM MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE APPROPRIATE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

People with mental health and substance abuse disorders often require supportive housing following discharge from inpatient treatment to reduce the risk of homelessness. People returning from these institutions need access to affordable housing and health services and may also require supportive services such as case management and transportation assistance. Permanent supportive housing should be affordable, close to needed health services,

and accessible to transportation options. A review of the City of Hampton's 2023 HOME-ARP Allocation Plan revealed that there is a critical need for permanent, affordable housing and support services, specifically financial assistance and case management. Community members and partners noted there was a limited availability of quality affordable housing options for people experiencing homelessness, at-risk of homelessness, domestic violence victims and other vulnerable populations.

Bacon Street Youth and Family Services is a nonprofit with offices in Williamsburg, Newport News, and Gloucester, that offers mental health and substance use treatment for youth and families struggling with substance use. Treatment includes evaluation, counseling, case management, and discharge planning to ensure that patients are linked to ongoing treatment and continue to receive appropriate care. Other organizations such as HELP, Inc. provide shelter, food access, day support services, health services, and case management to assist those who are experiencing or at-risk of homelessness.

SPECIFY THE ACTIVITIES THAT THE JURISDICTION PLANS TO UNDERTAKE DURING THE NEXT YEAR TO ADDRESS THE HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 91.215(E) WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT HOMELESS BUT HAVE OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS. LINK TO ONE-YEAR GOALS. 91.315(E)

The City of Hampton works closely with the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) to provide accessibility improvements, weatherization and energy efficiency improvements, and HOME rehabilitation services for qualifying low-to-moderate-income households. Between 2020 and 2024, 16 households were served by the HOME rehab program, 30 households were served by the accessibility program, and 45 households were served by the weatherization and energy efficiency program. The City will continue to partner with HRHA to carry out these programs throughout the 2025-2029 Consolidated Planning period.

FOR ENTITLEMENT/CONSORTIA GRANTEES: SPECIFY THE ACTIVITIES THAT THE JURISDICTION PLANS TO UNDERTAKE DURING THE NEXT YEAR TO ADDRESS THE HOUSING AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 91.215(E) WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT HOMELESS BUT HAVE OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS. LINK TO ONE-YEAR GOALS. (91.220(2))

The City of Hampton works closely with the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) to provide accessibility improvements, weatherization and energy efficiency improvements, and HOME rehabilitation services for qualifying low-to-moderate-income households. Between 2020 and 2024, 16 households were served by the HOME rehab program, 30 households were served by the accessibility program, and 45 households were served by the weatherization and energy efficiency program. The City will continue to partner with HRHA to carry out these programs throughout the 2025-2029 Consolidated Planning period.

MA-40 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.210(E)

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT

Housing market data and stakeholder input both indicate a tight housing market in Hampton, with increasing rents and limited opportunities for first-time homebuyers. While the market depends largely on the private sector to provide housing, there are roles the City and others can play through policy and regulation that may encourage greater private investment in new housing development in Hampton.

The City of Hampton's 2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified several factors that contribute to barriers to fair housing, including:

- Disparities in labor market engagement, median household income, and educational attainment by race/ethnicity and geography
- Lack of access to quality community facilities, infrastructure, and services in areas of concentrated poverty
- Continued need for neighborhood reinvestment in parts of central, south, and west Hampton
- Older housing units in need of rehabilitation and repair
- Lack of variety in housing types

Participants in the Consolidated Plan process identified similar negative effects of policies and practices on residential investment, such as limited funding for the development of affordable housing. In addition to these public-sector barriers, the private market can also create barriers. For example, some landlords may refuse to rent units to households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers, families with children, or tenants with therapy/service pets. These practices reduce the affordability of existing units in the private housing stock and create barriers to obtaining affordable housing. City initiatives such as the Homeowner Rehabilitation and Homeownership Programs, Model Block, Critical Repair Program, Infill Housing Plan Books, and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) policy collectively support the development and preservation of affordable units, expand housing choices, and promote housing opportunity.

MA-45 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS – 91.215 (F)

INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the employment, labor force, and educational attainment data that informs the Consolidated Plan’s priorities and goals.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MARKET ANALYSIS

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Table 41 - 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	59	5	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,576	6,350	14	15	1
Construction	2,397	2,071	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	8,210	8,388	17	20	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,201	1,361	5	3	-2
Information	737	1,023	2	2	0
Manufacturing	7,510	2,232	16	5	-11
Other Services	1,816	1,472	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,479	4,981	9	12	3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	6,393	6,389	13	15	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,669	1,674	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	1,251	1,031	3	2	-1
Total	43,298	36,977	--	--	--

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

LABOR FORCE

Table 42 - Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	65,780
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	61,750
Unemployment Rate	6.12
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.94
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.57

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	13,675
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,340
Service	7,480
Sales and office	12,730
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,485
Production, transportation and material moving	4,565

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

TRAVEL TIME

Table 44 - Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	45,016	72%
30-59 Minutes	13,760	22%
60 or More Minutes	3,716	6%
Total	62,492	100%

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

EDUCATION:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,880	315	1,540
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13,125	620	5,570
Some college or Associate's degree	18,865	1,185	4,715
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,645	375	2,165

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	19	600	375	480	985
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,510	565	825	1,895	1,680
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,620	5,855	3,930	9,945	7,080
Some college, no degree	7,080	5,885	4,295	8,770	3,980
Associate's degree	600	2,395	1,560	3,665	1,675
Bachelor's degree	1,130	4,230	2,445	5,445	2,440
Graduate or professional degree	45	1,635	1,835	3,340	2,815

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT – MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,727
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,275
Some college or Associate's degree	38,309
Bachelor's degree	49,988
Graduate or professional degree	60,236

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

BASED ON THE BUSINESS ACTIVITY TABLE ABOVE, WHAT ARE THE MAJOR EMPLOYMENT SECTORS WITHIN YOUR JURISDICTION?

The employment sectors in Hampton with the largest numbers of jobs are education and health care services (8,388 jobs or 20% of all jobs); retail trade (6,389 jobs or 15%); arts, entertainment, and accommodations (6,350 jobs or 15%); and professional, scientific, and management services (4,981 jobs or 12%).

The largest numbers of Hampton residents are employed in education and health care services (8,210 workers or 17% of all workers); manufacturing (7,510 workers or 16%); arts, entertainment, and accommodations (6,576 workers or 14%); and retail trade (6,393 workers or 13%).

Local observations run counter to some of the employment data in the tables presented above, particularly the numbers of construction workers in the city. While the ACS data in the Business Activity table indicates the city had 2,397 residents working in the construction sector, City staff have found it necessary to change the structure of Hampton's housing programs due to the inability of contractors to find construction workers.

The largest mismatch between the share of workers (i.e., employed residents) and the share of jobs by sector is in manufacturing (-11 percentage point difference in the share of workers and the share of jobs), as manufacturing workers make up a much larger proportion of workers living in the city of Hampton than do manufacturing jobs available in the city. This difference indicates that a large proportion of Hampton residents travel outside of the city to work in the manufacturing sector. This is largely attributable to the presence of major regional employers such as Newport News Shipbuilding, one of the largest manufacturing facilities in the state, which draws a substantial number of workers from surrounding cities, including Hampton. Other regional manufacturing and defense-related industries across the Peninsula and Southside contribute to this commuting pattern, reflecting a regional economy that is interconnected across jurisdictional boundaries. Differences between the share of workers and share of jobs by sector are 3 percentage points or less in all other sectors.

DESCRIBE THE WORKFORCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY:

The Hampton Roads Alliance Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2022-2027 identifies needs related to workforce and business infrastructure. Workforce development and infrastructure goals identified in the CEDS include:

- To create high-skill, higher-wage jobs within innovative clusters, while providing access to opportunities, as a means to diversify the regional economy and improve economic conditions in the region for years to come.
- To equitably develop and retain a highly trained, qualified, competitive, and entrepreneurial workforce that addresses and compliments the growing needs of the Hampton Roads business community.
- To attract, expand, and retain assets owned, operated, and funded by the Federal government while growing related private-sector economic activity.
- To invest in infrastructure improvements that will strengthen and diversify the regional economy.
- To encourage resident retention and to develop cost-effective, regional solutions to local problems that better serve all residents while providing a high quality of life.
- To think, believe and act as one unified region. This will take everyone getting behind and advancing a new vision for the 757 economy, building knowledge of and pride in who we are and what we have to offer, holding each other accountable for specific actions and initiatives, and reporting on and celebrating our success.
- To help all in the region better withstand future shocks – to the overall economy, individual companies/non-profits, minority suppliers and others.

Participants in the community-wide survey also noted a need for job training and job creation incentives. Over half (59.9%) of survey respondents identified job training as a high need and 57.3% of respondents identified incentives for creating jobs as a high need in Hampton.

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 Hampton Roads region is currently undergoing a major highway construction project, the Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel (HRBT) Expansion, a \$3.9 billion project that is the largest highway expansion in Virginia's history. This project involves widening the current four-lane tunnel that runs along the I-64 corridor that connects Hampton to Norfolk by adding two new tunnels. The project began construction in 2020 and is expected to be completed in 2027. The HRBT Expansion Project will double the current capacity of the bridge tunnel and is estimated to add approximately 28,000 additional jobs to the region, along with encouraging more than \$4.6 billion investment in the region.

HOW DO THE SKILLS AND EDUCATION OF THE CURRENT WORKFORCE CORRESPOND TO EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE JURISDICTION?

The Hampton Roads Alliance CEDS emphasizes the following strengths and weaknesses of the region's workforce and education systems.

Strengths

- a historic and continuing role in the security of the nation
- demographic diversity
- the concentration of high-quality institutions of public education

- an educated private sector workforce
- a strong federal workforce across agencies and departments
- relatively competitive business costs
- domestic and international market access through the Port of Virginia
- strong and effective public health institutions of learning and practice in the post-COVID environment
- a relatively high quality of life
- vibrant tourism and recreation

Weaknesses

- a dependence on federal spending
- lack of private sector job growth
- outmigration of residents to other domestic locales
- poor quality infrastructure and transportation
- lack of affordable housing
- variations in income, wealth, and education
- small emerging industrial clusters
- a limited research and technology development base
- regional fragmentation
- lack of corporate headquarters

As detailed in the business activity table, a significant gap exists with regard to the number and proportion of jobs available in manufacturing in Hampton and the number and proportion of the city's residents employed in that sector, indicating potential gaps in residents' skills and/or education to fill available positions. The CEDS lists 'water technologies' as a targeted emerging industry cluster. Workforce development programs should target skills and connections to positions in this targeted sector, which was selected based on employment growth in the region and the U.S., existing presence in the region, suitability to the region's assets, and alignment with the region's goals and values.

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 WorkOne Resource Center located at the Y.H. Thomas Community Center has been a part of the City's Workforce Hampton initiative, which aims to connect residents to employment opportunities through services such as resume and interview workshops, access to computers, job search assistance, and more. Other area organizations such as Goodwill of Central and Coastal Virginia provide programs that support on-the-job paid training, allowing residents to earn income while simultaneously learning career development skills to help them gain sustainable, stable employment within or outside the organization.

A new WorkOne center recently opened at the new Phenix Commerce Park, located at 30 Aberdeen Road in Hampton. This site, a turnkey component of the Phenix Commerce Center development, features a dedicated workforce development hub within one of the industrial buildings, offering the expanded comprehensive services from the Thomas Community Center location. Positioned at a major employment node served by logistics, warehousing, and light manufacturing businesses, the new center strengthens the linkage between training and immediate job placement opportunities, particularly for residents without reliable access to transportation.

