

CITY OF HAMPTON

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2021-2025

06|13|2020

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CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2021-2025

Community Development Block Grant
HOME Investment Partnership Program

Adopted XXX, 2020

Prepared by Kimley-Horn

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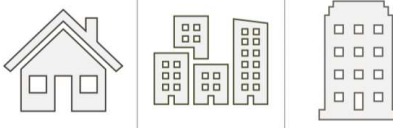
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5 YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Regulation Citation(s): (91.200(c), 91.220(b))

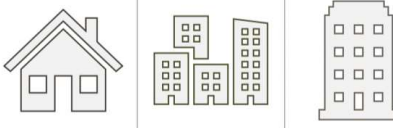
INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton (the City) is an entitlement city for Community and Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME funds. The required Consolidated Plan (the Plan) is a five-year projection plan intended for the City to describe how they will utilize the funds provided to them. The Consolidated Plan incorporates citizen participation, data analysis, and institutional knowledge to determine the community needs and priorities which ultimately result in the goals of the five-year plan and specific activities for each Annual Action Plan. The purpose of the Annual Action Plan is to specifically describe the activities for that year and how those activities will help accomplish the goals set forth in the Consolidated Plan. The grant funds are used to accomplish the Consolidated Plan goals.

Summary of Objectives and Outcomes

The Consolidated Plan planning process consists of many data collection opportunities. The first step in the planning process is the Citizen Participation Plan which encourages the citizens of Hampton to be involved in the goal planning and describe their thoughts on what the community needs. In addition to the Citizen Participation Plan, the Consolidated Plan includes a data driven needs assessment including Hampton's Housing Needs, Disproportionate Needs, Public Housing Needs, Homeless Needs, and Non-Homeless Needs. A market analysis including cost of housing, condition of housing, public and homeless housing, special needs housing, and barriers to affordable housing. This needs assessment and market analysis is important to the Consolidated Plan, it complements the citizen's input. The City is able to take the citizen input, the needs assessment, and the market analysis and combine the themes and come up with priority needs, goals, and activities for the Strategic and Action Plans within the Consolidated Plan.

Throughout this Consolidated Plan process, the City has determined the provision and maintenance of quality affordable housing for low income individuals, families, and seniors remains a high priority and a significant challenge. In addition, improved access to senior services, increased code enforcement, and continued economic growth were found to be priority needs. These priority needs helped determine the goals and activities in the Strategic and Action Plans.



Evaluation of Past Performance

The 2018-2019 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) describes the evaluation of the previous year's performance and accomplishments. Through the completed Action Plan activities, the City was able to address all goals listed in the Strategic Plan with a 100% completion rate.

Summary of the Citizen Participation and Consultation Process

The citizen participation and consultation process thoroughly involved key stakeholders in the community as well as many interested citizens. The citizen participation process followed the City of Hampton's Citizen Participation Plan. There were four citizen input sessions in addition to an online survey disseminated to the public. Key housing stakeholders were interviewed during the consultation process.

Summary of Public Comments

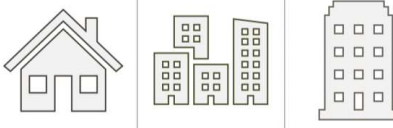
Throughout the Citizen Participation Plan for this Consolidated Plan, many citizens provided comments regarding the needs of the community. The majority of the comments were received during the individual citizen inputs sessions held in various location throughout the City. Common themes were evident throughout the input sessions. The main topics of concern were the need for more affordable senior housing close to services and senior services including disability assistance. In addition, the public expressed concerns about keeping the housing affordable in Hampton especially considering the perceived amount of market rate apartments currently under construction. Homeowner rehabilitation assistance was also important topic discussed at the input sessions. It appears that Hampton citizens would appreciate more rehabilitation assistance programs including senior accessibility rehabilitation options.

Summary of Comments Not Accepted

No other comments were received other than comments not relevant to the Consolidated Plan. Those comments were usually focused around tax decreases and senior tax exemptions. The citizens were concerned with having fixed incomes and their taxes increasing, they may not be able to affordable their homes with increased taxes.

Summary

This Consolidated Plan was developed using citizen, stakeholder, and the City's input. Because this participatory process was utilized in the development of this plan, the priority needs, goals, and activities will certainly benefit the low to moderate income families and individuals in the City. In addition, it should be noted, the drafting of this Consolidated Plan occurred during the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Considering the unique circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 Pandemic, amendments to the Plan may be required to be able to respond to changing community needs during the program year.



THE PROCESS

PR-05 LEAD AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

Regulation Citation(s): 24 CFR 91.200(b), 91.300(b)

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

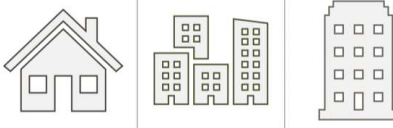
The Community Development Department of the City of Hampton will continue to be the lead agency for the Plan. The Department is responsible for contracting, administrating and allocating funds, organizing, and producing the Plan. In addition, the Department coordinated with stakeholders throughout Consolidated Plan process.

The Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) is a subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. HRHA contracts with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to be responsible for two major housing programs: They own and operate three public housing apartment complexes and manage over 2,000 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. In addition, HRHA also owns and/or manages over 400 non-public housing units across the City. The City has contracted with HRHA to be a subrecipient of funds for both the HOME and CDBG Program; an ongoing partnership which is proving to be successful.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The Community Development Department of the City of Hampton is the administrator for the Consolidated Plan. The primary contact with the Department is the following:

Jonathan McBride
Division Manager, Housing & Neighborhood Services
Community Development Department
City of Hampton
22 Lincoln Street, Hampton, VA 23669
jmcbride@hampton.gov
757-727-6140



PR-10 CONSULTATION

Regulation Citation: 24 CFR 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.215(l), 91.300(b), 91.315(l)

INTRODUCTION

The planning process for the public participation and consultation sections of the City of Hampton 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan focused on involving as many stakeholders as possible. The Community Development Department of the City of Hampton developed a robust program to reach the stakeholders including an online survey.

There were four public input sessions scattered throughout the City at different times of the day. The purpose of this was to reach as many of the residents as possible by making the locations and times more accessible to all citizens. The input sessions were highly advertised including the local news, City Council meetings, and flyers handed out at public events. In total, there were approximately 45 people who participated in the citizen input sessions as part of the Citizen Participation Plan.

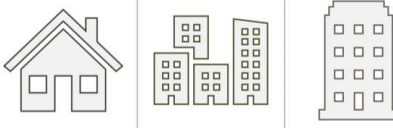
Throughout the planning process, there were numerous public briefings at City Council to discuss the Consolidated Plan, the progress of the Plan, and the review of the final plan. There were ample opportunities for the public to add input to the Plan throughout the process.

In addition to the public sessions, there were individual key stakeholder interviews. The entities were identified by the Community Development Department as key stakeholders considering their level of involvement in the community and housing issues in Hampton. These individual interviews were with the local housing non-profits such as the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority, Habitat for Humanity, as well as the local Continuum of Care.

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

The Community Development Department of the City of Hampton will continue to coordinate with the local housing agencies to leverage the CDBG and HOME resources. The Department works closely with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) to administer the funds. The HRHA works with local builders and contractors to rehabilitate the acquired properties as well as through the individual homeowner rehabilitation program. The HRHA's goals are to enhance the quality of life for those in need and revitalize communities.

In addition, the Department works with the Department of Human Services for the City of Hampton who is designated as the City's Continuum of Care to address the area's homelessness needs.

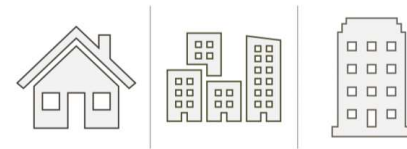


Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.

Currently, the City of Hampton is the lead agency for the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC). The GVPHC is a regional group of organizations whose focus is to provide services and resources to the most vulnerable households and individuals covering the following jurisdictions; Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County. This regional body focuses on preventing homelessness. Their mission is to “develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive continuum of care for citizens at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness.” The GVPHC provides the annual Point in Time Count for the participating jurisdictions and is the official Continuum of Care for the Virginia Peninsula (GVPCCC). The GVPHC case managers processed 378 cases in 2018 with a total of 221 housing placements.

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.

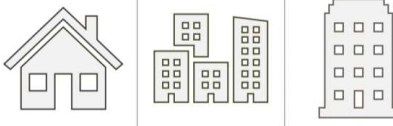
The City of Hampton does not receive Emergency Service Grant (ESG) funds from HUD. The Continuum of Care for the Greater Virginia Peninsula does receive State and Federal funds to assist those in need. The City of Hampton’s Department of Human Services is the lead agency for the Continuum of Care. Through the Citizen Participation process of this Consolidated Plan, the Department of Human Services was interviewed regarding the needs of the community. It was evident they are working hard to provide services to Hampton’s most vulnerable populations. Human Services is the lead agency while the local Planning Council is responsible for facilitation and coordination of the Continuum of Care and they administer the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The HMIS is a database system to collect data from service provider agencies licensed to utilize the database.



PARTICIPATING AGENCIES, GROUPS, AND ORGANIZATIONS

Table 2-Participating Agencies for Consultation Process

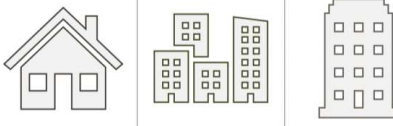
Agency/Group/Organization Type	Mayor’s Committee for People with Disabilities
What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Senior Housing, Low-Income Housing Needs, Accessible Housing Needs, Special Needs Children Services, Parks for Children, Affordable Housing in the Area, Safe Locations for Affordable Housing, Housing Rehabilitation, Economic Growth Potentials, Homeless Shelters, and Support for Substance Abuse
Briefly describe how the agency/group/organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Community Development Department identified the Committee as a stakeholder and requested to be added to the Committee’s agenda to incorporate the input session. The input from this session was valuable in solidifying the need for more low-income accessible housing.
Agency/Group/Organization Type	Habitat Peninsula Great Williamsburg
What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Housing, Market Analysis, and Sub-Standard Housing/Rehabilitation
Briefly describe how the agency/group/organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Community Development Department determined Habitat as a stakeholder and requested the meeting. Habitat is Hampton’s CHDO recipient for the HOME funds. This session clarified the benefit of the Habitat program and their need for continued support.
Agency/Group/Organization Type	City of Hampton’s Department of Human Services/ Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium
What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless, Homeless Needs - Families with children, Homelessness Needs – Veterans, Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth, Homelessness Strategy
Briefly describe how the agency/group/organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Community Development Department determined the group as a stakeholder and requested the meeting. This interview clarified their role in homelessness in Hampton as well as their current programs and which areas are deficient.
Agency/Group/Organization Type	Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority
What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Housing, Public Housing, Market Analysis, and Sub-Standard Housing/Rehabilitation
Briefly describe how the agency/group/organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority is contracted with the City of Hampton to carry out the majority of the housing activities funded by their CDBG and HOME funds. This interview session was effective in communicating the HRHA’s many programs and which need more resources.



Identify any agency types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting.

Due to the number of non-profit organizations and other stakeholder groups in the Hampton area there may have been a few groups that were not directly consulted in this process. The community input sessions were highly advertised on the City’s website, newspaper, and the local news. The citizen input sessions were hosted in various parts of the City and at different times of the day to reach as many people as possible. The average session included eight to ten people. One session was held in the evening Downtown with expectations of a large turnout but unfortunately it was raining that evening and approximately eight people were in attendance. In addition, an online survey was created and disseminated for a broader audience but at the time of finishing up the Plan, no one has submitted a survey response.

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OTHER LOCAL/REGIONAL/STATE/FEDERAL PLANNING EFFORTS

Through this process, the City of Hampton’s Department of Human Services which is the lead agency for the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) was identified as a stakeholder. The GVPHC is a regional group of organizations whose focus is to provide services and resources to the most vulnerable households and individuals covering the following jurisdictions; Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County. This regional body focuses on preventing homelessness. Their mission is to “develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive continuum of care for citizens at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness.” The GVPHC provides the annual Point in Time Count for the participating jurisdictions and is the official Continuum of Care for the Virginia Peninsula (GVPCCC).

The City of Hampton is a member of the Hampton Roads Housing Consortium (HRHC). The HRHC is composed of members from the Hampton Roads area who are in local municipalities, housing authorities, real estate leading companies, non-profit housing organizations, and emergency shelter organizations. The members of this group connect individuals with housing related issues to the correct state, local, or federal entity for services.

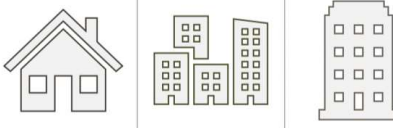
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Table 3 – Other Local / Regional / Federal Planning Efforts

Name of Plan	Continuum of Care for the Virginia Peninsula (GVPCCC)
Lead Organization	The City of Hampton’s Department of Human Services is the lead agency for the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC)
How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?	The City of Hampton’s Department of Human Services, which manages the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC), focuses on Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs. These services overlap the affordable housing goals in the Strategic Plan.
Name of Plan	Hampton Roads Housing Consortium (HRHC)
Lead Organization	Hampton Roads Planning District Commission
How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?	The City of Hampton is a member of the Consortium to stay involved with the area’s housing needs and share ideas and solutions for housing problems with other agencies. This group meets monthly to discuss the region’s housing needs such as affordability and fair housing issues.





Describe the means of cooperation and coordination among the state and any units of general local government in the metropolitan area in the implementation of its Consolidated Plan (91.215(l)).

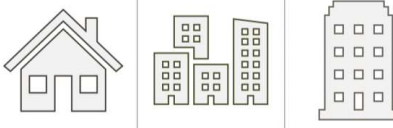
The City of Hampton's Community Development Department endeavors to manage the many various housing and community entities in the area to ensure coordination in services for those who require assistance. Throughout the Consolidated Plan process, the Community Development Department worked with numerous non-profit groups to ensure the Plan accomplishes the goals that are set forth. The Department is responsible for developing the Consolidated Plan, updating the Annual Action Plans, and providing the CAPER to HUD annually.