Additionally, all Hampton High School students participate in the Career Academy program so students are “workforce-ready” when they graduate.

DOES YOUR JURISDICTION PARTICIPATE IN A COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)?

Yes, the City of Hampton is included in the Hampton Roads Alliance Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) 2022-2027 discussed above.

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 City of Hampton is in close proximity to the shipyard and shipbuilding is a federal priority. This is a major source of local employment throughout the Hampton Roads region. The Virginia Employment Commission, Greater Peninsula Workforce Development Consortium, Old Dominion University are all located in or near Hampton, further enhancing the availability of economic development opportunities. The City also is home to Virginia Peninsula Community College (VPCC), Peninsula Workforce Development Center (a one-stop employment center), and is standing up a new retail business incubator to assist small business owners.

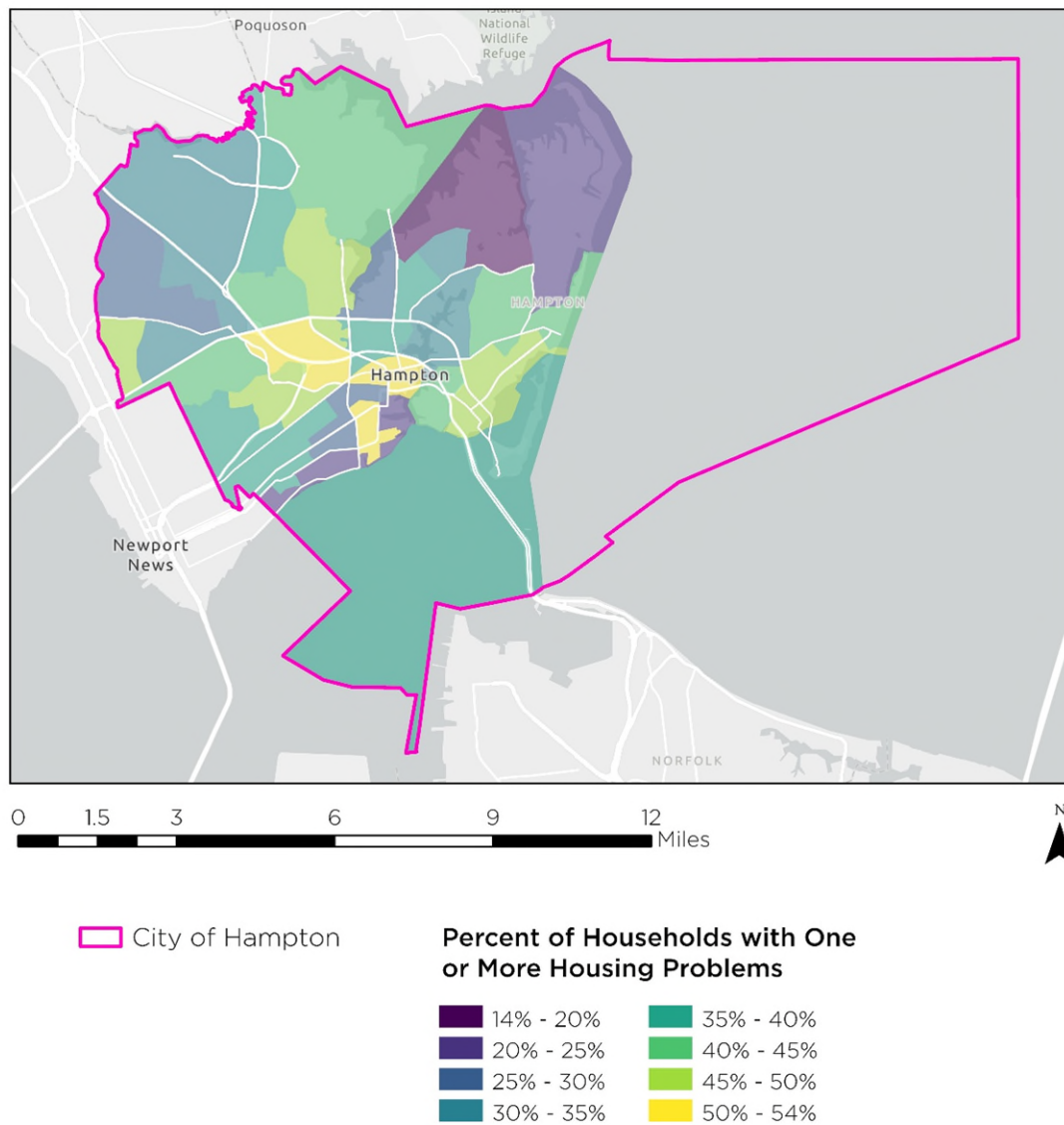
The City anticipates undertaking activities over the next five years that will support several of the strategies listed in the CEDS, including assessing current and future housing availability and its alignment with future growth and employment patterns and assessing housing affordability near employment centers and existing infrastructure. The City will also continue efforts with Workforce Hampton to provide job training and employment readiness education.

MA-50 NEEDS AND MARKET ANALYSIS DISCUSSION

ARE THERE AREAS WHERE HOUSEHOLDS WITH MULTIPLE HOUSING PROBLEMS ARE CONCENTRATED? (INCLUDE A DEFINITION OF "CONCENTRATION")

HUD defines four types of housing problems: (1) cost burden of more than 30%, (2) more than 1 person per room, (3) lack of complete kitchen facilities, and (4) lack of complete plumbing facilities. A concentration of households with housing needs is defined as a census tract in which more than 40% of households have at least one housing need. Using this definition, there are 17 census tracts in the city with a concentration of housing problems, which are clustered in central, east, and north Hampton (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percent of Households with One or More Housing Problems, City of Hampton, 2019-2023

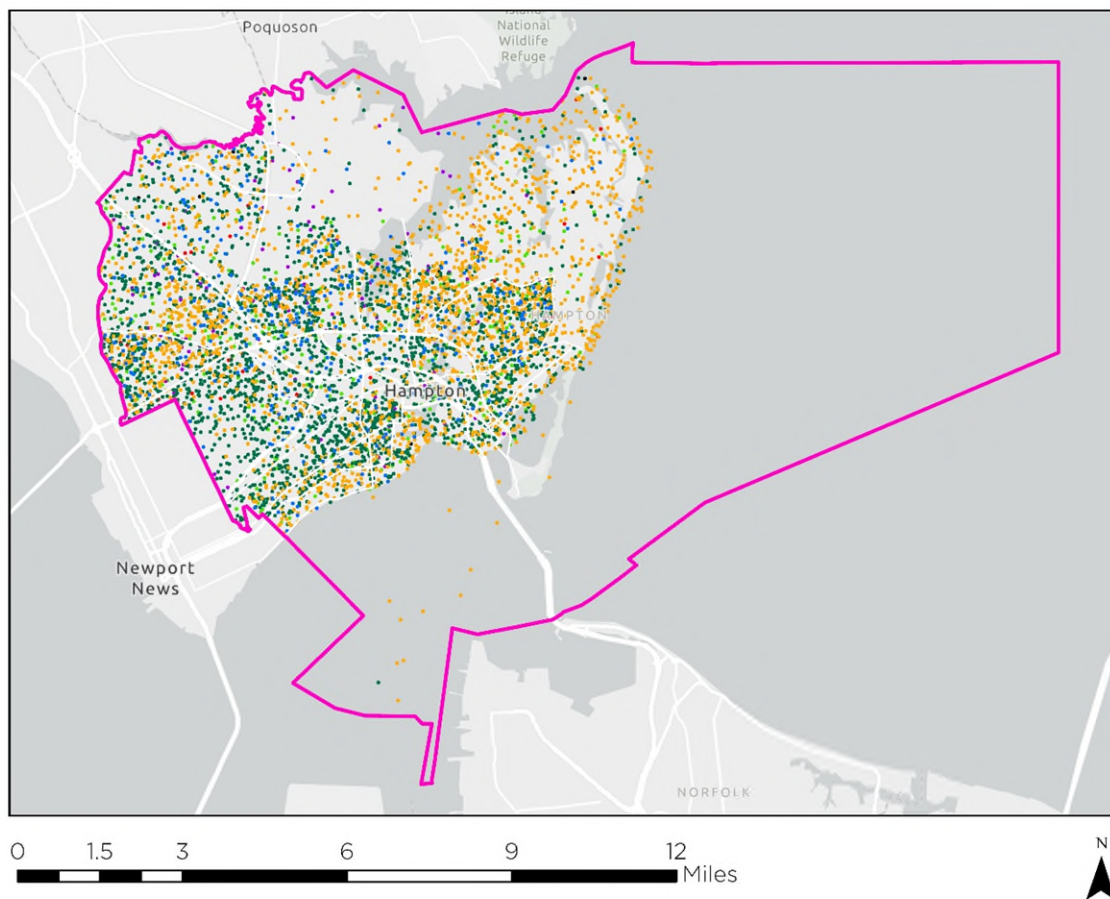


ARE THERE ANY AREAS IN THE JURISDICTION WHERE RACIAL OR ETHNIC MINORITIES OR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES ARE CONCENTRATED? (INCLUDE A DEFINITION OF "CONCENTRATION")

Black and white residents comprise the two largest racial and ethnic population groups in the city of Hampton, making up 47.9% and 35.8% of the city's population, respectively. While both population groups are dispersed in neighborhoods throughout Hampton, white residents comprise the majority of the population in northeast Hampton neighborhoods, while Black residents are the predominant population group throughout most of the rest of the city (see Figure 3). Residents of other racial and ethnic groups are also relatively dispersed throughout the city, with fewer residents living in northeast Hampton. The nine census tracts in the city with poverty rates above 20% are clustered in central and west Hampton (see Figure 4).

In its fair housing planning guidance, HUD defines racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) as areas where more than one-half of the population are people of color, and the individual poverty rate is over 40% or more than three times the poverty rate of the MSA. Based on the most recent ACS data, there are two R/ECAP census tracts in Hampton with poverty rates more than three times the Virginia Beach- Chesapeake-Norfolk, VA-NC MSA of 10.9%. One of these census tracts is located just east of downtown Hampton (census tract 114), and the other is located north of downtown Hampton along Mercury Blvd. (census tract 107.01; see Figure 4). Black residents are disproportionately represented in these census tracts. Census tract 114 includes Hampton University, and census tract 107.01 includes Sinclair Commons, a large senior living community.