Internally, the Department coordinates with the Property Maintenance and Zoning Enforcement Division of the Community Development Department to administer the Rental Inspections ordinance (Ordinance 13-0020) which is designed to ensure the safe, decent, and sanitary living conditions.

The Department contracts with the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority to focus the CDBG funds and HOME funds in targeted communities and targeted needed groups. This partnership focuses on housing acquisition, clearance, rehabilitation, targeted infrastructure improvements, housing programs, Section 3 trainings, and neighborhood redevelopment.

The Department coordinates with GVPHC that receive funds from HUD and the Commonwealth of Virginia for housing services such as Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs.

In addition, the Community Development Department is a member of the Hampton Roads Fair Housing Forum which is a regional coalition of area communities who focus on fair housing in the region.



PR-15 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Regulation Citation(s): 24 CFR 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c), 91.215(l), 91.300(c), 91.315(l), 91.401, 91.415

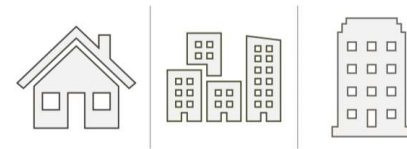
SUMMARIZE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCESS AND HOW IT IMPACTED GOAL-SETTING

The Housing and Neighborhood Services Division of the Community Development Department of the City of Hampton coordinated the Citizen Participation process for the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan process. The City of Hampton currently follows their existing Citizens Participation Plan (CPP) which was adopted in 1997. This participation plan parallels HUD's citizen participation process requirements.

In accordance with the CPP, numerous public input sessions and stakeholder interviews were conducted throughout the process. The citizen input sessions were advertised in the newspaper, on the City's website, and discussed on the City's local news station. Notices of the meetings were also posted at local libraries, government offices (such as the Community Development Office), and events in the community. Three citizen input sessions were held in various locations and time frames to attempt to reach as many citizens as possible. A presentation was conducted in conjunction with the Mayor's Committee on Disabilities regularly scheduled meeting that can be characterized as a fourth citizen input session for the Plan.

In addition to the public input sessions, an online survey was distributed to gather input from citizens. The survey was distributed via the City's website, emailed out to known stakeholders and groups, as well as paper copies distributed at local libraries, government offices (such as the Community Development Office), and events in the community.

Individual stakeholder interviews were conducted with identified groups. These interviews focused on the stakeholder's role in housing in the community and their thoughts on the needs of the community regarding housing.



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION OUTREACH TABLE

Table 4-Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons
Public Meeting on February 11, 2020 from 6:30-8:00pm at the Ruppert Sargent Building	All interested citizens and stakeholders including: community leaders, residents, minorities, persons with disabilities, seniors, those in need	There were eight individuals who were in attendance and a few of those were Olde Hampton Neighborhood leaders.	The discussion focused on code enforcement, accessible rehabilitation for seniors, housing for seniors and disabled, rental assistance, food assistance, ditches, curbing, lighting, and sidewalks, public safety officers, and attract businesses to neighborhoods.	Keeping taxes lower was discussed
Public Meeting on February 12, 2020 from 10:30-12:00pm at the Hampton Senior Center	All interested citizens and stakeholders including: community leaders, residents, minorities, persons with disabilities, seniors, those in need	There were eight individuals who were in attendance; mostly seniors from the center	The discussion focused on affordable homeownership, financing options for those in need, more affordable housing options, quality sidewalk, safety including lighting and reflective paint in the streets, senior housing repair/demo/build, grant programs for rehabilitation/weatherization, need accessible parking, senior jobs, encourage reuse/redevelop of vacant props for businesses, and right of way maintenance.	Keeping taxes lower was discussed
Public Meeting on February 13, 2020 from 10:00-11:30am at the YH Thomas Community Center	All interested citizens and stakeholders including: community leaders, residents, minorities, persons with disabilities, seniors, those in need	There were thirteen individuals who were in attendance	Discussions surrounded around the need for a balance of affordable housing with market rate, focused approach to revitalization, encourage homeownership, assistance for seniors, financing options for rehabilitations, senior housing repairs, senior services/programs, affordable housing for new buyers, property and rental maintenance, economic growth opportunities/jobs for residents, eviction prevention, and shortage for disabled housing.	Keeping taxes lower for seniors was discussed
Public Meeting on February 13, 2020 from 3:00-4:00pm at the Mayor's Committee on Disabilities regularly scheduled meeting	All interested citizens and stakeholders including: community leaders, residents, minorities, persons with disabilities, seniors, those in need	The Mayor's Committee on Disabilities is composed of numerous members from various stakeholder groups. There were approximately 20 people in attendance of this meeting.	The discussion focused on the need for low-income housing, accessible rehabilitations, special needs children services, parks for children, affordable housing in the area, safe locations for affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, economic growth potentials, homeless shelters, and support for substance abuse.	Keeping taxes lower for seniors was discussed
Newspaper	All interested citizens and stakeholders	There were no written comments received.		
Survey	All interested citizens and stakeholders	At the time of the document draft, there have not been any survey responses.	At the time of drafting the Plan, no surveys were submitted.	



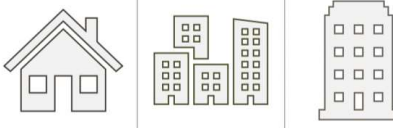
NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

The Needs Assessment section of the Plan contains a number of sections all describing the various needs of the many population categories who live in Hampton. The NA-10 Housing Need Assessment section is comprised of several complex tables which tells the story of the many housing problems broken down into various categories such as income and tenure (renters vs owners). Sections NA-15, NA-20, NA-25, and NA-30 all focus on housing problems and the populations in Hampton who have a disproportionately greater need than the other populations. The NA-35 Public Housing section provides the demographics of those utilizing Hampton’s public housing options. The NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment discusses the condition of Hampton’s homelessness population. The NA-45 Non-Homelessness Special Needs Assessment focuses on the needs of those who are considered special needs such as elderly and those with a disability. The NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs section discusses the non-housing needs of the community such as public facilities and infrastructure.

DRAFT



NA-10 HOUSING NEED ASSESSMENT

Regulation Citation: 24 CFR 91.205(a, b, c), 91.305(a, b, c), 91.405

OVERVIEW

The Plan must provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's estimated housing needs projected for the Plan's duration. This section includes pre-populated data tables that describe levels of housing need by income range, family type, and type of housing problems.

Housing problems, in this context, include the following:

- Lack of a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.
- Cost burdened: A housing cost burden of more than 30 percent of the household income. Cost burden is the fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and utilities.
- Overcrowded: Overcrowded is defined as more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING NEEDS

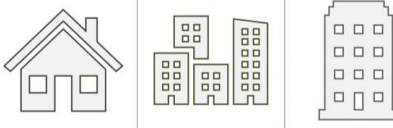
There are more small family households in the lowest income brackets than all other household types. There are almost 3,000 small family households in the 0-30% HAMFI category. This category is considered extremely low income. In addition, there are almost 2,000 households with one or more children 6 years old or younger in the 0-30% HAMFI category as well.

According to the data in Table 8-Housing Problems below, renters in Hampton have a higher number of housing problems than homeowners. There are 5,659 renters who are spending more than 50% of their income on housing and 3,205 homeowners who are spending more than 50% of their income on housing. This is a total of 8,864 of Hampton's 52,940 households spending more than 50% of their income on housing.

There is a total of 8,040 renters with one or more housing problem and 3,390 homeowners with one or more housing problem. There is a total of 11,430 of Hampton's 52,940 households who are experiencing a housing need.

Summary of Housing Needs

The City of Hampton needs more quality affordable housing options. In addition, Hampton's aging citizens need accessible affordable housing. Based on the statistics below, there are many people in Hampton who are paying more for housing than their income can support. The City plans to continue their work with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority rehabilitating homes



with the Curb Appeal Grants and the Weatherization rehabilitation program. These programs help existing homeowners keep their homes affordable. In addition, the City plans to continue to use the HOME funds to construct new quality affordable housing for new homeowners. Funds from the CDBG allocation will also continue to support housing programs such as new homeowner assistance programs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 5-Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	137,436	137,080	-0%
Households	54,561	52,940	-3%
Median Income	\$48,122.00	\$49,190.00	2%

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

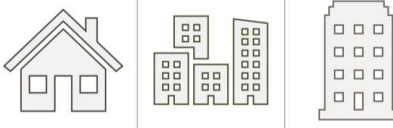
The table below indicates the 2018 U.S. Census Quick Facts demographic approximations. It is understood that due to the miscount in the population numbers from the 2000 Census count, population numbers are not quite accurate but should be more accurate in the 2020 Census currently being counted.

Table 6-Most Recent Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Previous Consolidated Plan Most Recent Year (2011)	2018 Census Approximations
Population	138,148	134,313
Households	52,667	53,700
Median Income	\$51,083	\$54,550

Data Source: U.S. Census Quick Facts

Based on the U.S. Census’ 2018 approximations, compared to the City of Hampton’s previous Consolidated Plan, the number of households and the median income have increased in the City.



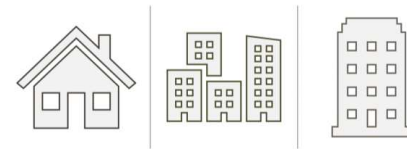
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

The table below describes the number of households compared to their income. HAMFI is the abbreviation for HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. The table indicates there are 7,650 total households in Hampton whose income is 0-30% of the area median family income. These households are considered extremely low income. The next column shows households whose income is greater than 30%-50% of the area median income; these households are considered very low income. The greater than 50%-80% of area median income are still considered low income households. Anything over 80% of area median income are not considered low income.

Table 7-Total Households Table (2011-2015)

	0-30% HAMFI	>30- 50% HAMFI	>50- 80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	7,650	7,490	9,870	5,855	22,070
Small Family Households	2,995	2,945	3,890	2,345	11,200
Large Family Households	460	335	495	505	1,415
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,290	1,300	1,995	1,225	4,795
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	915	1,300	1,180	495	1,790
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,850	1,229	1,850	885	1,660

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)



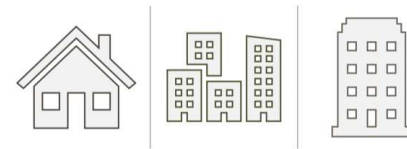
HOUSING PROBLEMS

This table displays the number of households with housing problems. Problems in the table are listed from most severe (at the top of the table) to least severe. If households have more than one of these problems, they are included in the count of households with the most severe housing problem. For example, if a household is both cost-burdened and lives in substandard housing, they would be counted in the category of households living in substandard housing. Each housing problem is detailed by tenure and HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI).

Table 8-Housing Problems

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Number of Households										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	25	60	15	4	104	4	20	0	10	34
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	865	610	400	100	1,975	0	0	0	4	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	165	10	75	40	290	65	0	45	45	155
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,100	2,085	470	4	5,659	1,135	1,135	780	155	3,205
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	415	1,470	2,515	540	4,940	405	630	1,630	1,075	3,740
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	390	0	0	0	390	300	0	0	0	300

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)



HOUSING PROBLEMS 2

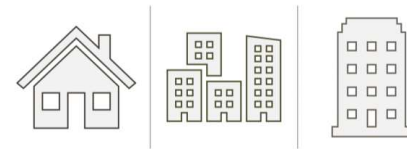
This table displays the number of households with no housing problems, one or more housing problems, and negative income by tenure and HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). This table aggregates the data from the previous table, showing the total number of households that have any housing problem.

Table 9-Housing Problems Table 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	4,160	2,770	965	145	8,040	1,205	1,150	820	215	3,390
Having none of four housing problems	990	1,865	4,135	2,265	9,255	605	1,705	3,950	3,230	9,490
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	390	0	0	0	390	300	0	0	0	300

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)





COST BURDEN >30% AND >50%

These two tables display the number of households with housing cost burdens more than 30% and 50%, respectively, by household type, tenancy, and household income (expressed as a percentage of Area Median Income (AMI)).

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

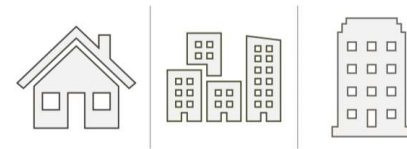
	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Number of Households								
Small Related	2,035	1,900	1,480	5,415	410	585	935	1,930
Large Related	280	155	150	585	85	80	69	234
Elderly	735	725	315	1,775	780	800	855	2,435
Other	1,405	1,350	1,230	3,985	325	305	550	1,180
Total need by income	4,455	4,130	3,175	11,760	1,600	1,770	2,409	5,779

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Table 11 – 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	1,865	935	250	3,050	330	390	400	1,120
Large Related	250	45	0	295	85	45	4	134
Elderly	530	340	35	905	510	480	260	1,250
Other	1,300	1,000	190	2,490	260	225	120	605
Total need by income	3,945	2,320	475	6,740	1,185	1,140	784	3,109

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)



CROWDING (MORE THAN ONE PERSON PER ROOM)

This table displays the number of households that are overcrowded, defined as households with more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. The data is displayed by household type, tenancy, and household income (expressed as a percentage of Area Median Income (AMI)).

Table 12-Crowding Information

	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	870	535	385	140	1,930	55	0	4	10	69
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	55	60	0	115	4	0	35	39	78
Other, non-family households	160	30	40	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,030	620	485	140	2,275	59	0	39	49	147

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)





HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN PRESENT

This table displays the number of households that include children under the age of 18 by tenancy and household income (expressed as a percentage of Area Median Income (AMI)). The table is required by HUD to be included but this data set is not gathered by the Census or local groups. The Census surveys households with children of the householder under 18 years. There are 11,713 in Hampton according to the 2018 ACS estimates.

Table 13 - Households with Children Present

	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*								

* An alternative data source was not available to collect this information

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVES

What are the most common housing problems?

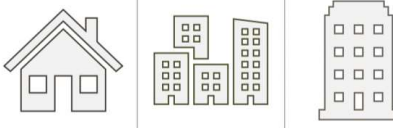
The most common housing problem for renters is cost burdened of 50% or more AMI with 5,656 households. The second most common housing problem for renters is cost burdened of 30% of AMI or more with 4,940 households. For owners, the most common housing problems are the same as renters with the exception there are more owners who are cost burdened by 30% or more.

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

The largest population who are cost burdened greater than 30% are small related families who rent. The population with the lowest AMI (0-30% AMI) have the largest number of households with one or more of the four housing problems.

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.

According to the 2019 Point in Time Count (provided by the GVPHC), there are approximately 10 homeless families in Hampton; none of which are chronically homeless. The Greater Virginia Peninsula Homeless Consortium (GVPHC) considers homeless children an urgent priority. The GVPHC tries every avenue to get known homeless children into a program to avoid homelessness. These children need a clean and safe place to live.



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 GVPHC does not track those who are at risk of homelessness. The GVPHC conducts the Point in Time Count annually in January.

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

Strong predictors of patterns of homelessness include demographic and socio-economic profiles. Throughout the City, there are many families and individuals who are living paycheck to paycheck and could become homeless. Medical expenses, reduced hours of employment, and evictions also contribute to the challenges of finding and maintaining an affordable place to live.

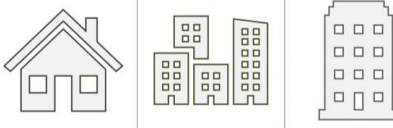
Families with children and low-income individuals or families will always need affordable housing. Housing assistance is often not enough. In many cases the elderly live on a fixed income, as do many disabled persons, and those with very-low and extremely-low income. The rising cost of housing and utilities make matters worse. Public housing assistance and housing choice vouchers help to make the cost of living more affordable, but not without a struggle to many.

Much of the lower cost housing in Hampton includes older homes that have deterioration and maintenance issues. This leads to a high cost of repairs or individuals and families living in conditions with leaky roofs, incomplete plumbing or HVAC, and potentially other structural damage.

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

The average size of rental and owner-occupied housing in the City of Hampton is 2.4 persons per household. In 2018, 15.4% of residents are below the poverty line. 26% of children under the age of 18 were in poverty, while 13% of people 65 years and older were in poverty. Newport News is similar to Hampton with 15.2% of residents below the poverty line and 22% of children under the age of 18 were in poverty. Norfolk is slightly higher than Hampton and Newport News with 19.7% of residents below the poverty line and 28% of children under the age of 18 were in poverty.

The Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA) is a subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. HRHA contracts with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to be responsible for two major housing programs: They own and operate three public housing apartment complexes and manage over 2,000 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. In addition, HRHA also owns and/or manages over 400 non-public housing units across the City of Hampton. The City of Hampton has contracted with HRHA to be a subrecipient of funds for both the HOME and CDBG Program.



Currently, the Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher waiting list is closed and not expected to open in the near future. In addition, the current wait time for public housing ranges from 2-48 months depending on the family needs. There are approximately 5,493 households on the Section 8 waiting list (962 reside in Hampton) and 411 on the public housing waiting list.

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

The City of Hampton has a non-institutionalized civilian population of 128,424 persons; of that 16.4% reported a disability. The non-institutionalized population statistic does not take into account individuals who are incarcerated, in the military, nursing homes, and psychiatric hospitals. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age – from 10.4% of people under the age of 18 years old, to 25.1% of people 18 – 64 years old, and to 85.4% over the age of 65. The largest population of disabled persons in need is over the age of 75 with 51.4% reporting a disability. This can cause a strain on the healthcare industry and also affects people with fixed income in terms of medical expenses.

The 2019 Point in Time Count (PIC), from the GVPHC, indicated there were twenty-three (23) unsheltered persons in adult only households and sixteen (16) chronically homeless individuals. In addition, the PIC indicated there were 12 adults fleeing a domestic violence situation. There are many programs, as listed later in the Strategic Plan, that are available to these special need populations in Hampton.



NA-15 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING PROBLEMS

Regulation Citation(s): 24 CFR 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), 91.405

OVERVIEW

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group, at a given income level, experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than all of the members of the income level. For example, assume that 60% of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need. Per the regulations at 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. Although the purpose of these tables is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category, the data also provide information for the jurisdiction, as a whole, that can be useful in describing overall need.

INTRODUCTION

A disproportionately greater need is when one group is experiencing a housing issue at any income level more than any other group. In the tables below, the Black/African American households in the lower income categories, are experiencing a housing need greater than other racial groups in Hampton.

DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED TABLES

This section has four tables that capture the number of housing problems by income, race, and ethnicity. Each table provides data for a different income level (0–30%, 30–50%, 50–80%, and 80–100% AMI).

Each of the following fields appears for the jurisdiction, as a whole, and for each race and ethnicity.

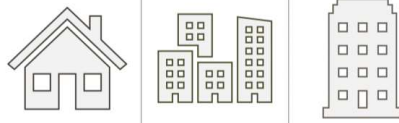


Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,185	775	690	7,650
White	1,670	170	265	2,105
Black / African American	4,180	565	340	5,085
Asian	54	10	0	64
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	4	0	59
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	0	10	170

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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%



Table 15 - 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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,025	1,465	0	7,490
White	2,125	805	0	2,930
Black / African American	3,595	565	0	4,160
Asian	105	25	0	130
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	139	35	0	174

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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%





Table 16 - 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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,930	3,940	0	9,870
White	2,225	2,140	0	4,365
Black / African American	3,200	1,450	0	4,650
Asian	120	90	0	110
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0	25
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	300	175	0	475

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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%



Table 17 - 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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,980	3,875	0	5,855
White	880	1,900	0	2,780
Black / African American	840	1,630	0	2,470
Asian	65	60	0	125
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	110	185	0	295

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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

In all of the income categories in the tables above, except for the 80-100% of AMI (not considered low income), Black/African American households have the highest number of households with one or more housing problems. HUD considers this a disproportionately greater need. In the lowest of income levels (0-30% of AMI) Black/African American households with one or more housing problem make up 67.5% of the total households with one or more housing problem in that income bracket.

In Hampton in the lowest household income category (0-30% of AMI), which is considered extremely low-income, there are 6,185 households who have one or more housing problem. These households are either experiencing a complete lack of kitchen or plumbing, more than one person per room or they are spending more than 30% of their income on housing.

DRAFT



NA-20 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS

Regulatory Citation(s): 24 CFR 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), 91.405

OVERVIEW

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of 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. For example, assume that 60% of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need.

Severe housing problems include:

- Overcrowded households with more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms
- Households with cost burdens of more than 50 percent of income

INTRODUCTION

The tables below are similar to the tables in the previous section. The housing problems in the tables below are more severe than the previous tables. These housing problems include lack of complete kitchen or plumbing but also overcrowding with more than 1.5 people per room versus the previous table listed overcrowded with just more than one person per room and these households are spending more than 50% versus 30% of their income on housing.



DATA TABLE: DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED TABLE—SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS

This section has four tables that capture the number of households with housing problems by income, race, and ethnicity. Each table provides data for a different income level (0–30%, 30–50%, 50–80%, and 80–100% AMI).

Table 18 – 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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,365	1,595	690	7,650
White	1,375	465	265	2,105
Black / African American	3,665	1,080	340	5,085
Asian	50	10	0	60
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	15	0	60
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	0	10	170

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 greater than 50%

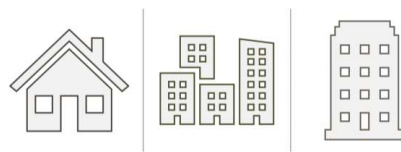


Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,920	3,570	0	7,490
White	1,290	1,645	0	2,935
Black / African American	2,440	1,720	0	4,160
Asian	50	70	0	120
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0	10
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	94	80	0	174

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 greater than 50%

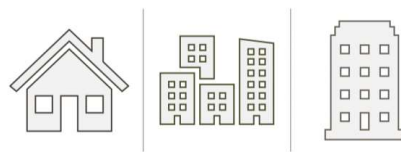


Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,785	8,085	0	9,870
White	645	3,720	0	4,365
Black / African American	910	3,735	0	4,645
Asian	75	135	0	210
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0	25
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	335	0	470

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 greater than 50%

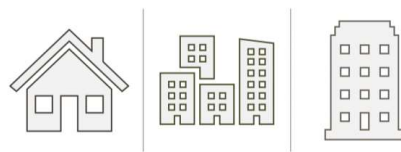


Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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	Totals
Jurisdiction as a whole	360	5,495	0	5,855
White	155	2,620	0	2,775
Black / African American	180	2,300	0	2,480
Asian	0	125	0	125
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	30	275	0	305

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 greater than 50%



Discussion

In all four income categories in the tables above, there are more Black/African American households who have one or more of the four severe housing problems than all the other races indicated in the tables. This indicates that if there were a racial or ethnic group that has a disproportionately greater need than the needs of the jurisdiction as a whole, it would be Black/African Americans, and Whites, followed by Asians. Most occupied housing in Hampton is occupied by these race/ethnicities.

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NA-25 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDEN

Regulatory Citation(s): 24 CFR 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), 91.405

OVERVIEW

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of 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. For example, assume that 60% of all low-income households within a jurisdiction have a housing problem and 70% of low-income Hispanic households have a housing problem. In this case, low-income Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater need.

INTRODUCTION

A cost burden is when a household pays more than 30% of their income on housing costs. If a household spends more than 50% of their income on housing, it is considered severely cost burdened. In some jurisdictions, there may be overlap between disproportionately greater need for a race and higher levels of housing problems within areas of low-income and minority concentration.

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DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED TABLE—HOUSING COST BURDEN

This table displays cost burden information for the jurisdiction and each racial and ethnic group, including no cost burden (less than 30%), cost burden (30-50%), severe cost burden (more than 50%), and no/negative income.

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	Less than 30%-No Cost Burden	30-50%-Cost Burden	Greater than 50%-Severe Cost Burden	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	31,030	10,950	10,210	750
White	15,980	4,250	3,270	280
Black / African American	12,760	5,900	6,270	385
Asian	430	170	180	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	25	45	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,200	380	325	10

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)



Discussion

There is a total of 10,210 households in Hampton who are paying more than 50% of their income on housing. These households are considered severely cost burdened. These severely cost burdened households make up 19% of the total households. Of those 10,210 households, 61% are Black/African American.

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NA-30 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: DISCUSSION

Regulation Citation: 24 CFR 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), 91.405

OVERVIEW

Many of the households who are experiencing a housing problem in Hampton are Black/African American households.

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?

In every low-income category, Black/African American households were the racial group with the highest disproportionately greater need.

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

The maps in the MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion section of this Plan indicate there are concentrations of Black/African American populations in the lower income areas. Some of these areas are the areas where concentrated funds will be utilized for greater impact to those who are have a disproportionately greater need.

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NA-35 PUBLIC HOUSING

Regulation Citation: 24 CFR 91.205(b), 91.405

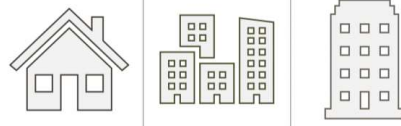
INTRODUCTION

Low income residents heavily rely on local housing initiatives for access to affordable housing and related services. These initiatives are centered around ensuring safe, affordable housing and to create opportunities to bring people out of homelessness by making residents more self-sufficient and economically-independent.

In Hampton, there are approximately 3,000 existing Section 8 vouchers currently used throughout the City. The average income for those in public housing is \$10,213 and \$11,978 for those utilizing vouchers.

The waiting list is closed for the Section 8 vouchers considering there are approximately 5,493 households on the waiting list (962 reside in Hampton). There are also approximately 411 on the waiting list for public housing programs as well.

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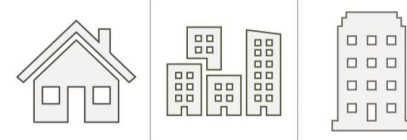
TOTALS IN USE TABLE

This table displays the number of vouchers and units by public housing program type. The default data used in this section is based on reports from PHAs to HUD.

Table 23 - 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 Vouchers in Use	0	0	523	2,622	0	2,410	132	0	64

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



CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS TABLE

This table displays the characteristics of public housing residents by public housing program type.

Table 24 – 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	322	0	294	15	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	105	504	0	417	35	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	523	2,622	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

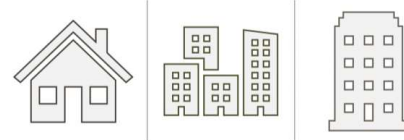
RACE OF RESIDENTS TABLE

This table displays the racial composition of residents for each public housing program. Default Data Source: Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC).

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	0	44	201	0	172	23	0	5
Black/African American	0	0	470	2,401	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

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



ETHNICITY OF RESIDENTS TABLE

This table displays the ethnic composition of residents for each public housing program. Default Data Source: Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC).

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	0	8	39	0	34	4	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	515	2,583	0	2,376	128	0	64

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

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ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

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

Approximately 48% of the public housing applicants in Hampton are disabled indicating that the needs for accessible units is high.

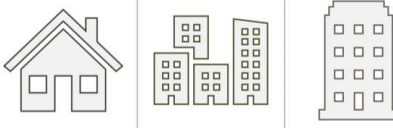
What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

Currently, the Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher waiting list is closed and not expected to open in the near future. In addition, the current wait time for public housing ranges from 2-48 months depending on the family needs. There are approximately 5,493 households on the Section 8 waiting list (962 currently reside in Hampton) and 411 on the public housing waiting list.

Affordability is an immediate need for public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders. In many cases, especially for the very-low and extremely-low income, elderly, and disabled, even housing assistance is not enough. Many of these residents are on a fixed or limited income and unable to keep up with housing and utility costs. Public assistance helps to offset some of those costs but sometimes even that is inadequate.

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

Based on the large numbers of residents on the waiting lists of the Section 8 (almost 6,000) and public housing (over 400) programs, there is a local and regional need for more affordable housing. The vacancy rates in Hampton are approximately 11% with a rental vacancy rate of 7.8%. If there are vacant properties but still individuals on the waiting lists, the available units may be higher in price or of substandard quality. Based on the citizen input sessions, affordable accessible housing is needed in the area.