Figure 3. Population by Race/ Ethnicity, City of Hampton, 2019-2023

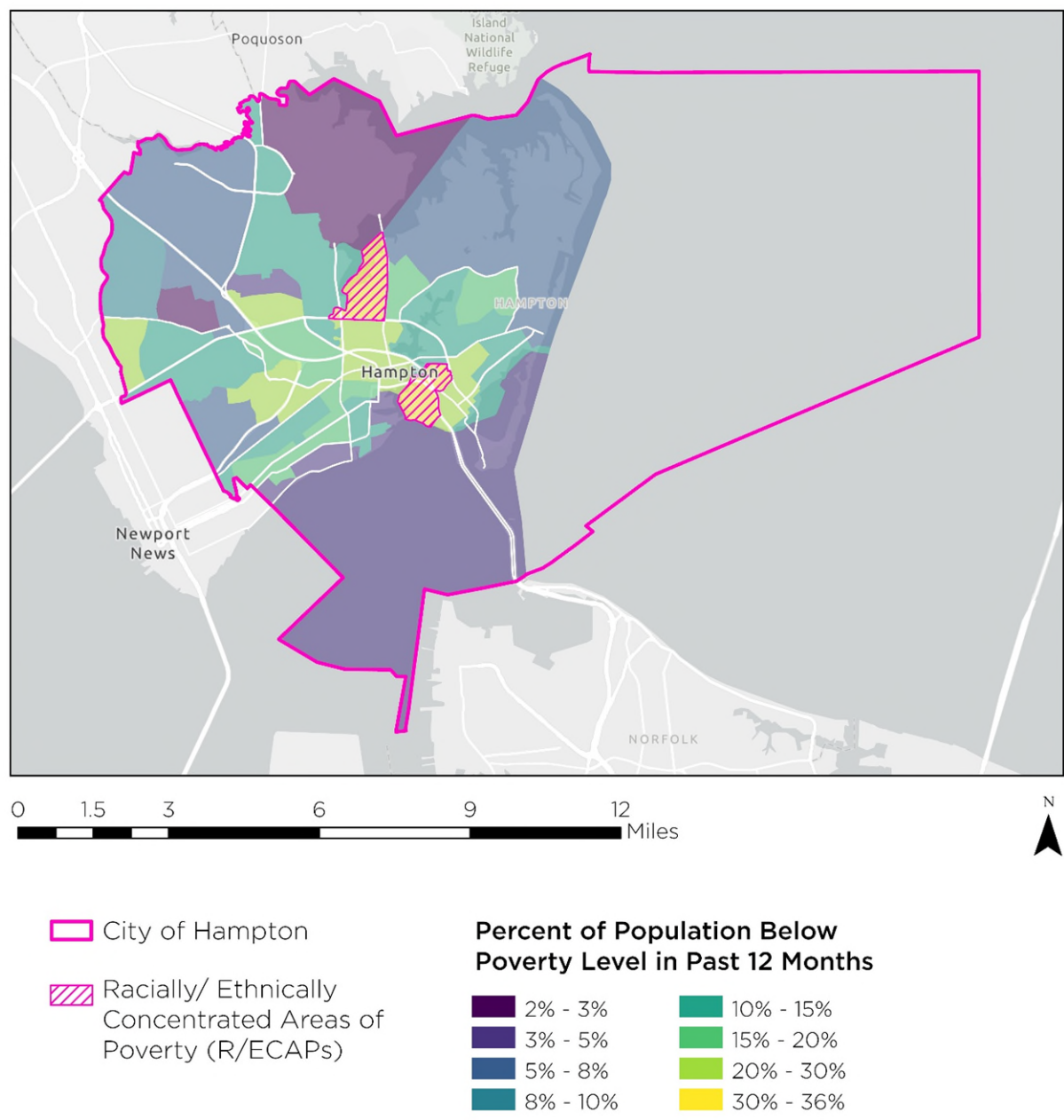


□ City of Hampton

**Population by Race/ Ethnicity
1 Dot = 25 People**

- Black or African American, Non-Hispanic
- White, Non-Hispanic
- Hispanic or Latino
- Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic
- Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic
- Other Race, Non-Hispanic
- Native American, Non-Hispanic

Figure 4. Percent of Population Below Poverty in Past 12 Months, City of Hampton, 2019-2023



WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARKET IN THESE AREAS/NEIGHBORHOODS?

Census tracts 107.01 and 114 have a diverse housing stock, with ‘missing middle’ housing units (duplex, triplexes, quadruplexes, and units in small multifamily buildings of five to nine units) comprising 36.8% of housing units across the two census tracts. Units in medium to large multifamily buildings of 10 or more units comprise another 19.5% of housing units across the two census tracts. Single-family detached homes make up 30.0% of housing units, while single-family attached homes make up 13.6% of units. Households in the census have low median household incomes (\$37,039 and \$30,476, respectively) and homeownership rates (45.0% and 5.1%, respectively) relative to the city as a whole. As noted above, census tract 114 includes Hampton University, whose large student population is the primary reason for the low median household income and homeownership rate in this census tract. Census tract 107.01 includes Sinclair Commons, a large senior living community. The neighborhoods are home to several community resources and are located nearby many of the city’s civic, cultural, and educational resources.

ARE THERE ANY COMMUNITY ASSETS IN THESE AREAS/NEIGHBORHOODS?

The city’s R/ECAPs are located in close proximity to several community assets, including Hampton University and the Hampton V.A. Medical Center in census tract 114, and in census tract 107.01, the Amazon Distribution Center, the Mercury commercial corridor, Mary Peake Elementary School, the Hampton Oriental Market. Census tract 107.01 is also adjacent to the Langley Square Shopping Center, which includes a Food Lion grocery store.

ARE THERE OTHER STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ANY OF THESE AREAS?

Census tract 114, in particular, is located in close proximity to Phoebus and downtown Hampton with resources such as the Hampton Transit Center, Hampton City Hall, parks, community centers, museums, and restaurants. It is also located along the Hampton River, providing opportunities for further development of parks, open space, trails, and other outdoor recreation opportunities along the river. Census tract 107.01 is also located in close proximity to Old North Hampton and downtown Hampton with resources such as the YH Thomas Community Center, Swingers Driving range, Hampton Transit Center, Hampton City Hall, parks, community centers, museums, and restaurants. It is located along the Southwest Branch Back River, which may offer similar opportunities for development of parks and open spaces for residents.

MA-60 BROADBAND NEEDS OF HOUSING OCCUPIED BY LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS - 91.210(A)(4), 91.310(A)(2)

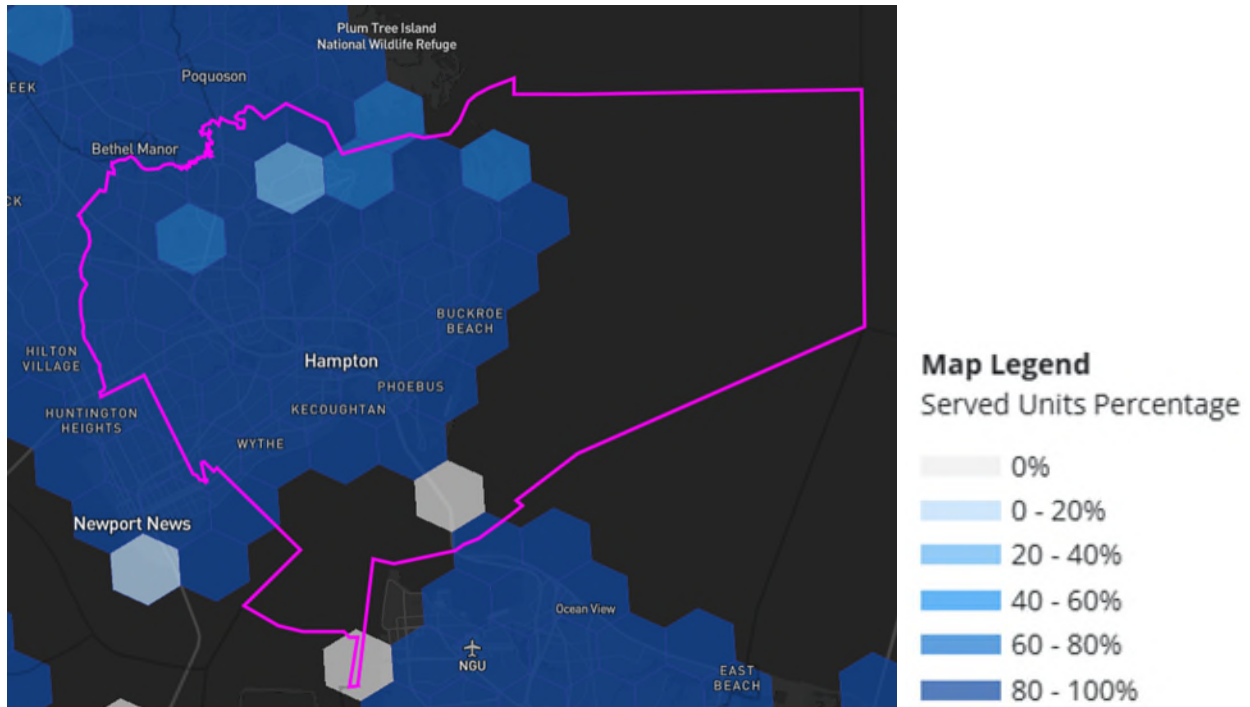
DESCRIBE THE NEED FOR BROADBAND WIRING AND CONNECTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS, INCLUDING LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS AND NEIGHBORHOODS.

Broadband connectivity is a vital community resource that offers citizens access to employment, education, and other personal enrichment opportunities found through the internet. Disparities in broadband access – particularly for low-to-moderate income households - can create a “digital divide” that limits personal and professional opportunities. In 2015, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defined broadband as internet access with download speeds of 25 Megabits per second (Mbps) and upload speeds of 3 Mbps (otherwise notated as 25/3). With broadband access, internet users can partake in file downloading, video streaming, email and other critical features that are necessary for modern communications.

The City of Hampton’s most recent coverage is captured in the FCC’s collection of self-reported data from internet service providers. The FCC Form 477 provider reported data on broadband service at a census block level, all facilities-based providers are required to file data with the FCC twice a year. This data indicates where they offer internet access service at speeds over 200 kbps in at least one direction. Providers also report the deployment of a particular technology and bandwidth in a census block; however, this does not indicate that service is available everywhere in the same block. Many sources have criticized this FCC data, noting that any census block with at least one residential or business broadband consumer is identified as a census block that is being “served”.

The map for Broadband Planning aimed at identifying underserved areas across Virginia displays that most of Hampton receives service speeds over 100/20, or 100 Mbps download speed with 20 Mbps upload speed, which is considered sufficient for supporting online activity such as streaming, online gaming, web browsing, and downloading music. As of March 2024, the FCC increased the broadband speed standard from 25/3, or 25 Mbps in download speed and 3 Mbps in upload speed, to 100/20.⁸

⁸ Federal Communications Commission, “FCC Increases Broadband Speed Benchmark,” March 14, 2024. <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-401205A1.pdf>



Data Source: : Federal Communications Commission (FCC) National Broadband Map, FCC. Dec 31, 2024.

<https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/area-summary/>

DESCRIBE THE NEED FOR INCREASED COMPETITION BY HAVING MORE THAN ONE BROADBAND INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER SERVE THE JURISDICTION.

Limited internet technologies are available in Hampton at broadband speeds including fiber, DSL, cable, satellite, fixed wireless, and 5G internet.⁹ Fiber is offered by Verizon, Cox, and EarthLink. XNET Wifi provides fixed wireless, though availability is only reported at 37.3% in Hampton. Cox also offers cable internet. Satellite internet is provided through Viasat, HughesNet, and Starlink. Lastly, 5G internet is available through AT&T, Verizon, and T-Mobile. As fiber delivers data at faster speeds than DSL and cable, having more fiber providers in Hampton will increase the availability of fiber for residents and ensure there is access throughout the county. Currently, Cox is the most widely available internet provider in the region, though other limited alternative options exist throughout the city. To help address broadband access needs, the City of Hampton is actively exploring joining a regional broadband initiative that would develop a publicly funded backbone network. This initiative would improve access and attract more high-speed internet providers.

⁹ Broadband Now, "Internet Providers in Hampton, VA". <https://broadbandnow.com/Virginia/Hampton>

MA-65 HAZARD MITIGATION - 91.210(A)(5), 91.310(A)(3)

DESCRIBE THE JURISDICTION'S INCREASED NATURAL HAZARD RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE.