NA-40 HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

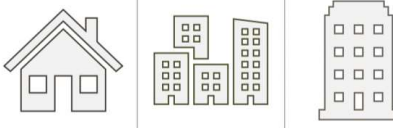
INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton is a participant in the Greater Virginia Peninsula Continuum of Care (GVPCCC) which tracks the areas homeless population in the Virginia Peninsula through the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC). The following areas are included in the GVPCCC reporting; Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James County, and York County. The GVPCCC is the Continuum of Care participant for the Virginia Peninsula (including Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James County, and York County) which provides the annual Point in Time Count.

In addition to the GVPCCC, the Virginia Peninsula has the Virginia Peninsula Mayors and Chairs Commission on Homelessness. This Commission's goal is to end homelessness in the Virginia Peninsula. The Commission developed the Virginia Peninsula Regional Plan to End Homelessness, a ten (10) year regional plan (2009-2019), which focused on the goal of ending homelessness. The Plan was updated in 2013 which indicated strong results from the Plan.

It appears from comparing 2018 and 2019's Point in Time Counts, the City of Hampton's homelessness population has increased from 117 to 126. The largest increase from 2018 to 2019 was the number of unsheltered persons from 12 to 23. Two positive decreases were for the number of sheltered and chronically homeless families. These both reduced slightly from 105 to 103 and from 1 to 0 respectively. This reduction is most likely due to the efforts of the non-profits in the area as well as the focused efforts of the Virginia Peninsula Mayors and Chairs Commission on Homelessness.

The table below is a list of the items tracked during the annual Point in Time Count. The GVPHC does not track estimated numbers regarding homeless populations.



HOMELESS NEEDS TABLE

Table 27-Point in Time Count-2019

Sheltered	103
Unsheltered	23
Total Number of Families	10
Total # of Persons in Families	22
Total Number of Unsheltered Families	0
Total Number of Adult Only Households	101
Total Number of Persons in Adult Only Households	104
Total Number of Unsheltered Persons in Adult Only Households	23
Total Number of Chronically Homeless Individuals	16
Total Number of Chronically Homeless Families	0
Total Number of Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	0
Total Number of Veterans	28
Female Veterans	5
Adults Fleeing Domestic Violence	12
Adults with a Substance Abuse Problem	5
Adults with a Mental Illness	7
Adults Living with HIV/AIDS	2
Parenting Youth	0
Unaccompanied Youth	5

Data Source: Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium-2019 Point in Time Count

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

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

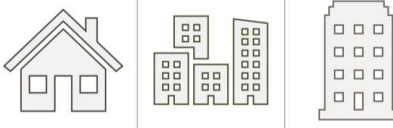
In the City of Hampton, there were only ten families recorded as homeless and there were 28 veterans recorded as homeless based on the annual Point in Time Count. Of the 28 veterans recorded five were female. With this information, it appears there is a need for veteran and family assistance in Hampton. The local GVPHC is aware of this issue. The annual Virginia Housing Trust Fund grant will assist with providing permanent housing for these populations. The Hampton VA Medical Center offers a Supportive Services for Veteran Families program for families of veterans who need assistance. They can provide rapid assistance which provides urgent housing options to avoid homelessness.



Describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness, including rural homelessness.

The 2019 Point in Time Count for Hampton included 23 unsheltered homeless and 103 sheltered homeless. The number of unsheltered families was 0. Both the unsheltered families and sheltered decreased from the previous year. Hampton is one of the core urban cities in Hampton Roads metropolitan area and therefore does not have a rural homelessness issue.

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NA-45 NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Housing and Community Development administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program for the state. These funds and services are available to non-profits and local governments to provide services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The Virginia Beach Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Areas (EMSA) which includes the City of Hampton's population within their area. The EMSA coordinates with a number of designated subgrantees to assist with fund and services disbursement.

The City of Hampton's population includes approximately 24,932 elderly individuals. Currently, the City operates a senior center to address this population's potential needs. This plan has identified the need to expand those needs.

The City of Hampton's Department of Human Services in coordination with the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) receives state and federal funds annually to provide services to the Virginia Peninsula area. The GVPHC provides services to the homeless including those persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities and persons with alcohol or other drug addictions.

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community.

Hampton's population is aging with the baby boomer population moving into retirement age. Hampton also has many retired military veterans due to the proximity to the VA Medical Facility and the number of military installations. The citizens at the input sessions for this Consolidated Plan described a need for more senior services such as financial education, disability services, and home repairs. The goals in this Plan have taken into account the need for more senior and accessibility services.

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

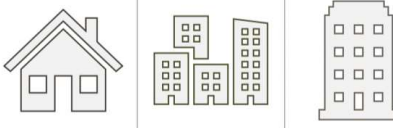
Seniors, those with disabilities, and other special needs populations need more assistance in the Hampton area. There is a need for more quality affordable housing that is also accessible for seniors and those with disabilities. The wait list for home repairs is over 300 however the HOME funds are used for the wheelchair ramp program which does not currently have a wait list. From the citizen input sessions, it appears interior accessibility renovations are also a need for the community.



Discussion

With the aging population and aging housing stock, Hampton will require more quality affordable housing that is also accessible for seniors and those with disabilities. To address this issue, affordable housing for seniors and senior services were added to the priority needs in the Strategic Plan. The goals associated with these priority needs are Housing Services, Housing Programs, Homeowner Rehabilitation, and Public Facilities.

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NA-50 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Regulation Citation: 24 CFR 91.215(f), 91.315(f), 91.415

OVERVIEW

The primary focus is of non-housing community development needs are for low- and moderate-income families and persons. The City of Hampton conducted a series of citizen input sessions during the citizen participation process for the Plan. The citizens and the City identified the need for safe, quality streets, parks, senior center with services, and neighborhood facilities.

Prior to the citizen input sessions, Olde Hampton and Old North Hampton neighborhoods organized a group of stakeholders each to create Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plans. During each of these planning processes many citizens expressed their ideas on the needs of the neighborhoods which included public facilities improvements.

NARRATIVE

Describe the jurisdiction's need for public facilities.

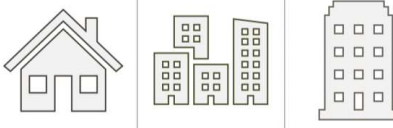
During the citizen input sessions, an additional senior center facility was discussed as a possible need for the community. The City of Hampton currently maintains a senior center using HOME funds. The existing senior center provides leisure activities, exercise equipment and classes, and day and overnight trips. Expanding the services provided within the existing center would be a priority need in the Strategic Plan or possibility an additional senior center in another part of town as a long-term need.

The City of Hampton is also currently conducting a parks master planning process to evaluate the existing parks and determine how to utilize them more efficiently and to determine the needs for each facility.

The Olde Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan determined a need for a neighborhood center within the area. The neighborhood center planning is well underway. It is slated to be completed in approximately fiscal year 2022.

How were these needs determined?

In addition to the citizen participation process for the Plan, the Olde Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan comprised of three public stakeholder meetings held in the neighborhood. The stakeholder meetings resulted in the creation of a Steering Committee to draft the goals identified by the stakeholders.



Describe the jurisdiction's need for public improvements.

In addition to the citizen participation process for the Plan the Olde Hampton and Old North Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plans both identified a number of public improvement needs for the neighborhoods. These needs include improvements such as street extensions, streetlights, crosswalks, sidewalks, and curbing throughout the areas.

There are other areas within the City that would benefit from more sidewalks, street lighting, and drainage improvements. The City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for fiscal years 2018-2022 includes a number of stormwater improvement projects to help with drainage problems in the streets in some areas.

How were these needs determined?

In addition to the citizen participation process for the Plan and the CIP process for the City, the Olde Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan conducted three public stakeholder meetings held in the neighborhood. The stakeholder meetings resulted in the creation of a Steering Committee to draft up the goals from the stakeholders.

The Old North Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan is a decade of work between the City of Hampton and the Old North Hampton neighborhood group which included a neighborhood plan as well as the North King Street Master Plan. Using these planning documents, staff was able to focus on projects for the strategy area plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for public services.

The citizen input sessions and the stakeholder interviews identified the need for senior services. The citizens elaborated on the need for social senior services such as counseling, financial education services, and daily needs assistance.

The Old North Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan focuses on public services such as providing programs and tools to encourage neighborhood businesses as well assist the neighborhood group with community activities. The Olde Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan focuses on public services such as new programming for the neighborhood center.

How were these needs determined?

The citizen participation process for the Plan helped identify the public service needs.

The Olde Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan comprised of three public stakeholder meetings held in the neighborhood. The stakeholder meetings resulted in a Steering Committee to draft the goals from the stakeholders.



The Old North Hampton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Plan is a decade of work between the City of Hampton and the Old North Hampton neighborhood group which included a neighborhood plan as well as the North King Street Master Plan. Using these planning documents, staff was able to focus on projects for the strategy area plan.

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MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 OVERVIEW

MARKET ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

The Market Analysis portion of this Plan highlights the unique market conditions in Hampton as it relates to housing. The MA-10 Number of Housing Units section discusses existing number of housing units in Hampton. The section further breaks down the housing units into the type of unit and tenure (renters and owners). The MA-15 Cost of Housing section analyzes the cost of housing in Hampton to determine how affordable it is by using data pertaining to median home prices and rental prices. The MA-20 Conditions of Housing section contains data on the age and condition of the housing in Hampton. The MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing section details Hampton’s number of public housing units as well as the condition of those units. The MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Service and MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services sections focuses on the most recent homeless data and special needs populations for Hampton and the services available to them. The MA-35 Barriers to Affordable Housing section discusses potential barriers to the housing in Hampton being affordable and how the City will address those barriers. The MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets section focuses on the labor force in Hampton and the demographics associated with the labor force. Lastly, MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion describes the findings in the Needs Assessment and the Market Analysis.

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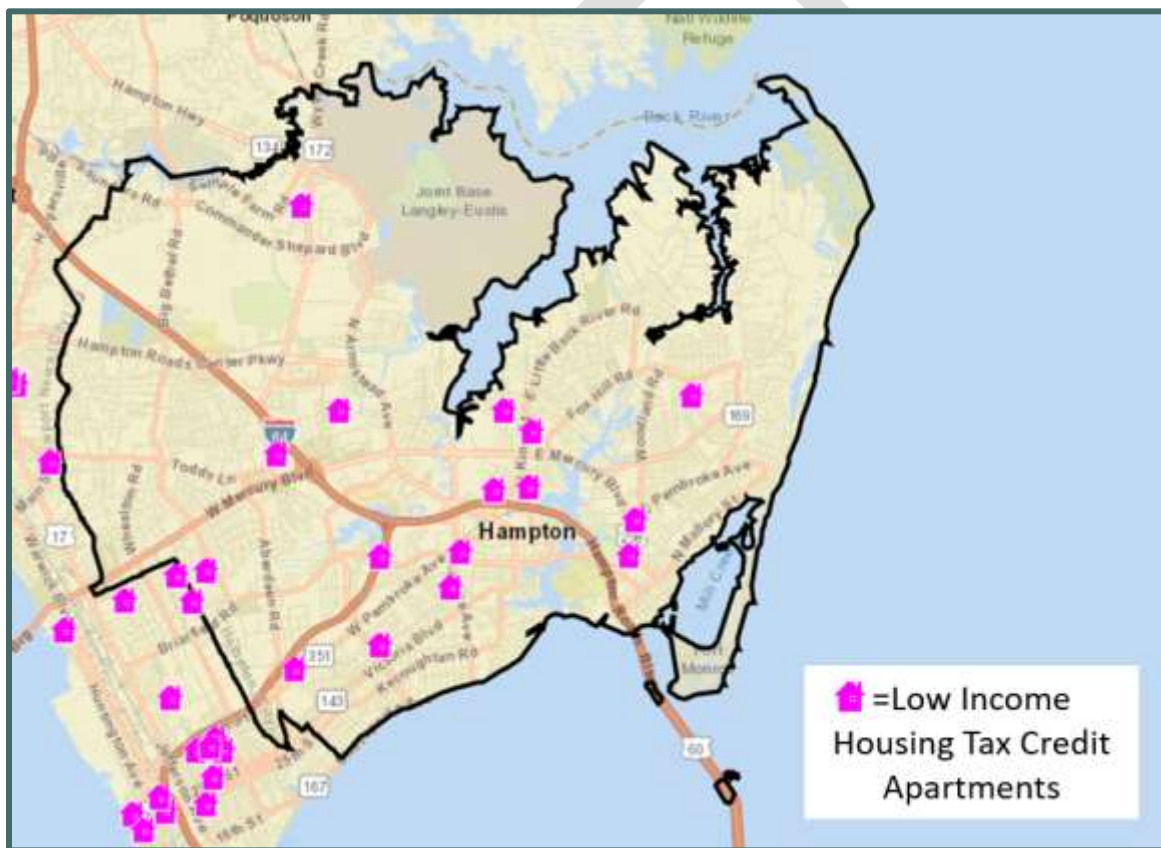


MA-10 NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS

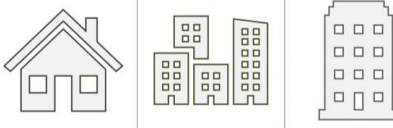
INTRODUCTION

The majority of Hampton’s housing stock is post World War II construction. The City is almost completely built out with few vacant properties. There are a few single-family home developers who are building on the remaining vacant lots and/or demolition substandard houses to build new construction houses. In addition to the single-family homes there are a several apartment buildings currently under construction throughout the City, with nearly 1000 new units added in the last two years. Most newly constructed units are market rate, and a several are Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects. Below is a map indicating where the existing LIHTC apartments are throughout Hampton.

Figure 1-Low Income Housing Tax Credit Developments in Hampton



Data Source: HUD CPD Maps-2020



ALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS TABLE

The two tables below represent the same information for separate years. The data in the first table was pulled from the U.S. Census 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimate for the residential properties by unit number. The second table is the required table automatically pulled from the Consolidated Plan template on HUD’s website. It is good to compare the two to determine if there is a large increase or decrease in housing types.