The City of Hampton is a part of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC), which produced a Hampton Roads Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2022. The plan identifies and assesses the potential impact of natural hazards based on severity of impact, frequency of occurrence, seasonal patterns, warning time, cascading potential, and existing warning systems. It also analyzes the hazards based on absolute economic losses, probability of occurrence, social vulnerability, and impacts of climate change. The hazards addressed in the plan include:

- Flooding
- Sea level rise and land subsidence
- Tropical/coastal storm
- Landslide/coastal erosion
- Tornado
- Winter storm
- Earthquake
- Wildfire
- Drought
- Extreme heat
- Hazardous materials incident
- Pandemic flu or communicable disease
- Radon exposure

Based on these analyses, the probability of future events in the Hampton Roads region including flooding, tropical/coastal storms, and sea level rise and land subsidence are considered “high risk”, while winter storms, tornadoes, and hazardous materials incidents are considered “moderate risk”. Each of these hazards have increased risks associated with climate change. The most immediate consequence of climate change is increased sea level rise, which is associated with ocean temperature increases and melting ice. This impacts other hazards by exacerbating the duration, quantity, and severity of storms and subsequent floods.

DESCRIBE THE VULNERABILITY TO THESE RISKS OF HOUSING OCCUPIED BY LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF DATA, FINDINGS, AND METHODS.

In its September 2021 report “Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States,” the US EPA identifies low-income earners, minorities, elderly adults, and persons with less than a high school diploma as ‘socially vulnerable.’¹⁰ Socially vulnerable persons are described as having a reduced capacity to cope with and recover

¹⁰ U.S. EPA. “Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States,” September 2021. https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-09/climate-vulnerability_september-2021_508.pdf

from climate change impacts, and socially vulnerable groups are described as more likely to live in poorer neighborhoods with lower elevations and poorly maintained infrastructure. An estimated 13% of Hampton's total population, or about 17,351 people, are living below poverty level, as of the 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Mobile home residents may be especially vulnerable to climate related hazards. There are an estimated 735 mobile homes in Hampton, according to the 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

The Hampton Roads 2022 Hazard Mitigation Plan also included an assessment of social vulnerability for multiple hazards. In regard to sea level rise and land subsidence, which impacts other hazards such as flooding and storms as discussed above, they found that the elderly population of Virginia Beach experiences a disproportionate risk to coastal flood hazards. Winter storm hazards were also noted to be particularly problematic for socially vulnerable populations, especially those living in substandard housing, as well as those with medical disabilities and the elderly population.

In response to these growing threats, the City of Hampton has taken a proactive approach to climate resilience through its *Resilient Hampton* initiative. This citywide planning effort integrates nature-based solutions, green infrastructure, and community-driven design to adapt to sea level rise and recurrent flooding. Pilot projects such as the Big Bethel Blueway, Lake Hampton improvements, and Newmarket Creek water management corridor demonstrate Hampton's commitment to adaptive urban design.

In 2023, Hampton was also selected as one of 25 cities nationwide to join the Bloomberg American Sustainable Cities initiative. This partnership brings technical assistance, peer learning, and funding support to help cities deliver high-impact sustainability and climate strategies that also address racial and economic disparities. Through this initiative, Hampton is working to integrate long-term planning strategies into infrastructure investment, neighborhood improvement, and local economic growth. The initiative will focus on three pilot neighborhoods: Aberdeen Gardens, Briarwood Terrace, and the West Shell area of Greater Wythe.



FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN: STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC PLAN OVERVIEW

This strategic plan will guide the allocation of the City of Hampton's CDBG and HOME funding during the 2025-2029 planning period. Goals for the 2025-2029 period focus on high priority needs identified through data analysis, community input, consultation with City staff and partner agencies, and a review of relevant recently completed plans and studies. Available resources are targeted toward several specific goals designed to address those priority needs. These goals include:

SP-10 GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES – 91.215 (A)(1)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

Area Name:	Old North Hampton Venture Area
Area Type:	Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:	Other
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	N/A
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Old North Hampton Venture Area is roughly bounded by West Mercury Blvd, Lasalle Ave, Armstead Ave North, Rip Rap Rd, I-64, and Kings St North.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This area is mostly composed of post-war subdivisions.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Hampton's City Council strategically selected the Old North Hampton Venture Area along with the other venture areas. These areas were selected because they need a little extra attention in terms of financial, support services, and general direction.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Financial, support services, and general direction.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	There are many opportunities for this area such as redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, and infrastructure improvements.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	One of the main barriers for areas such as this one is an abundance of single-family housing in independently established subdivisions that are often disconnected from surrounding areas, infrastructure deficiencies, and accessibility issues.
Area Name:	Olde Hampton Venture Area
Area Type:	Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:	Other
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	N/A
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Olde Hampton Venture Area is roughly bounded by W Pembroke Ave, Lasalle Ave, Settlers Landing Rd, and Armstead Ave.

Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This area of the city is mostly older single family homes with a mix of small independent commercial areas.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Hampton's City Council strategically selected the Olde Hampton Venture Area along with the other venture areas. These areas were selected because they need a little extra attention in terms of financial, support services, and general direction.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Financial, support services, and general direction.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	There are many opportunities for this area such as redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, and infrastructure improvements.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	One of the main barriers to improvement in this area is the need for infrastructure improvements and housing investment.
Area Name:	Pasture Point Venture Area
Area Type:	Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:	Other
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	N/A
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Pasture Point Venture Area is roughly bounded by I-64, the Hampton River, Syms St, Eaton St, E. Pembroke Ave, and N. King St.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This portion of the city is composed of mostly single family homes split by I-64. This includes a district that is designated as historic at the state and federal level.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Hampton's City Council strategically selected the Pasture Point Venture Area along with the other venture areas. These areas were selected because they need a little extra attention in terms of financial, support services, and general direction.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Financial, support services, and general direction.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	There are many opportunities for this area such as redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, and infrastructure improvements.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The fact that the interstate split the neighborhood in two makes a cohesive community a challenge.
Area Name:	Phoebus Venture Area
Area Type:	Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:	Other
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	N/A
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Phoebus Venture Area is roughly bounded by I-64, Woodland Rd., Chamberlain Ave., and the Hampton River.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This area is mostly composed of small single family homes and some multifamily complexes. This includes a district that is designated as historic at the state and federal level.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to	Phoebus was selected as a Venture area in 2016 by City Council in an effort to accelerate the implementation of adopted Master Plans that were developed with the guidance of the neighborhood.

identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
Identify the needs in this target area.	Financial, support services, and general direction.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	There are many opportunities for this area such as redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, and infrastructure improvements.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The cost of improvements can be a barrier.
Area Name:	Sussex Venture Area
Area Type:	Local Target area
Other Target Area Description:	Other
Revital Type:	Housing
Other Revital Description:	N/A
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The Sussex Venture Area is roughly bounded by Kecoughtan Rd, Chesapeake Ave, Clyde St, and the rear property lines along Armstrong Dr.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The Sussex Venture Area is mostly composed of original duplex now mostly being developed into single-family homes.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Hampton's City Council strategically selected the Sussex Venture Area along with the other venture areas. These areas were selected because they need a little extra attention in terms of financial, support services, and general direction.
Identify the needs in this target area.	Homeowner rehabilitation is the main need in this area.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	There are many opportunities for this area such as redevelopment, homeowner rehabilitation, and infrastructure improvements.
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	A few of the barriers specific to this area is the cost of the rehabilitation of each building. The cost to redevelop can be higher than the market value.

SP-25 PRIORITY NEEDS - 91.215(A)(2)

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Large family Families with children Elderly/frail elderly Public housing residents People with disabilities
	Geographic area(s) affected	Citywide
	Associated goals	Expand and preserve housing affordability, accessibility, and quality
	Description	Weatherization (CDBG), Accessibility (CDBG), Code Enforcement (CDGB), Housing Services (CDBG), Downpayment Assistance (HOME), Homeowner Rehab (HOME)
	Basis for priority	The most recent data indicates that housing problems continue to persist in the form of cost-burdened households or inadequate facilities, leading to a persistent need to improve and invest in the quality of the current housing stock. Community members noted the need for rehab and repair of existing housing and a greater supply of affordable rental and for-sale housing. The top identified housing needs from the community survey included (1) help for homeowners to make housing improvements, (2) elderly or senior housing, and (3) rehabilitation of affordable rental housing.
2	Priority Need	Public Services
	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Large family Families with children Elderly/frail elderly Public housing residents People with disabilities
	Geographic area(s) affected	Old North Hampton, Phoebus, Olde Hampton
	Associated goals	Provide supportive services
	Description	City funded: Youth Violence Prevention, Public Health programs

	Basis for priority	The City's separate strategic planning process has informed an overarching strategic focus on creating a Safe and Clean Community. The City's current efforts in this area include goals and strategies such as youth engagement and violence prevention; public health; and community safety and appearance initiatives. Community members participating in the Consolidated Plan development process noted the need for public services that largely complement these existing City priorities. The top identified public service needs from the community survey included: (1) substance abuse/crime prevention, (2) youth services/programs, and (3) health and mental health services.
3	Priority Need	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Large family Families with children Elderly/frail elderly People with disabilities Homeless
	Geographic area(s) affected	Citywide
	Associated goals	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	Infrastructure repair, Pedestrian improvements, Neighborhood Improvement
	Basis for priority	The City's strategic focus on Place Making, Living with Water, Safe and Clean, and Excellence in Government aligns with a focus on facilities and accessibility, which have been designated critical features for the city's future success. Community members noted the need for improved public facilities and infrastructure. The top identified facility needs from the community survey included (1) homeless centers, (2) community parks, gyms, and recreational fields, and (3) child care centers. The top identified infrastructure needs from the community survey included (1) street/road improvements, (2) water/sewer improvements, and (3) sidewalk improvements or expansion.
4	Priority Need	Economic Development
	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Large family Families with children People with disabilities
	Geographic area(s) affected	Citywide
	Associated goals	Increase Economic Opportunity

	Description	City funded: Neighborhood Commercial, Workforce Development, Job Placement Assistance
	Basis for priority	The City's strategic focuses of Educated Citizenry, Economic Empowerment, and Economic Growth establishes the importance of economic opportunity for the city's success. The top identified economic development needs from the community survey included (1) development or demolition of blighted properties, (2) job creation incentives, and (3) storefront improvements.
5	Priority Need	Planning and Program Administration
	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	All
	Geographic area(s) affected	Citywide
	Associated goals	Planning and Program Administration
	Description	Program administration costs related to planning and execution of community development and housing activities funded through the CDBG and HOME programs.
	Basis for priority	Program administration costs associated with the coordination and delivery of services to Hampton residents.

NARRATIVE (OPTIONAL)

SP-30 INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS – 91.215 (B)

INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

Table 50 – 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)	High levels of cost burden among low-income households; waiting lists for assisted housing units; and need for short-term rental assistance for homeless individuals and families transitioning to permanent housing. Currently, TBRA is provided through HUD’s Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program administered through local housing authorities. According to HUD’s 2024 A Picture of Subsidized Housing data, the Hampton Housing and Redevelopment Authority manages 260 public housing units and 3,259 Housing Choice Vouchers (for more information, see Section NA-35).
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	High level of cost burdens among low-income households, including non-homeless special needs populations; waiting lists for assisted housing units for seniors and people with disabilities.
New Unit Production	Age and condition of housing; waiting lists at existing assisted housing developments; high occupancy rates and rental rates; sales prices unaffordable to low/moderate income households.
Rehabilitation	Age and condition of housing; issues related to substandard housing, especially for low-income renters; need for home repairs for seniors and other homeowners, including lead-based paint remediation.
Acquisition, including preservation	Subsidized housing developments anticipated to age out of their affordability period; age, condition, and availability of multifamily properties suitable for acquisition/rehabilitation; vacant/hazardous buildings identified through code enforcement.

SP-35 ANTICIPATED RESOURCES - 91.215(A)(4), 91.220(C)(1,2)

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton receives federal funding through two HUD CPD formula grants: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs. Combined, the City will receive an anticipated \$1,269,553.75 in HUD grant funds for the 2025 program year (PY 2025), which runs from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026. The table below outlines anticipated funding levels by program and estimates additional grant funds to be received in the remaining four program years covered by the City's 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. Changes in Congressional allocations for the CDBG and HOME programs in future years may necessitate changes in funding, goals, priorities, and outcomes estimated in this plan.

ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

Table 51 - 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 Activities, Public improvements, Public services	\$897,498	\$100,000	\$0	\$997,498	\$3,589,992	The expected amount of CDBG funds available for the remainder of the Con Plan is estimated at four times the City's PY 2025 annual allocation.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction	\$489,144.97	\$50,000.00	\$0	\$539,144.97	\$1,956,579.88	The expected amount of HOME funds available for the remainder of the Con Plan is estimated at four times the City's PY 2025 annual allocation.

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: \$		
		Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						

EXPLAIN HOW FEDERAL FUNDS WILL LEVERAGE THOSE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (PRIVATE, STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS), INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF HOW MATCHING REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SATISFIED

While CDBG funds do not require a match, the City of Hampton anticipates leveraging local, state, federal, and private funds as it addresses the priorities and goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Several stakeholders emphasized the importance of using CDBG funds in cooperation with other funding sources to amplify outcomes, and the City has a strong history of using CDBG funds in collaboration with the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) and other area affordable housing developers. Over the next five years, the City will continue to look for opportunities to work with the Housing Authority and/or other development agencies to support affordable housing, including Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects, by providing funding for infrastructure or site preparation.

In addition to these efforts, Hampton will continue to invest City funds to support local housing initiatives such as the Critical Home Repair Program, which provides emergency and safety-related repairs to income-eligible homeowners, and Rock the Block, a neighborhood revitalization program that brings together partners, contractors, and residents to complete exterior repairs and beautification projects in targeted communities. These initiatives strengthen neighborhood conditions, preserve housing stock, and support broader goals of stabilization and reinvestment.

The City of Hampton's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) budget provides the HOME fund match. Hampton's City Council is dedicated to improving the Housing Venture Areas and ensures the HOME funds are matched through City-funded housing programs including the Curb Appeal Matching Grant, Home Repair Blitz, and Rock the Block Home Rehabilitation Grant. HOME match may also be generated through the activities funded in order to preserve the City's limited resources for other important initiatives. These HOME match sources do not account for the countless hours of volunteer time spent on housing-related activities throughout the year.

In addition, the City of Hampton will continue to support and expand efforts that maintain and increase affordability of existing housing. These include partnerships between the City, Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and Habitat for Humanity that support neighborhood revitalization and reinvestment, such as the Rock the Block and Model Block programs, which provide eligible households with grants for housing rehabilitation and exterior improvements. The City and Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) also operate programs that provide income-eligible households with assistance for emergency housing repairs, weatherization efforts, and accessibility improvements.

IF APPROPRIATE, DESCRIBE PUBLICALLY OWNED LAND OR PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION THAT MAY BE USED TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN

CDBG funds may be used to develop and improve public facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of low- and moderate-income residents on publicly owned land. If CDBG funds are used to acquire private land for public purposes, the City will follow CDBG acquisition requirements and procedures.

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.

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Hampton	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Housing Authority	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium	Continuum of Care	Homelessness	Region

ASSESS OF STRENGTHS AND GAPS IN THE INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

The City of Hampton has a long history of civic engagement, works collaboratively with partners throughout the community, and maintains strong communication and partnerships with many local organizations including the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority, registered neighborhood organizations, state and local agencies and governments, and other service providers to coordinate the delivery of services to City residents. The City regularly engages citizens to receive feedback on the City's budget and strategic plan. This nationally-recognized model is inherent in the way the City and all its departments conduct business. The City has representatives on several non-profit boards and advisory committees. In developing this plan, the Community Development Department consulted with various housing, social services, and community development agencies to both gather data and identify service gaps. While the City meets periodically with partners to share ideas, problem-solve, and strategize, some community input indicates that strengthened communication and marketing about various programs administered by the City and its partners could be beneficial.

AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES TARGETED TO HOMELESS PERSONS AND PERSONS WITH HIV AND MAINSTREAM SERVICES

Table 53 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	

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

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)

Multiple organizations in Hampton provide emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and supportive services for people experiencing homelessness in the region. These services are provided through nonprofit organizations such as HELP, Inc., the Salvation Army of Virginia Peninsula, and LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc.

According to the 2024 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for the Greater Virginia Peninsula CoC, there are a total of 1,177 year-round beds available to the region's homeless population. By program type:

- 199 Emergency Shelter beds
- 227 Seasonal beds
- 31 Overflow/Voucher beds

- 18 Transitional Housing beds
- 518 Permanent Supportive Housing beds
- 92 Rapid Re-Housing beds
- 350 Other Permanent Supportive Housing beds

Of the total 1,177 beds, 480 are for families, 321 are for veterans, and 72 are for chronically homeless individuals. Note that the HIC shows housing available; for vouchers this means vouchers issued and housing is found. Additional vouchers are available. Beds for veterans may also include beds for families. Categories listed here are not mutually exclusive.

DESCRIBE THE STRENGTHS AND GAPS OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATION AND PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE SERVICES LISTED ABOVE

The City of Hampton's current institutional structure includes the many housing providers and service agencies listed above. Hampton supports nonprofit organizations that meet the needs of homeless and special needs populations. City funding is provided to Insight Enterprises, Transitions Family Violence Services, Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board, Virginia Peninsula Foodbank, the Peninsula Agency on Aging, the Denbigh House, and others.

These agencies and partners respond to a wide variety of needs among homeless and special needs subpopulations. However, the scale of need for housing assistance and other services relative to the resources available results in gaps in service delivery. Stakeholder input identifies a need for greater amounts of affordable housing for people who are homeless, people in need of housing with wraparound services, and other supportive services for homeless and special needs populations. The gap in the service delivery system is due primarily to a lack of sufficient funding and capacity needed to create additional housing and provide additional services.

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

Over the next five years, the City of Hampton will work with its partners, such as the HRHA, homeless housing and service providers, nonprofit agencies, and other local and regional partners to leverage CDBG and HOME funding to address the identified gaps in service delivery. Each year, the City will consider projects that strengthen opportunities for collaboration among the City and its partners. Further, the City may use CDBG funding to support projects that provide basic needs to support people experiencing homelessness in transitioning to permanent housing, including job training, education, food, childcare, transportation, and other services.

SP-45 GOALS SUMMARY – 91.215(A)(4)

GOALS SUMMARY INFORMATION

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality	CDBG: \$1,442,726 HOME: \$2,236,204	Homeowner housing rehabilitated Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers Housing code enforcement/Foreclosed property care
2	Provide Supportive Services	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$360,682	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit
3	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facility and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,082,045	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit
4	Increase Economic Opportunity	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$721,363	Jobs created/retained
5	Planning and Program Administration	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Planning and Program Administration	CDBG: \$901,703 HOME: \$394,624	N/A

				Non-Homeless Special Needs				
--	--	--	--	-------------------------------	--	--	--	--

GOAL DESCRIPTIONS

Goal Name	Goal Description
Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality	Rehabilitation of housing that benefits low- and moderate-income households. Weatherization, Energy Efficiency, Accessibility programs, etc. Support for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) with the acquisition, development or sponsorship of affordable housing.
Provide Supportive Services	Provide services that enhance the quality of life among community members, particularly among youth, seniors, and special needs populations.
Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements	Promote neighborhood revitalization through improvements to public infrastructure and facilities.
Increase Economic Opportunity	Increase access to quality employment that provides a livable wage through job creation incentives, job placement assistance, career readiness programs, and workforce training initiatives.
Planning and Program Administration	Plan and administer funding for community development and housing activities with transparency, community involvement, and full compliance with federal regulations.

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)

HOME funds will be used to support approximately 12 low-income households through homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and CHDO projects.

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)

The Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (HRHA) is currently complaint with fair housing and civil rights requirements and is not under a voluntary compliance agreement related to Section 504.

ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE RESIDENT INVOLVEMENTS

The HRHA uses a variety of approaches to ensure public housing residents and voucher holders have opportunities to stay informed about and involved in HRHA plans, programs, and activities. The Resident Advisory Board (RAB) is comprised of individuals who live in public housing and represent public housing residents collectively in interaction with HRHA. The RAB and HRHA staff hold monthly meetings open to all residents to share information about development and implementation of HRHA's Annual Plan, including updates on capital projects, agency policies and programs, and public housing resident needs.

HRHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program also promotes involvement by public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders. Specifically, the program provides support services to eligible households for up to five years with the goal of increasing earned income and savings. Through the FSS program, participants have access to job training and adult education programs, job search assistance, budget and credit counseling, homeownership counseling, and other support services. As income increases, increases in rental payments by the tenant are held in an escrow account to be paid to the tenant upon program completion.

IS THE PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY DESIGNATED AS TROUBLED UNDER 24 CFR PART 902?

HRHA is not designated as "Troubled" based on its 2025 Annual Plan and is not designated as troubled.

PLAN TO REMOVE THE 'TROUBLED' DESIGNATION

N/A

SP-55 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.215(H)

BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing market data and stakeholder input both indicate a tight housing market in Hampton, with increasing rents and limited opportunities for first-time homebuyers. While the market depends largely on the private sector to provide housing, there are roles the City and others can play through policy and regulation that may encourage greater private investment in new housing development in Hampton.

The City of Hampton's 2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified several factors that contribute to barriers to fair housing, including:

- Disparities in labor market engagement, median household income, and educational attainment by race/ethnicity and geography
- Lack of access to quality community facilities, infrastructure, and services in areas of concentrated poverty
- Continued need for neighborhood reinvestment in parts of central, south, and west Hampton
- Older housing units in need of rehabilitation and repair
- Lack of variety in housing types

Participants in the Consolidated Plan process identified similar negative effects of policies and practices on residential investment, such as limited funding for the development of affordable housing. In addition to these public-sector barriers, the private market can also create barriers. For example, some landlords may refuse to rent units to households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers, families with children, or tenants with therapy/service pets. These practices reduce the affordability of existing units in the private housing stock and create barriers to obtaining affordable housing. City initiatives such as the Homeowner Rehabilitation and Homeownership Programs, Model Block, Critical Repair Program, Infill Housing Plan Books, and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) policy collectively support the development and preservation of affordable units, expand housing choices, and promote housing opportunity.

STRATEGY TO REMOVE OR AMELIORATE THE BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The City of Hampton will address barriers to affordable housing by implementing the actions detailed in its 2025-2029 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice related to the impediment of a limited supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households, including:

- Support and expand existing workforce training and education resources such as the Workforce Hampton Initiative and the WorkOne Center through funding, promotion, and partnerships.
- Continue to utilize the Virginia Enterprise Zone program, the Downtown Hampton and Phoebus Retail Incentive Grant, and other incentives to attract developers who want to invest long-term in the local economy and community.
- Explore ways to partner with and fund community organizations that have implemented workforce development and employment programs in areas of the city with the lowest levels of educational attainment and labor force participation and the highest levels of unemployment.
- Consider and adopt amendments to the City's zoning code and map that could support development of 'missing middle' and multifamily housing types, such as upzoning single-family zones to allow duplexes and triplexes.
- Consider partnering with Community Land Trusts to support the development of permanently affordable housing options.
- Continue and expand programs to support housing rehabilitation and repair for low-income homeowners, using CDBG or other funding.
- For developers proposing LIHTC projects in the city, particularly when located in census tracts outside of the central city, work with them to increase the competitiveness of their applications through letters of support, provision of data and information, gap financing, and other assistance.
- Continue working with HRHA to connect families in their Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program transition to homeownership.
- Continue to support HRHA's efforts to renovate, redevelop, and convert public housing properties.