Table 28-2018 Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-Unit detached structure	38,580	64%
1-Unit attached structure	4,029	7%
2-4 Units	4,211	7%
5-19 Units	9,511	16%
20 or More Units	3,057	5%
Mobile Home, Boat, RV, Van, etc.	736	1%
Total	60,124	100%

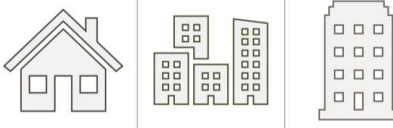
Data Source: 2018 American Community Survey 5-year estimate

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-Unit Detached Structure	39,125	65%
1-Unit Attached Structure	3,975	7%
2-4 Units	4,215	7%
5-19 Units	9,440	16%
20 or More Units	2,800	5%
Mobile Home, Boat, RV, Van, etc.	610	1%
Total	60,165	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

It appears the housing type data within the City is staying fairly consistent through the years with the majority of the houses single detached units; more than likely single-family homes.



UNIT SIZE BY TENURE TABLE

This table displays the number of housing units by unit size (number of bedrooms) and tenure type. For each tenure type, the table displays the portion of total units attributed to each unit size.

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	20	0%	3,995	18%
1 Bedroom	235	1%	2,990	13%
2 Bedrooms	3,725	12%	7,510	33%
3 or More Bedrooms	26,505	87%	7,960	35%
Total	30,485	100%	22,455	99%

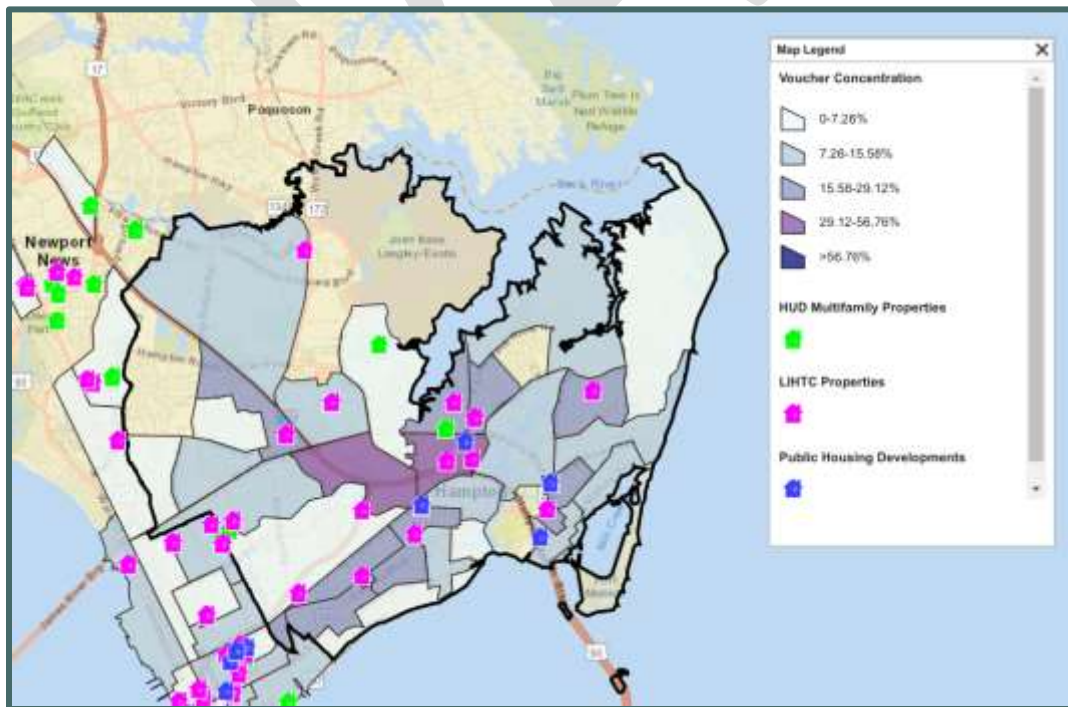
Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

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

The map below indicates the existing HUD multifamily properties, LIHTC properties, public housing properties, and voucher concentrations throughout the City of Hampton.

Figure 2-Map of Local and Federal Housing Properties



Data Source: HUD's CPD Maps-2020

The Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) currently owns and operates public housing, LIHTC properties, and market rate properties throughout the City. In addition, there are over 3,000 Section 8 vouchers spread across Hampton concentrated in areas as indicated by the map above.

The LIHTC properties dispersed throughout the City are owned by various private and public entities. The Virginia Housing Development Authority administers the LIHTC program. The program focuses on affordable rental properties for low-income families through either rehabilitation of existing properties or new construction.

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

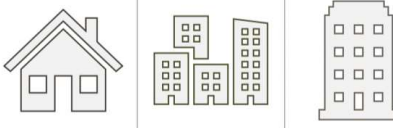
Currently the Section 8 voucher wait list is closed due to the high number already on the wait list. There is not an anticipated reduction of affordable housing inventory but there is an anticipated increase in need for affordable housing considering a few market demands. The surrounding military installations intend to increase their employee base which will result in the need for supportive employee housing.

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

Currently, there is enough housing in Hampton considering the 2018 ACS 5-year estimate indicates 10% of the housing in Hampton is vacant. This issue is largely related to the existing housing of Hampton's size, quality, and suitability to meet modern housing needs. The post war houses that are predominate in Hampton were designed on small lots with small footprints. These houses are considered too small and devoid of more modern necessities such as larger rooms, larger closets, modern kitchens and bathrooms. In addition, the age of the housing stock makes the quality decrease.

Describe the need for specific types of housing.

There is a current need for quality affordable housing for families in Hampton. The existing vacant lots are small, non-conforming lots which are not buildable. There is also a large number of smaller homes which can be non-functional to families with more than one dependent. For example, the Sussex neighborhood was developed as over 100 small duplexes that are now individually being converted into single-family homes by private homeowners, developers, and the HRHA. This is a prime example of the obvious need for larger quality affordable housing in the area.



MA-15 COST OF HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the tables below is to provide an idea of the cost of housing in Hampton for renters and homeowners. The majority of the data is pulled from the required tables in HUD's Consolidated Plan system.

COST OF HOUSING TABLE

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	179,800	188,000	5%
Median Contract Rent	736	837	14%

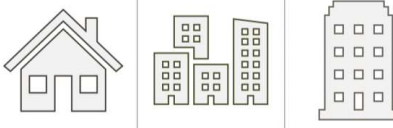
Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

RENT PAID TABLE

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,285	14.6%
\$500-999	13,225	58.9%
\$1,000-1,499	5,025	22.4%
\$1,500-1,999	625	2.8%
\$2,000 or more	295	1.3%
Total	22,455	100.0%

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY TABLE

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

% Units Affordable to Households Earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,455	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,255	1,820
80% HAMFI	14,890	7,715
100% HAMFI	No Data	12,315
Total	20,600	21,850

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

According to HUD:

- 0-30% of HAMFI= Extremely low income
- 30% to 50% of HAMFI= Very low income
- 50% to 80% of HAMFI= Lower income; the term may also be used to mean 0% to 80% of AMI
- 80% to 120% of HAMFI= Moderate income

RENTS TABLE

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	919	925	1,104	1,553	1,938
High HOME Rent	883	925	1,104	1,307	1,438
Low HOME Rent	695	744	892	1,031	1,150

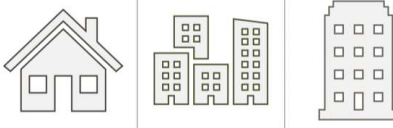
Data Source: HUD Fair Market Rent and HOME Rents

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the Housing Affordability table above, there are only 1,455 affordable rental units for households earning 30% of the area median income. This income level is considered extremely low income. The Number of Households table in NA-10 indicates there are 7,650 households within the 30% HAMFI extremely low-income level. Unfortunately, it appears there are only 1,455 affordable units to accommodate the 7,650 households who are in that category.

It appears there is a shortage of affordable units available in the other low-income levels as well.



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

It appears Hampton's median home price is not increasing in a rapid trajectory. In fact, the 2018 estimates indicate it is slightly decreasing. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009 data, the median home value for 2015 was \$188,000. The approximate median home value for the 2018 ACS is \$186,400 with a slight reduction from the 2015 ACS.

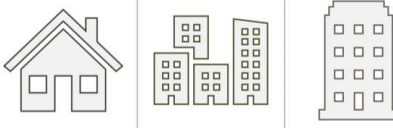
The affordability of housing may not change dramatically during this Consolidated Plan period, but the quality of the affordable housing will increase due to the efforts of the City of Hampton in coordination with the HRHA. The Strategic Plan discusses ways quality affordable housing is a priority goal for this Consolidated Plan.

How do HOME Rents/FMRs compare to area median rents? How might this have an impact on your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

HUD uses the Fair Market Rents (FMR) to help determine the payment standards for housing vouchers. The HOME rent is slightly lower than the FMRs. According to the Rents Paid table above, the majority of people in Hampton are paying between \$500-\$999 for rent. This does not break down the number of bedrooms like the Monthly Rents table does. In coordination with Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority, the City will continue to provide rehabilitation options such as Curb Appeal Grants, weatherization grants, and Neighborhood Improvement Grants to keep providing more quality affordable housing.

Discussion

The majority (58.9%) of the rental units in Hampton are between \$500-\$999 a month. According to the 2015 American Community Survey, the median income in Hampton was \$49,190. If those who are making the median income only spend 30% of their income on housing, they can afford a two-bedroom market rate unit. Access to quality affordable housing for those making less than Hampton's median income may be difficult to find. Just because units are affordable in the current rental market, this does not mean that the units are of adequate size or quality. An indicator in this is disparity in quality is demonstrated in the fact that median rents in Hampton are around 5% lower than regional averages, but median values of homes are around 25% lower. In addition, due to Hampton's limited employment centers, the cost of affordability is also impacted by the cost of transportation to commute to large employment centers within the region (e.g. Newport News Shipyard, Norfolk Naval Base, Yorktown Weapons Station, Fort Eustis, Oyster Point/City Center, Downtown Norfolk, Williamsburg/JCC, Virginia Beach Oceanfront...).



MA-20 CONDITION OF HOUSING

NARRATIVE

Introduction

The City of Hampton's housing units were mostly built between 1950 and 1999. The largest spike in housing construction was between 1960-1969 with 18% of the total housing units built during this timeframe. The vacancy rate is slightly higher than national averages of metropolitan areas with a little more than 10% of the total of the City's housing units vacant.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."

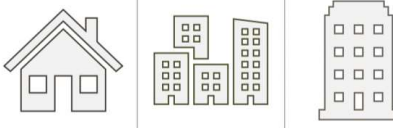
The City of Hampton adopted a rental inspection ordinance (Ordinance 13-0020) to address the substandard housing issue. The ordinance requires all residential rental properties in designated districts to notify the Community Development Department that their unit is rental property. Through this program, rental properties are required to complete interior and exterior inspections every two years.

The properties are classified in the following categories:

Minor Deterioration: Decline or degradation requiring minor work to comply with the Property Maintenance Code (e.g. painting of trim, windows, or dwelling).

Major Deterioration: Decline or degradation requiring major work to comply with the Property Maintenance Code (e.g. replacing rotten wood or correcting structural problems with a floor, roof or porch).

Substandard: Structure does not meet Property Maintenance Code requirements and is dangerous, unsafe or unfit for occupancy.



CONDITION OF UNITS TABLE

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Condition* of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	8,870	29%	11,860	53%
With two selected Conditions	90	0%	1,725	8%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	15	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	21,520	71%	8,855	39%
Total	30,484	100%	22,455	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

*The four housing conditions are:

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

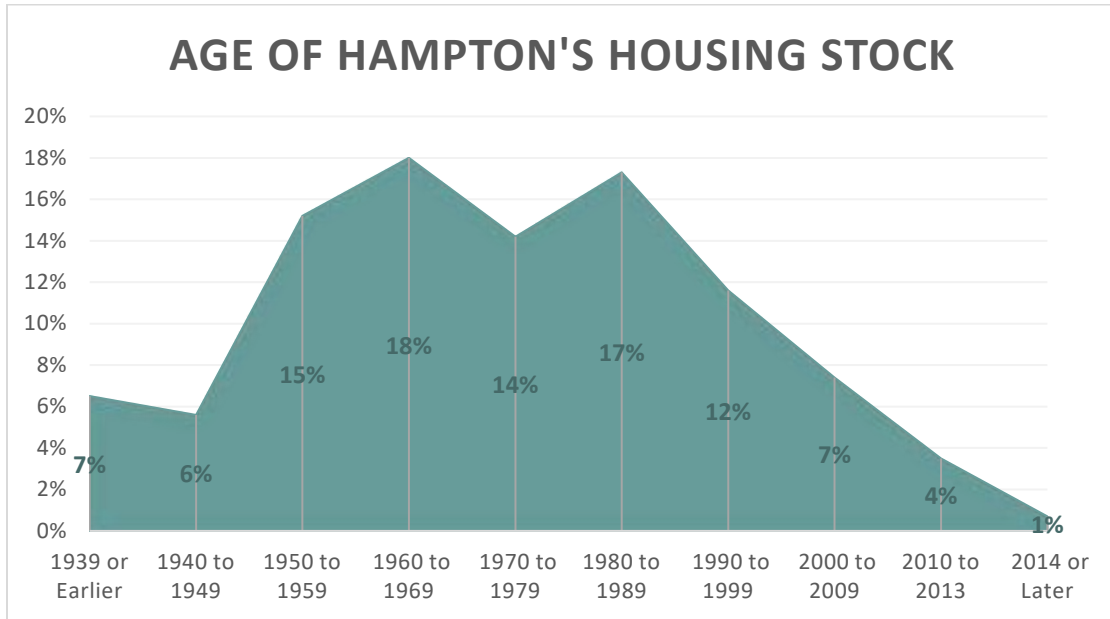
YEAR UNIT BUILT TABLE

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,550	8%	2,720	12%
1980-1999	8,615	28%	5,840	26%
1950-1979	15,090	50%	11,250	50%
Before 1950	4,230	14%	2,645	12%
Total	30,485	100%	22,455	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Table 37-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimate for Age of Housing



Data Source: 2018 American Community Survey

The majority of Hampton’s housing stock is over thirty (30) years old. The difference in age between the owner-occupied and renter-occupied units is minimal.

RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARD TABLE

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	19,320	63%	13,895	62%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,085	10%	1,570	7%

Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) (Total Units) 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) (Units with Children present)

VACANT UNITS

According to the US Census data 2018, the City of Hampton has 6,424 units vacant. This makes up almost 11% of the housing in the City.

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Currently, there is a waiting list for the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority's Rehabilitation program. There are almost 300 people on the waiting list for rehabilitation assistance. This is one of the priority needs of the community.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low- or moderate-income families that contain lead-based paint hazards (91.205(e), 91.305(e), 91.405).

Lead-based paint was banned from use in residential structures after 1978, however older homes still have the potential to contain lead paint hazards. HUD defines lead-based paint as "paint containing 1 mg/cm² or more of lead regardless of its condition or location." A lead-based paint hazard is defined as "any condition that causes exposure to lead from a lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil or lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effect." Lead is a toxic metal that may lead to a range of health problems, especially in children. It can cause damage to the brain and other vital organs (kidneys, nerves, blood etc.) when it is absorbed into the body.

Calculating the number of households below the poverty level by the estimated number of units containing lead-based paint results in approximately 62% of the housing units occupied by low- or moderate-income families that may contain lead hazards.

Discussion

With the age of housing stock combined with the smaller size of the post war homes in Hampton, there is a need for more quality affordable housing.



MA-25 PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton contracts with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) to utilize the CDBG and HOME funds. The HRHA is the lead agency in Hampton for public housing. According to the HRHA, the Section 8 voucher wait list is closed for the time being because the current wait list is full at over 5,000 households. Additionally, there are over 400 people on the wait list for public housing in Hampton. Currently, there are 260 public housing units in Hampton.

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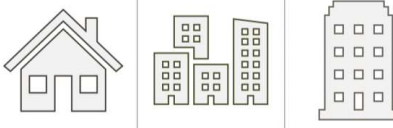
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS TABLE

Table 39 – 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			541	2,616			1,217	0	665
# of Accessible Units									

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





ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

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.

There are 260 units in Hampton’s public housing developments. The Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority manages the following properties throughout Hampton; Asbury Place, Kings Arms, Langley Village, Monterey Apartments, North Phoebus, Old Point Homes, Patterson Crossing, and Shell Gardens. Of these properties, Langley Village, North Phoebus, and Patterson Crossing are public housing. The Langley Village units are set aside for senior and disabled individuals. Patterson Crossing was developed as a Low Income Housing Tax Credit project.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS TABLE

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Patterson Crossing	99
Langley Village	83
Phoebus	75

Data Source: HUD’s IDIS system

EXAMPLES OF THE EXISTING PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

Figure 3-Patterson Crossing Apartments



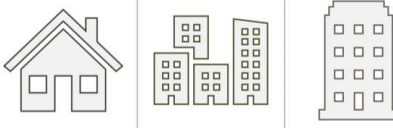


Figure 4-North Phoebus Apartments



Figure 5-Langley Village Apartments





ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

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

Overall the current public housing options are in good condition. The HRHA does see a need for more accessible units with the aging in place movement becoming more popular with Hampton's aging population. They will continue to research this option as part of this Consolidated Plan.

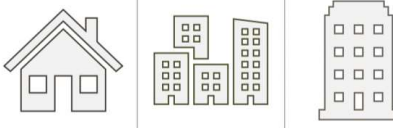
Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing.

The main goal of the HRHA is to provide quality affordable housing to those families with low to moderate income. The most recent improvement for public housing in the area since the last Consolidated Plan is the addition of Patterson Crossing apartment complex. This newly built public housing facility was a Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) project completed by the HRHA. This facility offers two- and three-bedroom units.

HRHA offers their public housing residents opportunities such as; job search/training programs, vocational, educational, and skills training, access to a computer lab, financial planning, healthy family programs, homeownership programs, crime prevention, elderly services, and various scholarships. These opportunities assist in transition from public housing to their own home.

Discussion

Considering the number of people on the waiting list to enter public housing and to obtain Section 8 vouchers, this serves as an indicator of demand in Hampton and the region for additional publicly assisted and quality affordable housing units. Consideration should be given how to address this need within Hampton and through regional solutions to avoid furthering historic concentrations of poverty.



MA-30 HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES

NARRATIVE

Introduction

Within Virginia Peninsula area, there are many resources for those who qualify as homeless. Various non-profits and churches provide a housing crisis hotline number, food pantries, emergency shelters, permanent housing options, permanent supportive housing options, Day Service centers, Rapid Re-housing, domestic violence support, extreme heat shelter, Safe Haven program, and transitional housing. The majority of these resources are managed through the Continuum of Care.

Currently, the City of Hampton participates in the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC). The GVPHC is a regional group of organizations whose focus is to provide services and resources to the most vulnerable households and individuals covering the following jurisdictions; Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County. This regional body focuses on preventing homelessness. Their mission is to “develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive continuum of care for citizens at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness.” The GVPHC provides the annual Point in Time Count for the participating jurisdictions and is the official Continuum of Care for the Virginia Peninsula (GVPCCC).

An additional source of resources specific to homelessness in Hampton, the Hampton Roads Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc. (HELP) is a non-profit whose mission is to ensure people have access to shelter, healthcare, and support. HELP works to ensure the people who need help the most in the Hampton area are provided for.

FACILITIES TARGETED TO HOMELESS PERSONS TABLE

Table 41-Point in Time Count Numbers

Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	10 Families
Households with Only Adults	101
Chronically Homeless Households	0
Veterans	28
Unaccompanied Youth	5

Data Source: 2018 GVPHC’s Point in Time Count

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

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

The Hampton Health Department maintains three locations in Hampton; LaSalle Center, Wilsondale Center, and Victoria Center. Medical, clinical, and public health services are available to those in need on a sliding scale based on the person's ability to pay.

The GVPHC receives state and federal funds annually to provide services to the Virginia Peninsula area. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded them \$2,014,410 in fiscal year 2018 and the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) awarded \$1,047,754 in fiscal year 2019. The majority of the funds are allocated to Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs. Rapid Re-housing programs provide short-term rental assistance and services.

Individuals in need can contact the GVPHC which will assist with a variety of services. In addition, the GVPHC maintains a resource list available to those in need. The Service Coordination and Assessment Network (SCAAN) is a subcommittee of GVPHC. This subcommittee is composed of social/human service departments, housing providers, and other agencies within the Continuum of Care (CoC) who are available to assist person's in need with access to support services that include but are not limited to wrap-around support services, shelter exits, and prioritize veterans and those chronically homeless.

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.

In addition to the Continuum of Care in Hampton, there is a VA Medical Center which provides a litany of services to the local veterans. The medical center offers medical services to veterans and their dependents, a crisis line, and other services related to health issues.



MA-35 SPECIAL NEEDS FACILITIES AND SERVICES

NARRATIVE

Introduction

The City of Hampton is fortunate to have a number of special needs service providers for the relatively small population. However, the available funding resources are always a challenge.

The Department of Human Services provides a number of services to those who need it, especially Hampton's special needs population. The following are a list of the services provided; Auxiliary Grants Program, Day Care Services for Children, Emergency Assistance, Emergency Needs, Food Stamp Program, General Relief Program, Hospitalization, Medical Assistance (MEDICAID) Program, Refugee Assistance Program, and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program. The Department also manages the Senior Center in Hampton.

Hampton's population is aging, this combined with the baby boomer population becoming elderly, there is an increased need for senior services in the area. In addition to senior services, there is a need for services for persons with disabilities. The City of Hampton's Mayor's Committee for People with Disabilities avidly seeks to increase opportunities for the City's disabled population. This organization is composed of representatives from various groups who are focused on disabled individuals.

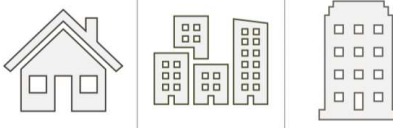
In addition to Hampton's services, the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development provides services to special populations throughout the Commonwealth, including Hampton. These services include housing assistance, rehabilitation assistance, and homelessness assistance.

NARRATIVE

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly- Because of the projected increase in the elderly population, there is a need for more senior services and housing assistance in Hampton. There are agencies available to assist with those needs such as the City of Hampton's Department of Human Services and the Peninsula Agency on Aging (PAA). The PAA is a Commonwealth funded non-profit who advocates for policies and resources to assist the seniors and family caregivers in the Hampton Road Peninsula including Hampton.

Persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental)- This population usually requires intensive assistance and therefore the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Behavioral



Health and Development Services offers many programs to address those needs. There are local services through the Department of Human Services as well. The local Veterans Medical Center is also available with resources to assist with these needs.

Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions- The Commonwealth of Virginia receives federal funds each year from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) under the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG) programs to support the delivery of treatment and supports to adults with serious mental illness and children and youth with serious emotional disturbance (MHBG), and individuals with substance use disorders (SAPTBG). There are local services to address these needs through the Department of Human Services as well.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families- The Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Housing and Community Development administers the HOPWA program for the state. These funds and services are available to non-profits and local governments to provide services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The Virginia Beach Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Areas (EMSA) which encompasses the City of Hampton population. The EMSA coordinates with a number of designated subgrantees to assist with fund and services disbursement.

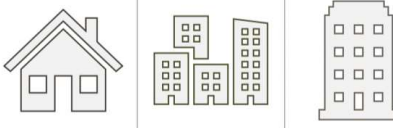
Public housing residents- The Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority is the local agency which assists with public housing needs. There are available units available to those who qualify.

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

The Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board is funded by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Housing and Community Development. The board is composed of respected doctors from various medical fields to provide services and support for those who are affected by mental illness and substance use and intellectual and developmental disabilities. One of the services provided is Transend, a home for adults with serious mental illnesses discharged from Eastern State Hospital.

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.

The Wheelchair program is one of the CDBG funded activities the City promotes in coordination with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority to assist special needs individuals with safe accessible access to their homes.



MA-40 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

OVERVIEW

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

According to the data, the housing in Hampton is affordable. However, the data does not include issues such as aging housing stock and self-reporting of substandard housing. The majority of the housing stock in the City was built prior to 1989 and is over thirty years old. In addition to aging housing stock, the local housing authority often observes housing conditions are much worse than the citizens report. This underreporting issue could be due to potential apprehensions regarding condemnation.

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City could be a result of the existing zoning limitations. The centrifugal (starting at the center and slowly moving away from it) intent of density may not be fully achieved through the existing zoning map due to historic development patterns that occurred through mid-20th Century subdivisions. Therefore, neighborhoods closely near downtown and retail centers are largely single family, impacting affordability by restricting the access to more scalable multifamily developments through zoning limitations. This often results in the market compensating by subletting of larger historic homes, otherwise limiting rental access to fewer properties near employment centers and increasing rent rates.

In many urban settings, higher density development is typically located closer to the downtown areas where the majority of jobs are typically located. The City has worked to address this issue and encourage higher density development by establishing Urban Development Areas (UDA's) that are centered on strategic centers in the city. These UDA's are also related to the strategic Master Plan Areas that the city has adopted as part of the Community Plan. For many areas in the city, the current allowable zoning density does not slowly phase out to lesser dense zoning categories as found in other large urban cities due to historic development patterns from a coastal town with large tracts of farmland in the 1600-1800's to more suburban focused development in the mid to late-1900's.

Other typical barriers to affordable housing that may be an issue for Hampton are areas of independently established subdivisions that are often disconnected from surrounding areas, infrastructure deficiencies, and accessibility issues. For a city that is limited in developable land, Hampton's single-family houses make up 64% of the housing. While lower density development is encouraged in areas where infrastructure deficiencies may exist and more vulnerable to sea level rise, encouraging new single-family development in more urban centers can lead to affordability issues. This is largely because single-family homes are often expensive to maintain, with costs continuing to increase with age where revenue or value may not. In addition, single family homes return less public revenue per acre and limits opportunity for population growth near employment centers. There also are several known infrastructure issues such as lighting,

sidewalks, curb and gutter, and stormwater needs throughout the City, which is typical for any municipality. Aging and inadequate infrastructure can have a negative effect on public perception and private investment within neighborhoods. Lastly, the City of Hampton does have an aging population that require public accessibility improvements. These improvements are costly and require experienced contractors which tend to increase the cost of the public improvements.

Lastly, the City of Hampton does have an aging population that require accessibility improvements. More than 11% of Hampton's population is disabled and more than 14% are over the age of 65. Accessibility improvements such as: roll in showers, ramps, widening doorways, and leveling floors are costly and require experienced contractors which tend to increase the cost of the improvements.

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MA-45 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

INTRODUCTION

In Hampton there are 42,497 number of workers including full and part-time workers. The highest number of workers are in the Education and Health Care Services, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations. These majorities are the same as the last Consolidated Plan. The unemployment rates have increased in Hampton since the last Plan from 8.30% to 9.86%. The majority of the workers in Hampton have less than a 30 minute commute to work. This could indicate Hampton is in a great location for area workers to live.

BUSINESS BY SECTOR

This table identifies business data by the 13 business sectors across number of workers, number of jobs and calculates the totals and a final ratio of workers to each job by business sector using locally provided data.

Table 42 - 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	48	4	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,294	6,122	13	16	2
Construction	2,339	1,943	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	7,984	8,195	17	21	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,130	1,441	5	4	-1
Information	725	1,325	2	3	2
Manufacturing	7,614	2,021	16	5	-11
Other Services	1,746	1,368	4	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,345	4,641	9	12	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	6,613	6,938	14	18	3
Transportation and Warehousing	1,340	1,147	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	1,319	1,059	3	3	0
Total	42,497	36,204	--	--	--

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



LABOR FORCE

Table 43 - Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	67,460
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	60,825
Unemployment Rate	9.86
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.74
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.41

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

OCCUPATIONS BY SECTOR

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	12,395
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,885
Service	7,125
Sales and office	15,845
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,730
Production, transportation and material moving	4,195

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

Table 45 - Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	45,005	72%
30-59 Minutes	14,735	24%
60 or More Minutes	2,495	4%
Total	62,235	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,555	565	2,255
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	12,040	1,295	5,115
Some college or Associate's degree	21,210	1,990	5,420
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,330	745	2,565

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	125	110	340	670	1,570
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,365	1,035	915	2,305	2,175
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,785	4,555	4,065	10,135	5,815
Some college, no degree	8,755	8,045	4,315	10,330	4,290
Associate's degree	580	1,910	1,395	4,170	920
Bachelor's degree	1,190	3,660	3,090	4,860	1,760
Graduate or professional degree	95	1,380	970	3,575	1,585

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS



MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,415
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,412
Some college or Associate's degree	32,367
Bachelor's degree	45,796
Graduate or professional degree	59,577

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

NARRATIVE

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

Hampton and the surrounding area contain a number of military installations which lends itself to a relatively high number of government employees. Approximately 23.9% of the workers in Hampton are government workers with only 2.2% as self-employed. The major occupations for civilians over 16 years old are management, business, science, and arts occupations being 39.8% of the labor force. The industry with the highest number of workers is Educational services, and health care and social assistance with 20.5% of the workers. This has not changed from the previous Consolidated Plan.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community.

In the next few years the surrounding military installations plan to increase their employment significantly. This increase will require an increase in affordable housing for the new workers. It will also require more businesses to serve those workers and employees for those businesses.

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.

Many of the military installations have plans to increase their employee base in the next few years. This information is important as the new employees will need housing and services.

How do the skills and education of the jurisdiction's workforce correspond to employment opportunities?

There are many opportunities for interested workers to learn new workforce skills throughout the City. The following are a list of local non-profits who offer various job training services to those



who need them; Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority, the City of Hampton’s Department of Rehabilitative Services, the Peninsula Council for Workforce Development, the Goodwill Community Employment Center and the Virginia Career Works-Hampton Center. It is interesting to note in all age ranges, with the exception of the 65+ age range, the majority have some college education.

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 Virginia Employment Commission staffs and office in Hampton. The Commission provides job seekers services such as job fairs, job corps information sessions, job referral and placement, referral to training, job search skill building activities to the Hampton citizens. These efforts support the need for economic growth. When workers are able to obtain better paying jobs, this increases the economy of an area.

Discussion

It appears the labor force in Hampton is mostly in sales and management however the data tables do not delineate between civilian and non-civilian. The City of Hampton contains an Air Force Base as well as many other military installations surrounding it. The 2018 ACS 1-Year comparison table indicates out of the 64.1% of Hampton’s population of 16 and over in the labor there are 4.7% that population in the Armed Forces.



MA-50 NEEDS AND MARKET ANALYSIS DISCUSSION

Regulation Citation: 24 CFR 91.210(a), 91.310(a), 91.410

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING MARKET

Are there any populations or households in areas or neighborhoods that are more affected by multiple housing problems? (include a definition of "concentration")

In all of the income categories, with the exception of the 80-100% of AMI (not considered low income), the Black/African American population have the highest rate of one or more housing problems compared to all other races in Hampton. Renters tend to have more housing problems than owners.

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

The map below (Figure 8) indicates concentrations of Hampton's population based on race. The two predominate races in Hampton are Non-Hispanic White and Black/African American. The blue color on the map shows the concentrations of Black/African American populations and the green color shows the concentrations of Non-Hispanic White populations. The second map in this section (Figure 9) indicates the income levels in Hampton. The dark purple indicates income levels below \$30,600. Where the Black/African American populations are concentrated are the same areas where the lowest income levels are in Hampton.



Figure 6-Most Recent American Community Survey Data Indicating Concentrations of Race in Hampton



Data Source: HUD CPS Maps-2020

Figure 7-Most Recent American Community Survey Data Indicating Income Levels in Hampton



Data Source: HUD CPS Maps-2020



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

These neighborhoods have an older housing stock, higher vacancy rates, and concentrations of minorities and/or low- and moderate-income. These areas tend to have quality of life issues such as the inability to properly maintain homes and higher crime rates.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are many community assets within these lower income areas in Hampton. The following is a list of a few of the assets in the areas: The Hampton Senior Center, Little England Cultural Center, YH Thomas Center, North Phoebus Community Center, Old Hampton Community Park, James Easton Memorial Park, and Armstrong Park.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

A few of these areas are City Council appointed Housing Venture Areas. The Housing Venture Areas program targets select areas for concentrated efforts of assistance. These areas were selected due to their low- and moderate-income status.

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STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC PLAN OVERVIEW

The goal of the Strategic Plan is to assess and determine the community's affordable housing and community development needs. Through the preparation of the Strategic Plan, objectives were established in order to meet the community's needs which were determined by analyzing citizen input, stakeholder interview responses, and data analysis.

The City of Hampton understands the low to moderate income citizens of Hampton require quality affordable housing. The City will focus the next five years on providing opportunities to those families who need assistance the most. Through the City's ongoing contract with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA), the opportunities available to those who qualify will include projects such as construction of new affordable houses, rehabilitation of existing homes, and home-buyer education programs to ensure families are equipped with the skills to own and maintain a home.

The City's previous Strategic Plan focused on similar goals and projects as this plan. Building on the previous years' efforts will compound the positive results which are evident through the yearly Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The grant funds will not be limited to specific geographical areas; however, there are Housing Venture Areas to which the Community Development Department will turn their attention. The Housing Venture Areas (*Figure 1*) were determined by Hampton's City Council because these areas are in need of additional housing assistance due to their low to moderate income levels. Concentrated efforts on these areas should yield measurably impactful results.

The priority needs list and plan goals were developed through a series of citizen input sessions, housing data analysis, and stakeholder interviews. The influence of the market, public housing needs, and existing barriers to affordable housing were essential in developing the goals for the Plan and the projects in the Action Plan. There is an obvious need for more quality, affordable housing; therefore, adding more rehabilitation projects each year should help alleviate those needs and wait lists.

It should be noted, the drafting of this Strategic Plan occurred during the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Considering the unique circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 Pandemic, amendments to the Plan may be required to be able to respond to changing community needs during the program year.



SP-10 GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES

While the resources will be utilized throughout the City, there are select areas of the City that have been identified as areas of strategic importance. 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. Each of the Venture areas completed 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 are the Housing Venture areas (*Figure 9*): Olde Hampton, Old North Hampton, Sussex at Hampton, Pasture Point, and Phoebus.

Figure 8-Hampton Housing Venture Areas



Data Source: City of Hampton GIS Department-2020



GEOGRAPHIC AREA TABLE

Table 49-Potential Geographic Area Table

Name of Potential Local Target Area	Type of Revitalization Effort
Olde Hampton	Rehabilitation & Housing
Old North Hampton	Acquisition & Rehabilitation
Pasture Point	Rehabilitation & Housing
Phoebus	Rehabilitation
Sussex	Acquisition & Rehabilitation

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE

As previously mentioned, 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. The Olde Hampton, Pasture Point and Sussex were the first three Housing Venture areas selected and the areas where the majority of CDBG and HOME funds are being used, but the funds are not limited to these areas. Old North Hampton has received public service funding for youth, senior, and workforce development funds for several years to establish and grow the services at the YH Thomas Community Center. Old North Hampton and Phoebus were 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. The goal is to start concentrating efforts on additional housing development and rehabilitation projects in the Old North Hampton neighborhood in the first year of the consolidated plan (2021) and in Phoebus towards the end of this Consolidated Plan period (2025). 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.



SP-25 PRIORITY NEEDS

PRIORITY NEEDS TABLES

Table 50 - Community Public Facilities

Priority Need Name	Community Public Facilities
Priority Level	Moderate
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization, Community Development Infrastructure
Description	The installation of community improvements and public facilities that improve accessibility and the quality of park and community facilities
Basis for Relative Priority	Many LMI areas were developed prior to 1980 and lacked many of the community infrastructure elements that newer, higher LMI neighborhoods benefit from. In addition, many of these structures have deteriorated overtime and require complete replacement or energy efficiency upgrades. Such enhancements would encourage neighborhood stability and sustainability.

Table 51 - Code Enforcement

Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization
Description	Increased need for code enforcement for visible housing violations
Basis for Relative Priority	The average age of Hampton’s housing stock is more than 10 years older and nearly 25% lower in median value than the localities in the surrounding region. An older, lower valued housing stock often means there is less proactive investment and upkeep in the property. Efforts to establish rental inspection areas and focus housing reinvestment have revealed that the needs and challenges are both assistance and enforcement dependent to prevent further decline. In addition, during the citizen input sessions, an increase in code enforcement presence was discussed as a priority due to large amount of visible violations.

Table 52 - Homeownership Preservation

Priority Need Name	Homeownership Preservation
Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Housing Programs, Home-buyer Assistance, Homeowner Rehabilitation, and CHDO funding
Description	Increased homeownership for the LMI families.
Basis for Relative Priority	Currently, the homeownership rate in Hampton for all households is just over 50% (75% ownership in single family dwellings). Focusing on homeownership preservation will help preserve the sense of place, build stronger neighborhoods, and improve the quality of affordability in Hampton.

Table 53 - Quality Housing

Priority Need Name	Quality Housing
Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Code Enforcement, Acquisition, Demolition, Disposition, Homeowner Rehabilitation, CHDO funding
Description	Reduce substandard housing by developing quality built housing.
Basis for Relative Priority	Hampton needs to reduce the number of substandard housing units and slow the impact of an aging housing stock, by focusing on improving the quality of affordable housing options.

Table 54 - Affordable Housing (Seniors)

Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing- Seniors
Priority Level	High
Population	Elderly, Extremely low, Low, Moderate
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Acquisition, Demolition, Disposition, Homeowner Rehabilitation, CHDO funding, Housing Programs, and Housing Services
Description	Increased options for affordable housing assistance for the elderly and seniors.
Basis for Relative Priority	Increases in the elderly and senior populations requires additional housing assistance options considering many households are usually on fixed incomes. Hampton has an increasing elderly and senior population while the surrounding markets have demonstrated market capacity for additional Baby Boomer population, but Hampton lacks in dedicated senior housing opportunities

Table 55 - Affordable Housing (Renters)

Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing- Renters
Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Acquisition, Demolition, Disposition, Homeowner Rehabilitation, CHDO funding, Housing Programs, Home-buyer Assistance, and Housing Services
Description	Increased assistance for affordable housing options.
Basis for Relative Priority	There are almost 3,000 households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers or Public Housing assistance and another 6,000 households on a waiting list to receive assistance in Hampton. There is a need for quality affordable housing including affordable rental properties. With the increase in the cost of rental housing, largely driven by regional housing demands, many families need additional affordable rental options in order to begin to prepare for homeownership in the future.

Table 56 - Affordable Housing (Owners)

Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing- Owners
Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Acquisition, Demolition, Disposition, Homeowner Rehabilitation, CHDO funding, Housing Programs, and Housing Services
Description	Increased assistance for affordable housing options for homeowners.
Basis for Relative Priority	There are almost 3,000 households receiving Housing Choice Vouchers or Public Housing assistance and another 6,000 households on a waiting list to receive assistance in Hampton. In addition, 6,600 homeowners are estimated to be “cost burdened.” There is a need for affordable housing especially for homeowners to build long term equity and encourage neighborhood revitalization. There is a need to focus on quality affordable housing for both renters and owners.

Table 57 - Safe Quality Streets

Priority Need Name	Safe Quality Streets
Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Elderly
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Public Facilities, Acquisition, Demolition, Disposition, Homeowner Rehabilitation, CHDO funding, Housing Programs, and Housing Services
Description	Increased funding in infrastructure, street lighting, and public safety officers.
Basis for Relative Priority	As a result of the lack of development requirements during Hampton’s large workforce housing growth in the 1950’s through 1970’s, there are many streets in Hampton that do not have lights, sidewalks, or curbs. These types of infrastructure upgrades will help lead to a safe environment for neighborhoods and many of these improvements are included in several of the adopted neighborhood plans based on ongoing resident input.

Table 58 - Economic Growth

Priority Need Name	Economic Growth
Priority Level	Low
Population	Extremely low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Elderly
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Acquisition, Demolition, Disposition, Homeowner Rehabilitation, CHDO funding, Housing Programs, and Housing Services
Description	A few neighborhoods need services in their area such as retail and services.
Basis for Relative Priority	During the citizen workshops and through neighborhood planning efforts, small business and economic growth was emphasized as a low priority. The most successful neighborhoods have a mixed range of housing, retail, and services.

Table 59 - Senior Services

Priority Need Name	Senior Services
Priority Level	Low
Population	Elderly
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Housing Programs and Housing Services
Description	Provide various services and support to elderly.
Basis for Relative Priority	Hampton has an increasing aging population who require basic services such as financial education, prescription pick up assistance, and other daily needs. During the citizen input sessions for this Plan, the citizens emphasized Hampton did not offer enough assistance for seniors in a variety of locations across the City.

Table 60 - Administration

Priority Need Name	Administration
Priority Level	Low
Population	Housing Services and Administration
Geographic Area Affected	N/A
Associated Goals	Housing Services, HOME
Description	Support for payment for City's CPD planning and admin including direct and indirect costs.
Basis for Relative Priority	Need for planning and administration support of City's CPD program.

NARRATIVE

Narrative

The Community Development Department coordinates with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) to accomplish the projects and goals of the Strategic Plan. The goals and projects were determined by analyzing the identified priority needs. The priority needs were identified by citizen input sessions and stakeholder interviews through the Citizen Participation process of the Consolidated Plan. Data and analysis and the Department's first-hand knowledge of these areas assisted in identifying priority needs of the community.