- As conventional public housing units are converted to voucher-based assistance, work with area landlords to incentivize participation in the voucher program to ensure that voucher holders have proper access to a variety of housing options across the city.
- Work with developers, HRHA, lenders, and other key stakeholders to create incentives geared towards increasing affordability and access in areas of high opportunity.

SP-60 HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY – 91.215(D)

REACHING OUT TO HOMELESS PERSONS (ESPECIALLY UNSHELTERED PERSONS) AND ASSESSING THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

The City of Hampton is an active member of the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC), which serves as the region's Continuum of Care (CoC). The goals of this strategic plan align with the goals developed as part of the CoC's planning and evaluation processes focused on homelessness in Hampton. There are also several homeless housing/service providers in the City that conduct outreach, including:

- HELP, Inc.
- City of Hampton's Human Services Department
- Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board

In addition to outreach and assessment on an individual or family level, the CoC also works to understand homeless needs throughout the region. Each year, the CoC conducts a single-day Point-in-Time (PIT) count for sheltered and unsheltered persons and works to ensure the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) delivers data needed for HUD and local government reporting.

ADDRESSING THE EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING NEEDS OF HOMELESS PERSONS

The Hampton region is home to several organizations that provide emergency and transitional housing for people experiencing homelessness:

- HELP, Inc.'s A Night's Welcome Shelter is the organization's winter shelter that runs from November to March and provides a total of 100 seasonal beds. At the time of this plan's development, the shelter was housed at the Hampton Baptist Church.
- HELP, Inc.'s Emergency Shelter is the organization's emergency shelter that provides a total of 18 family beds and 10 overflow/voucher beds for people experiencing homelessness and intensive case management services. Due to space limitations, referrals to the shelter are only accepted through the Greater Hampton Roads' Housing Crisis Hotline at (757) 587-4202.
- Restoration Place at the Pineapple Inn is 3E Restoration's emergency shelter that offers onsite intake and assessment for non-congregant hotel rooms. Designated shelter rooms are equipped with full-size refrigerators and microwaves. An onsite food pantry, kitchen, laundry facility, computers, and internet access are also provided. Guests at the shelter are offered housing stabilization services and resource coordination.
- Peninsula Rescue Mission (PRM) operates an emergency shelter for men 18+ that offers a total of 53 adult-only beds.

- Menchville House is a sixty-four-bed facility emergency housing facility for homeless families, located in the Denbigh area of Newport News on Warwick Blvd. Shelter guests are also offered program services including case management, housing assistance, financial literacy, household budgeting & maintenance, healthcare assistance, employment assistance, and children's activities.
- LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc. PORT Emergency Winter Shelter that hosts individuals in need from November to March. The shelter moves to a different church every week and also has a registered nurse onsite to attend to minor injuries, provide health assessments, and provide referrals if needed.

HELPING HOMELESS PERSONS (ESPECIALLY CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES, FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH) MAKE THE TRANSITION TO PERMANENT HOUSING AND INDEPENDENT LIVING, INCLUDING SHORTENING THE PERIOD OF TIME THAT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS, FACILITATING ACCESS FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS, AND PREVENTING INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WHO WERE RECENTLY HOMELESS FROM BECOMING HOMELESS AGAIN.

The City of Hampton has several organizations that provide transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness. These include 3E Restoration, LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc., the Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board, and Williamsburg House of Mercy. The City of Hampton will allocate CDBG grant funds over the next five years to assist with the preservation and improvement of permanent affordable housing, improving public infrastructure, and/or enhanced public services. Additional housing units constructed with City support will expand the housing options available to residents leaving the transitional housing and emergency shelter program discussed above, potentially shortening the period of time that they experience homelessness.

The City will also continue to support the CoC, members of which provide supportive services and housing search assistance for individuals and families consistent with a Housing First approach. Through the CoC, the City will fund organizations that provide case management and housing navigation services to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness transition to permanent housing and prevent returns to homelessness. Finally, the City will take steps to implement the strategies in its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, which includes strategies to support housing affordability in the city.

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.

Over the next year, housing and service providers in the City of Hampton will continue to work together to prevent homelessness in populations who are vulnerable to or at risk of homelessness. Organizations that provide homelessness prevention services in the area include HELP, Inc., Hampton Roads Community Action Program, and LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc. These organizations provide support to low-income populations that may be at-risk of becoming homeless through health services, food access, and case management/housing assistance.

SP-65 LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARDS – 91.215(I)

ACTIONS TO ADDRESS LBP HAZARDS AND INCREASE ACCESS TO HOUSING WITHOUT LBP HAZARDS

The City of Hampton follows HUD’s Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in all of its federally funded affordable housing development activities. The rule includes requirements for disclosure of lead-based paint hazards, risk assessment, evaluation, hazard reduction, interim controls, maintenance, and rehabilitation of properties. All City-sponsored rehabilitation and demolition projects with properties constructed prior to 1978 undergo lead-based paint and asbestos inspections to identify any hazards prior to commencing work.

HOW ARE THE ACTIONS LISTED ABOVE RELATED TO THE EXTENT OF LEAD POISONING AND HAZARDS?

Following the Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in federally funded housing activities reduces risk of lead poisoning and hazards. The Lead Safe Housing Rule is designed to reduce hazards relating to lead-based paint in housing, which include irreversible health effects, brain and nervous system damage, reduced intelligence, and learning disabilities. Children, pregnant women, and workers are most at risk of experiencing negative health effects resulting from exposure to lead-based paint hazards. More than 20 million homes built before 1978 contain lead-based paint hazards. For these reasons, it is vital that the City of Hampton reduce lead-based paint hazards in all federally funded housing activities.

HOW ARE THE ACTIONS LISTED ABOVE INTEGRATED INTO HOUSING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES?

The City of Hampton integrates Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements into housing policies and procedures by following HUD’s Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in all of the City’s federally-funded affordable housing development activities.

SP-70 ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY – 91.215(J)

JURISDICTION GOALS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES FOR REDUCING THE NUMBER OF POVERTY-LEVEL FAMILIES

An estimated 13.0% of Hampton residents were living below poverty level as of the American Community Survey five-year estimates for 2019-2023, a rate higher than that of the state of Virginia (9.9%). The estimated poverty threshold for a family of four is \$32,150 as of the 2025 Federal Poverty Guidelines computations.

Several initiatives aim to reduce poverty in the city, including:

- Virginia Career Works- Hampton Center offers basic and individualized career services, as well as on-the job training, job readiness training, adult education (GED) and literacy, and customized training for employers who commits to hiring clients.
- Virginia Peninsula Community College Workforce Development maintains a state-of-the art full-service training facility at the region’s Peninsula Workforce Development Center (PWDC) on the College’s

Hampton campus. The college offers courses, trainings, and programs in hundreds of subjects focused on in-demand skills.

- Goodwill Academy of Virginia in Hampton offers basic job skills training with an ‘earn while you learn’ approach.
- The Peninsula Regional Education Program (PREP) offers Adult Basic Education, GED, English Language Acquisition, Digital Literacy, and Workforce Development classes.
- The Department of Rehabilitative Services offers workforce recruitment and screening, employment training, and accommodations for employees with disabilities.
- The Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) offers the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program, which coordinates services for families, including child care, transportation, education, job training, employment counseling, financial literacy, and homeownership counseling, among others. HRHA sets up a savings account for households, in which a percentage of any increase in rent is deposited when a household’s earnings increase. After meeting goals, families can access these funds to further education, purchase a vehicle, or provide a down payment or closing costs for a home purchase.
- The Hampton Leadership Academy offered by the Community Development Department provides education for residents about leadership and networking, communication skills, and other essential skills.
- The Community Development Department sponsors resource fairs to connect families to needed resources and services and provides training for tenants in fair housing law.

HOW ARE THE JURISDICTION POVERTY REDUCING GOALS, PROGRAMS, AND POLICIES COORDINATED WITH THIS AFFORDABLE HOUSING PLAN

The City of Hampton will continue to increase affordable housing supply, diversity, and stability by implementing recommendations from its 2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

The discussion of housing needs shows that the crucial difference between households with needs and those without needs is income. For households with severely restricted incomes, little discretionary income remains after paying monthly housing costs. Providing affordable housing options, home rehabilitation, down payment assistance, and housing services for low- and moderate-income households allows these families to re-allocate money that would otherwise be spent on maintenance to pay for housing and other needs. Additionally, home repairs can reduce utility costs and maintain the city’s housing stock.

The City of Hampton does not currently have a targeted poverty reduction plan. The City will continue to allocate CDBG and HOME funding for programs to support housing affordability.

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

As required by HUD, the City will continue to implement a monitoring program for the CDBG and HOME programs throughout the 2025-2029 timeframe. The primary goal of this program is to ensure subrecipient compliance with all the relevant regulations and requirements as a condition to receive CDBG or HOME assistance.

The City will continue its comprehensive monitoring program, including subrecipient education on the relevant regulations and policies, frequent communication between the City and the subrecipients on compliance measures and issues, quarterly subrecipient accomplishment reports, subrecipient site visits and examination of subrecipient records.

In addition to staff visits to subrecipient sites and examination of subrecipient records, the City will conduct planned monitoring visits to subrecipient sites each program year on a schedule to be determined. The City has established a working committee to ensure the progress and compliance of the activities and projects that the CDBG and HOME funds are supporting.



2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN



AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES – 91.220(C)(1,2)

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton receives federal funding through two HUD CPD formula grants: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs. Combined, the City will receive an anticipated \$1,269,553.75 in HUD grant funds for the 2025 program year (PY 2025), which runs from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026. The table below outlines anticipated funding levels by program and estimates additional grant funds to be received in the remaining four program years covered by the City's 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. Changes in Congressional allocations for the CDBG and HOME programs in future years may necessitate changes in funding, goals, priorities, and outcomes estimated in this plan.

ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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	\$897,498	\$100,000	\$0	\$997,498	\$3,589,992	The expected amount of CDBG funds available for the remainder of the Con Plan is estimated at four times the City's PY 2025 annual allocation.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction	\$489,144.97	\$50,000.00	\$0	\$539,144.97	\$1,956,579.88	The expected amount of HOME funds available for the remainder of the Con Plan is estimated at four times the City's PY 2025 annual allocation.

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: \$		
		Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						

EXPLAIN HOW FEDERAL FUNDS WILL LEVERAGE THOSE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (PRIVATE, STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS), INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF HOW MATCHING REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SATISFIED

While CDBG funds do not require a match, the City of Hampton anticipates leveraging local, state, federal, and private funds as it addresses the priorities and goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Several stakeholders emphasized the importance of using CDBG funds in cooperation with other funding sources to amplify outcomes, and the City has a strong history of using CDBG funds in collaboration with the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) and other area affordable housing developers. Over the next five years, the City will continue to look for opportunities to work with the Housing Authority and/or other development agencies to support affordable housing, including Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects, by providing funding for infrastructure or site preparation.

In addition to these efforts, Hampton will continue to invest City funds to support local housing initiatives such as the Critical Home Repair Program, which provides emergency and safety-related repairs to income-eligible homeowners, and Rock the Block, a neighborhood revitalization program that brings together partners, contractors, and residents to complete exterior repairs and beautification projects in targeted communities. These initiatives strengthen neighborhood conditions, preserve housing stock, and support broader goals of stabilization and reinvestment.

The City of Hampton's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) budget provides the HOME fund match. Hampton's City Council is dedicated to improving the Housing Venture Areas and ensures the HOME funds are matched through City-funded housing programs including the Curb Appeal Matching Grant, Home Repair Blitz, and Rock the Block Home Rehabilitation Grant. HOME match may also be generated through the activities funded in order to preserve the City's limited resources for other important initiatives. These HOME match sources do not account for the countless hours of volunteer time spent on housing-related activities throughout the year.

IN ADDITION, THE CITY OF HAMPTON WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT AND EXPAND EFFORTS THAT MAINTAIN AND INCREASE AFFORDABILITY OF EXISTING HOUSING. THESE INCLUDE PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN THE CITY AND HABITAT FOR HUMANITY THAT SUPPORT NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION AND REINVESTMENT, SUCH AS THE ROCK THE BLOCK AND MODEL BLOCK PROGRAMS, WHICH PROVIDE ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS WITH GRANTS FOR HOUSING REHABILITATION AND EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS. THE CITY AND HAMPTON REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY (HRHA) ALSO OPERATE PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE INCOME-ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS WITH ASSISTANCE FOR EMERGENCY HOUSING REPAIRS, WEATHERIZATION EFFORTS, AND ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS.

IF APPROPRIATE, DESCRIBE PUBLICALLY OWNED LAND OR PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION THAT MAY BE USED TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN

CDBG funding may be used to develop public facilities or infrastructure on publicly owned land to benefit low- and moderate-income people or households. Additionally, publicly owned residential lots may be used to support affordable housing/homeownership opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. If CDBG grant funds

are ever used to acquire property for public purposes, the City will follow acquisition requirements to determine fair market value.

AP-20 ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS SUMMARY INFORMATION

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality	CDBG: \$872,516 HOME: \$491,144.97	Homeowner housing rehabilitated: 15 units Homeowner Housing Added: 2 units Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 4 households Housing code enforcement/Foreclosed property care: 1,200 units
2	Planning and Program Administration	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Planning and Program Administration	CDBG: \$124,982 HOME: \$48,000	N/A

GOAL DESCRIPTIONS

Goal Name	Goal Description
Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality	Rehabilitation of rental and homeowner housing that benefit low-income households. Weatherization, accessibility, and energy efficiency programs. Support

	for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) with the acquisition, development or sponsorship of affordable housing.
Planning and Program Administration	Plan and administer funding for community development and housing activities with transparency, community involvement, and full compliance with federal regulations.

PROJECTS: AP-35 PROJECTS – 91.220(D)

INTRODUCTION

PROJECTS

Table 57 – Project Information

#	Project Name
1	Housing Services
2	Housing Programs
3	Code Enforcement
4	Homeowner Rehabilitation
5	Homebuyer Assistance
6	Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO)
7	Planning and Administration

DESCRIBE THE REASONS FOR ALLOCATION PRIORITIES AND ANY OBSTACLES TO ADDRESSING UNDERSERVED NEEDS

The City of Hampton developed PY2025 allocation priorities based on an assessment of the data presented in its 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, community input, consultation with City staff and other public agencies, and relevant other City plans and studies. Participants in the community survey selected rehabilitation of affordable rental units, senior housing, and homeowner repair assistance as the top three affordable housing needs in Hampton. To meet this need, the City will use federal funds to support the repair/renovation of existing housing and various housing services and programs administered by the HRHA.

Obstacles to addressing underserved needs include:

- Reduction of funding at the state and federal levels, which will limit the resources available to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income residents. With limited and declining resources, the City and its non-profit partners may be unable to serve all people in need of services.
- Elevated rental rates, home sales prices, and interest rates, making it harder for low- and moderate-income households to find affordable, unsubsidized rental housing or to purchase homes.
- Rising construction, land, and labor costs resulting in higher project costs.

AP-38 PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT SUMMARY INFORMATION

1	Project Name	Housing Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Needs Addressed	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Funding	CDBG: \$399,759.00
	Description	Direct project delivery costs to support CDBG & HOME activities administered by the HRHA. These funds generally include salaries for the HRHA Chief Community Development Officer, Housing Programs Manager, Housing Rehabilitation and Construction Program Specialist (3 positions), Housing Programs Assistant.
	Target Date	06/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Other: 21 households assisted
	Location Description	1 S Armistead Ave, Hampton, VA 23669
	Planned Activities	Direct project delivery costs to support CDBG & HOME activities administered by the HRHA
2	Project Name	Housing Programs
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Needs Addressed	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Funding	CDBG: \$179,507.00
	Description	Support for the Accessibility Program and Weatherization and Energy Efficiency Program.
	Target Date	06/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will	Homeowner housing rehabilitated: 9 household/housing units

	benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	1 S Armistead Ave, Hampton, VA 23669
	Planned Activities	Accessibility Program and Weatherization and Energy Efficiency Program
3	Project Name	Code Enforcement
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality Increase Economic Opportunity
	Needs Addressed	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$215,250.00
	Description	Funds to cover staff costs and direct operating expenses associated with the implementation of the Rental Inspection Program and Safe & Clean Campaign.
	Target Date	06/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Housing code enforcement/Foreclosed property care: 1,200 household housing units
	Location Description	22 Lincoln Street, 3 rd Floor, Hampton, VA 23669
	Planned Activities	Rental Inspection Program and Safe & Clean Campaign
4	Project Name	Homeowner Rehabilitation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Needs Addressed	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Funding	HOME: \$190,999.97
	Description	Program will provide funds to assist income qualified households with rehabilitation of housing.
	Target Date	06/30/2026

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner housing rehabilitated: 6 households assisted
	Location Description	1 S Armistead Ave, Hampton, VA 23669
	Planned Activities	Assistance to income qualified households with rehabilitation of housing.
5	Project Name	Homebuyer Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Needs Addressed	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Funding	HOME: \$226,145.00
	Description	Program provides down-payment and closing cost assistance to low-to-moderate income homebuyers.
	Target Date	06/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 4 households assisted
	Location Description	1 S Armistead Ave, Hampton, VA 23669
	Planned Activities	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers
6	Project Name	Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Needs Addressed	Expand and Preserve Housing Affordability, Accessibility, and Quality
	Funding	HOME: \$74,000.00
	Description	Assist Community Housing Redevelopment Organizations (CHDOs) with the acquisition, development or sponsorship of affordable housing.
	Target Date	06/30/2026

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 household/housing units
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Assist Community Housing Redevelopment Organizations (CHDOs) with the acquisition, development or sponsorship of affordable housing.
7	Project Name	Planning and Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Planning and Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning and Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$215,250.00 HOME: \$48,000.00
	Description	2025-26 CDBG and HOME Program Administration
	Target Date	06/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Other: 1 other
	Location Description	The CDBG and HOME programs will be administered from the City of Hampton offices at 22 Lincoln Street, 3 rd and 5 th Floors, Hampton, VA 23669
	Planned Activities	2025-26 CDBG and HOME Program Administration

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

While the resources will be utilized throughout the City to assist qualified households, there are select areas the City would like to provide more focus. The City of Hampton's City Council established the Hampton Housing Venture program which targets select areas for concentrated efforts of assistance. These areas were selected due to their low- and moderate-income status, age of housing, opportunity for improvement, and strategic location near economic and transportation centers. Each of the Venture areas complete an action plan that involved area stakeholders and City staff. The revitalization efforts are concentrated in order to have a more impactful result. The following areas are the Venture areas: Olde Hampton, Pasture Point, Sussex at Hampton, Old North Hampton, and Phoebus.

All Action Plan activities are intended to primarily benefit populations that have special needs and citizens with low- and moderate-income. Activities that are area-based that are area-based will continue to be directed to areas of the City in which 51% or more of the households are low- and moderate-income. The City will continue to distribute grants and other resources geographically throughout the community for a variety of other community development and housing programs.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	80%
Old North Hampton	10%
Old Hampton	10%
Pasture Point	0%
Phoebus	0%
Sussex	0%

RATIONALE FOR THE PRIORITIES FOR ALLOCATING INVESTMENTS GEOGRAPHICALLY

The City of Hampton developed the Housing Venture initiative and selected strategic areas in order to concentrate resources and develop uniquely tailored tools for a more effective outcome in each neighborhood. It should be noted that CDBG and HOME funds will not be limited to projects in only these areas of the City, but priority will be given to projects and activities that further the implementation of neighborhood plans and community-led revitalization efforts. It is intended that there is a concerted effort to focus on these areas in order to make the largest impact in the community.

AP-55 AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(G)

INTRODUCTION

Access to decent affordable housing will continue to be a priority for the City of Hampton during the 2025 program year. The City maintains a strong commitment to preserving and maintaining the existing supply of affordable housing through owner-occupied rehabilitation and repair programs, homebuyer assistance, funding for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), funding for the development of affordable housing for homeownership, and housing services such as home maintenance and financial literacy education, and housing counseling for potential homebuyers.

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	1,221
Special-Needs	0
Total	1,221

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	2
Rehab of Existing Units	15
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	17

DISCUSSION

Over the 2025 program year, the City of Hampton anticipates assisting 1,221 households through PY2025 projects. Table 60 and Table 61 reflect one-year affordable housing goals for the following PY 2025 CDBG projects: housing programs, homeowner rehabilitation, and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO).

AP-60 PUBLIC HOUSING – 91.220(H)

INTRODUCTION

The Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority (HRHA) administers housing choice vouchers (HCVs), public housing, homeownership programs, and a variety of supportive services for its residents. HUD's Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center reports a total of 261 public housing units managed by the HRHA, including the North Phoebus Townhouses and Langley Village, Old Point Townhomes and Patterson Crossing. Additionally, HRHA administers a total of 2,485 tenant-based housing choice vouchers (HCVs), 65 project based housing choice vouchers (HCVs), 377 vouchers under the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, and 322 vouchers for persons with disabilities (Mainstream, EHV, Preservation). The HRHA maintains waitlists for housing choice vouchers and public housing developments. As of May 2025, waitlists for HCVs were closed, although the waitlist for units at Langley Village and North Phoebus, Old Point and Patterson Crossing were open.

According to the HRHA's 2025 PHA Annual Plan, the housing authority has a total of 3,520 publicly supported housing units in its inventory, consisting of 261 public housing units and 3,259 housing choice vouchers (HCVs).

ACTIONS PLANNED DURING THE NEXT YEAR TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS TO PUBLIC HOUSING

ACTIONS TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS TO BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN MANAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATE IN HOMEOWNERSHIP

The HRHA uses a variety of approaches to ensure public housing residents and voucher holders have opportunities to stay informed about and involved in HRHA plans, programs, and activities. The Resident Advisory Board (RAB) is comprised of individuals who live in public housing and represent public housing residents collectively in interaction with HRHA. The RAB and HRHA staff hold monthly meetings open to all residents to share information about development and implementation of HRHA's Annual Plan, including updates on capital projects, agency policies and programs, and public housing resident needs.

HRHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program also promotes involvement by public housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders. Specifically, the program provides support services to eligible households for up to five years with the goal of increasing earned income and savings. Through the FSS program, participants have access to job training and adult education programs, job search assistance, budget and credit counseling, homeownership counseling, and other support services. As income increases, increases in rental payments by the tenant are held in an escrow account to be paid to the tenant upon program completion.

IF THE PHA IS DESIGNATED AS TROUBLED, DESCRIBE THE MANNER IN WHICH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WILL BE PROVIDED OR OTHER ASSISTANCE

HRHA is not designated as a "Troubled" based on its 2025 Annual Plan and is not designated as troubled.

AP-65 HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES – 91.220(I)

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton is an active member of the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC), which serves as the region's Continuum of Care (CoC). The goals of this strategic plan align with the goals developed as part of the CoC's planning and evaluation processes focused on homelessness in Hampton.

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

Over the next year, members of the GVPHC and other homeless housing and service providers in Hampton will continue reaching out to homeless persons, including unsheltered persons, through street outreach and emergency shelter services.

ADDRESSING THE EMERGENCY SHELTER AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING NEEDS OF HOMELESS PERSONS

The Hampton region is home to several organizations that provide emergency and transitional housing for people experiencing homelessness:

- HELP, Inc.'s A Night's Welcome Shelter is the organization's winter shelter that runs from November to March and provides a total of 100 seasonal beds. At the time of this plan's development, the shelter was housed at the Hampton Baptist Church.
- HELP, Inc.'s Emergency Shelter is the organization's emergency shelter that provides a total of 18 family beds and 10 overflow/voucher beds for people experiencing homelessness and intensive case management services. Due to space limitations, referrals to the shelter are only accepted through the Greater Hampton Roads' Housing Crisis Hotline at (757) 587-4202.

- Restoration Place at the Pineapple Inn is 3E Restoration’s emergency shelter that offers onsite intake and assessment for non-congregant hotel rooms. Designated shelter rooms are equipped with full-size refrigerators and microwaves. An onsite food pantry, kitchen, laundry facility, computers, and internet access are also provided. Guests at the shelter are offered housing stabilization services and resource coordination.
- Peninsula Rescue Mission (PRM) operates an emergency shelter for men 18+ that offers a total of 53 adult-only beds.
- Menchville House is a sixty-four-bed facility emergency housing facility for homeless families, located in the Denbigh area of Newport News on Warwick Blvd. Shelter guests are also offered program services including case management, housing assistance, financial literacy, household budgeting & maintenance, healthcare assistance, employment assistance, and children’s activities.
- LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc. PORT Emergency Winter Shelter that hosts individuals in need from November to March. The shelter moves to a different church every week and also has a registered nurse onsite to attend to minor injuries, provide health assessments, and provide referrals if needed.

HELPING HOMELESS PERSONS (ESPECIALLY CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES, FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, VETERANS AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH) MAKE THE TRANSITION TO PERMANENT HOUSING AND INDEPENDENT LIVING, INCLUDING SHORTENING THE PERIOD OF TIME THAT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS, FACILITATING ACCESS FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING UNITS, AND PREVENTING INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WHO WERE RECENTLY HOMELESS FROM BECOMING HOMELESS AGAIN

The City of Hampton has several organizations that provide transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness. These include 3E Restoration, LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc., the Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board, and Williamsburg House of Mercy. The City of Hampton will allocate CDBG grant funds over the next five years to assist in the development of permanent affordable housing. Additional housing units constructed with City support will expand the housing options available to residents leaving the transitional housing and emergency shelter program discussed above, potentially shortening the period of time that they experience homelessness.

The City will also continue to support the CoC, members of which provide supportive services and housing search assistance for individuals and families consistent with a Housing First approach. Through the CoC, the City will fund organizations that provide case management and housing navigation services to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness transition to permanent housing and prevent returns to homelessness. Finally, the City will take steps to implement the strategies in its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, which includes strategies to support housing affordability in the city.

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

Over the next year, housing and service providers in the City of Hampton will continue to work together to prevent homelessness in populations who are vulnerable to or at risk of homelessness. Organizations that provide homelessness prevention services in the area include HELP, Inc., Hampton Roads Community Action Program, and LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc. These organizations provide support to low-income populations that may be at-risk of becoming homeless through health services, food access, and case management/housing assistance.

In 2025

AP-75 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(J)

INTRODUCTION:

Housing market data and stakeholder input both indicate a tight housing market in Hampton, with increasing rents and limited opportunities for first-time homebuyers. While the market depends largely on the private sector to provide housing, there are roles the City and others can play through policy and regulation that may encourage greater private investment in new housing development in Hampton.

The City of Hampton's 2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice identified several factors that contribute to barriers to fair housing, including:

- Disparities in labor market engagement, median household income, and educational attainment by race/ethnicity and geography
- Lack of access to quality community facilities, infrastructure, and services in areas of concentrated poverty
- Continued need for neighborhood reinvestment in parts of central, south, and west Hampton
- Older housing units in need of rehabilitation and repair
- Lack of variety in housing types

Participants in the Consolidated Plan process identified similar negative effects of policies and practices on residential investment, such as limited funding for the development of affordable housing. In addition to these public-sector barriers, the private market can also create barriers. For example, some landlords may refuse to rent units to households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers, families with children, or tenants with therapy/service pets. These practices reduce the affordability of existing units in the private housing stock and create barriers to obtaining affordable housing. City initiatives such as the Homeowner Rehabilitation and Homeownership Programs, Model Block, Critical Repair Program, Infill Housing Plan Books, and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) policy collectively support the development and preservation of affordable units, expand housing choices, and promote housing opportunity.

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 of Hampton will address barriers to affordable housing by implementing the actions detailed in its Fair Housing Assessment related to the impediment of a limited supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households, including:

- Explore ways to partner with and fund community organizations that have implemented workforce development and employment programs in areas of the city with the lowest levels of educational attainment and labor force participation and the highest levels of unemployment.
- Consider and adopt amendments to the City's zoning code and map that could support development of 'missing middle' and multifamily housing types, such as upzoning single-family zones to allow duplexes and triplexes.

- Consider partnering with Community Land Trusts to support the development of permanently affordable housing options.
- For developers proposing LIHTC projects in the city, particularly when located in census tracts outside of the central city, work with them to increase the competitiveness of their applications through letters of support, provision of data and information, gap financing, and other assistance.
-

AP-85 OTHER ACTIONS – 91.220(K)

INTRODUCTION:

This section details the City of Hampton’s actions planned to ensure safe and affordable housing for its residents, along with plans to meet underserved needs, reduce poverty, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private sector housing and community development agencies.

ACTIONS PLANNED TO ADDRESS OBSTACLES TO MEETING UNDERSERVED NEEDS

The City of Hampton plays an active role in the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium, a regional body comprised of six separate political jurisdictions working to prevent homelessness on the Virginia Peninsula. The GVPHC prioritizes a ‘housing first’ model in coordinating funding for housing and services.

The City will also provide funding for the following to address underserved needs:

- Housing programs, including wheelchair ramps, accessibility items, and weatherization and energy efficiency programs
- Housing services, including home maintenance, financial literacy and related information and education services in addition to housing counseling for potential homebuyers
- Homeowner housing rehabilitation
- Homebuyer assistance
- Code enforcement
- Assistance for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) with the acquisition, development or sponsorship of affordable housing.

ACTIONS PLANNED TO FOSTER AND MAINTAIN AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The City of Hampton will fund multiple programs to foster housing affordability, including continuing to use CDBG and HOME funds to support housing programs, housing services, homeowner housing rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, code enforcement and assistance for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) with the acquisition, development or sponsorship of affordable housing. In addition to specific programs designed to foster and maintain affordable housing, the City will review its zoning ordinances for prospective barriers to affordable housing development and make amendments as needed. The City is also currently in the process of developing an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. As a result of this study, the City will undertake additional approaches to fostering fair and affordable housing.

ACTIONS PLANNED TO REDUCE LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

The City of Hampton integrates Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements into housing policies and procedures by following HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in all of the City's federally funded affordable housing development activities. Over the next year, the City of Hampton will continue to conduct lead-based paint inspections and, if a hazard is found, remediation. These actions will both reduce lead exposure risk and help to maintain the city's older, lower and moderately priced housing. Any housing rehabilitation activities conducted using CDBG or HOME funds will continue to monitor closely for any potential lead exposure.

ACTIONS PLANNED TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF POVERTY-LEVEL FAMILIES

Over the 2025 program year, the City of Hampton will continue to collaborate with the Continuum of Care to coordinate with homeless, housing, and service providers. Homeless service providers will continue to offer job search and resume assistance and connections to workforce development opportunities, as well as emergency shelter, transitional housing, and services such as food, clothing, and childcare. The City will continue to use CDBG and HOME funding to provide housing and services to reduce poverty, including the programs detailed above. A focus on the development of affordable housing with access to public transit will also help low-income families access more employment opportunities, while lowering transportation and housing costs.

ACTIONS PLANNED TO DEVELOP INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The City of Hampton has developed a robust administrative structure to manage its CDBG and HOME funds. The City's Community Development Department offers seminars for potential subrecipients to learn more about the CDBG and HOME programs. In addition to working with organizations, the City's citizen participation process is designed to make engaged and informed citizens another vital part of the institutional structure. The City's neighborhood and master planning efforts support residents in engaging in collaborative processes focused on economic, social, and environmental issues that shape quality of life in the city. City plans focused on affordable housing, homelessness, and public services provide overarching goals and frameworks for collaboration among agencies and the use of federal, state, local, and other funding.

ACTIONS PLANNED TO ENHANCE COORDINATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

The City of Hampton will work to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies by working to implement the strategies detailed in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, including addressing the gaps in the institutional and service delivery systems discussed in section SP-40 of this plan.

The City will continue to play an active role in the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium, which supports collaboration among organizations and agencies across six political jurisdictions in managing funding for housing and services to support residents experiencing homelessness.

Public housing in Hampton is managed by the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA). The HRHA will continue to partner with area agencies and organizations to offer opportunities for residents.

AP-90 PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS – 91.220(L)(1,2,4)

INTRODUCTION:

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.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (CDBG) REFERENCE 24 CFR 91.220(L)(1)

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.	70%

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (HOME) REFERENCE 24 CFR 91.220(L)(2)

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

The City does not intend to use HOME funds for other forms of investment beyond those identified in Section 92.205.

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

In Hampton, enforcement of the homebuyer provisions contained in the HOME regulations (92.254) will be accomplished through deed restrictions. The deed restrictions ensure, for a period of five (5) to fifteen (15) years (depends on the program), that the initial buyer retains the property as their principal residence and conveys the

property only to another low-income subsequent purchaser with affordable payments for use as a principal residence. Affordable payments for a subsequent purchaser will be achieved if the monthly payment for principal, interest, property taxes and insurance do not exceed 30% of the gross monthly income of a family with an annual income that is 80% of the area median income, adjusted for family size. In the event that this deed covenant is violated, the HOME loan will become due and payable. Thus, the homeowner may elect not to sell the HOME-assisted property to a low-income buyer with affordable payments so long as the remaining HOME subsidy is repaid in full upon sale of the property. The deed restrictions will include a provision for a right of first refusal by the HRHA which will assist in ensuring compliance with other HOME provisions.

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

It is expected that the sales price to a subsequent buyer will equal the fair market value of the property thereby providing the original owner with a “fair return on investment” including any improvements. Since future appreciation of real estate cannot be projected, the HRHA will consider reducing the outstanding HOME lien in certain situations. Such considerations will be given in cases where the property’s fair market value at the time of the sale is not sufficient to pay the balance of the initial HOME funded mortgage and any other mortgages required for the initial purchase of the home

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:

Not applicable. The City does not anticipate using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds.

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

Not applicable.

6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

Not applicable.

7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Not applicable.