DRAFT



SP-30 INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

24 CFR 91.215(b)(1), 91.315(b)(1), 91.415

INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

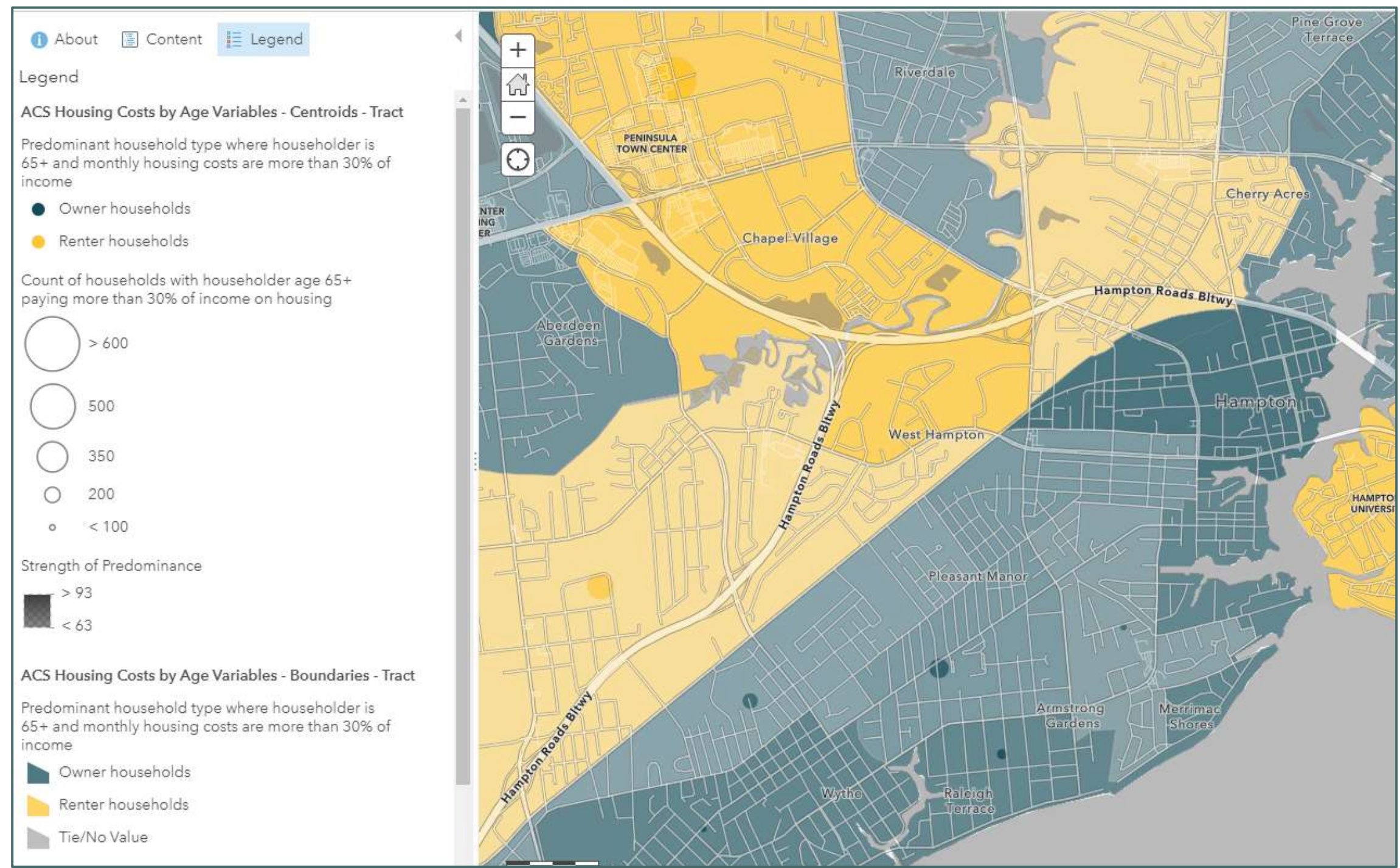
The poverty rate in Hampton is 15% which is higher than Virginia and the United States. However, the poverty rate is similar if not lower than the adjacent cities. The need for tenant based rental assistance is clear considering the number of individuals living in poverty, the number of homeless, the number on the housing voucher waitlist, and those who are housing cost burdened within the city. Hampton, along with the other older communities within the region, tends to have higher poverty rates because they have historically supported affordable housing opportunities and assistance such as establishing Housing Authorities, creating public housing units, and facilitating housing vouchers. Surrounding independent counties have not offered such assistance and therefore have limited housing affordability opportunities to the older core cities. The Hampton Redevelopment & Housing Authority has been working with other surrounding localities to develop regional solutions to affordable housing, partnering with other county officials to offer project-based vouchers and financing partnerships for affordable units. In addition, the number of homeless in Hampton necessitates the need for tenant based rental assistance both locally and throughout the region. Currently, there are 3,144 Tenant Based Section 8 vouchers in Hampton.

TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs

During the citizen input sessions, the citizens explained there is a need for elderly support, including rental assistance. This input, combined with the number of elderly and disabled in the low-income status, the City will require more tenant based rental assistance for non-homeless special needs individuals. The map below highlights the number of householders who are 65 and older who are also spending more than 30% of their income on housing. The teal indicates owners and the yellow indicates renters. The darker the color, the more people in that area that are paying more than 30% of their income on monthly housing costs.



Figure 9- City of Hampton Housing Costs by Age Variables - Centroids - Tracts



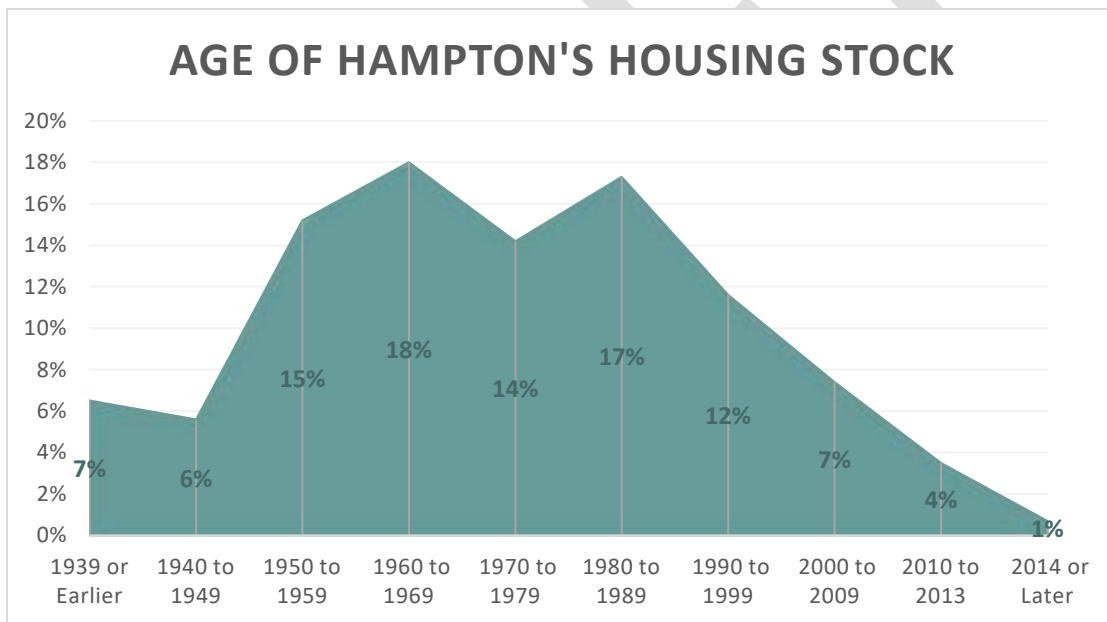
Data Source: American Community Survey ARCGIS-2020



New Unit Production

The current housing market in Hampton is increasing with newly constructed multi-family developments as well as single-family homes. The majority of these developments are developer-driven. The Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) sees the need for newer homes considering the age of the existing housing stock (*Figure 3*). Most of Hampton’s housing stock was built prior to 1989. The HRHA contracts with the local Habitat for Humanity, which the City’s authorized Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), to construct new homes as well as builders through their Preferred Builder program. The purpose of the program is to ensure publicly built redevelopment projects are completed by qualified developers in good standing. This program also promotes the development of quality affordable housing on properties acquired through CDBG and HOME. The new construction homes that are constructed through the Preferred Builder Program are highly sought after and rarely stay on the market longer than 60 days.

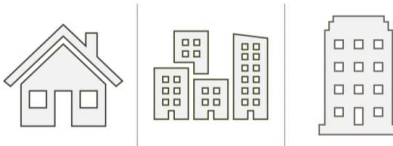
Figure 10: Hampton Housing Age through 2020



Data Source: American Community Survey

Rehabilitation

Hampton has very few developable tracks of land for new housing construction and its existing housing stock continues to age with more than 45% of the housing stock being fifty (50) years or older. With older housing stock, increased maintenance and repairs are required. For those who are on limited income, home repairs and maintenance are almost impossible to keep up with. Therefore, rehabilitation assistance is a high priority for such a community where the housing stock is older and there is a larger population of senior and lower income households. The HRHA



uses CDBG and HOME funds to complete weatherization repairs, accessibility rehabilitation projects, and other needed rehabilitation/home repairs for low income families. Currently, the rehabilitation wait list contains approximately 200-300 households. As the housing market has continued to improve, there are an increasing number of developer-lead rehabilitation activities happening throughout the City as well.

Acquisition, Including Preservation

With the number of aging structures, acquisition, demolition, and reconstruction tend to be a way to assist with the substandard housing issues. Through the existing rehabilitation program, preservation of existing structures is inherent. This aging housing stock requires costly maintenance, i.e.; replacement of roofs, electrical wires, plumbing, weatherization, and of course, lead-based paint stabilization is needed in order to preserve the homes. The City needs to continue to look for strategies to address the funding and repair of units, in addition to the increases in the City's local contribution.

Acquisition is a priority activity for the City and the HRHA. Each year, one to two homes are identified for acquisition either for demolition and reconstruction or rehabilitation into an affordable unit. The City will continue to assist with affordable housing stock in this way and increase this activity as additional resources are made available.

In addition, the Community Development Department is interested in identifying potential historic districts and establishing a local historic preservation district in order to incentivize revitalization in older areas of the City; however, this is a low priority need.



SP-35 ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

24 CFR 91.215(a)(4), 91.315(a)(4) 91.415

NARRATIVE

Introduction

The City of Hampton is an Entitlement City for CDBG and HOME funds only. Over the past few years, the funding for Hampton has stayed rather steady. In 2020, the City was awarded \$1,634,502, in 2019 there were \$1,634,502.00 provided to the City of Hampton and in 2018, there were \$1,714,327.00 provided. This steady stream of funds is imperative to the work of the Community Development Department. The funds are utilized for ongoing projects such as the Rental Inspection District enforcement, weatherization programs, accessibility improvements, and Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) projects. For this Consolidated Plan, the existing projects will continue with an emphasis on quality affordable housing and homeowner rehabilitations.

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ANTICIPATED RESOURCES TABLE

Table 61-Anticipated Resources Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan: \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Federal	Acquisition, Clearance and Demolition, Housing Services, Housing Programs, Disposition, Administration, Code Enforcement, and Neighborhood Center Support	\$999,391	75,000				The CDBG funds will be utilized to revitalize low to moderate income neighborhoods by providing quality affordable housing.
HOME	Federal	Homeowner Rehabilitation, Homebuyer Assistance, Housing Acquisition and Rehabilitation, New Construction and Rehabilitation, CHDO, and Administration	519,543	150,000				The HOME funds will be utilized to build new and rehabilitation existing homes into quality affordable housing along with essential housing services.

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NARRATIVE

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

The City of Hampton coordinates with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) who contracts with the Habitat for Humanity, the approved Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), which allows the HOME funds to be used for new construction of affordable housing as well as rehabilitation of existing structures. The City will also partner with other non-profits organizations such as the local Continuum of Care and public agencies to leverage the funds in the most effective way possible.

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. The matching funds support housing programs such as the Curb Appeal Matching Grant, the Rock the Block home rehab program, Blight Abatement, Hampton Home Repair Blitz events, and Neighborhood Improvement Grants. The CIP match does not account for the countless hours of volunteer hours spent on activities throughout the year.

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

The City of Hampton and the HRHA own vacant parcels throughout the City; however, only a few of the vacant parcels are located in the Housing Venture Areas as many have been developed and sold to homeowners through HRHA's housing programs. The City and HRHA are committed to focusing efforts in the identified low-income neighborhoods (Housing Venture Areas). The parcels located in the target Housing Venture neighborhoods will be a priority for redevelopment within the Plan, if feasible. Ongoing neighborhood planning efforts help to guide development efforts on publicly owned property to maximize the potential redevelopment of the property in the current market. There are several properties that the City & HRHA are working to prepare for development of new single family and senior multifamily housing.



SP-40 INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE

24 CFR 91.215(k), 91.315(k), 91.415

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE TABLE

Table 62-Institutional Delivery Structure Table

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Type
City of Hampton	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing—ownership • Affordable housing—rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs • Community development: public facilities • Community development: neighborhood improvements • Community development: public services • Community development: economic development • Planning 	Jurisdiction
Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority	Redevelopment authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing—ownership • Affordable housing—rental • Public housing • Homelessness • Non-homeless special needs 	Jurisdiction

NARRATIVE

Assess strengths and gaps in the institutional delivery system.

Currently, the City of Hampton contracts with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) to utilize the CDBG and HOME funds. The HRHA contracts with the local Habitat for Humanity the authorized Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). These two entities coordinate with the City with successful results as shown in the yearly Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Reports (CAPERs). These support agencies ensure the funds are utilized in concentrated areas, focusing on improving the housing stock, increasing homeownership, and community revitalization. As with all housing programs, there are limited funds, resources, and administrative support to accomplish all the needs of the community. The focused revitalization efforts in identified communities is essential to success.

HOMELESS SERVICES TABLE

Table 63-Hampton's Homeless Services Table

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 and 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

NARRATIVE

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV, and mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction.

The City of Hampton’s Department of Human Services offers services to children who are in need of foster care. In addition, the Department helps facilitate the very popular “Foster a Grandparent” program where they pair up volunteers who are 55 and older with children with exceptional needs. These volunteers are mentors, caregivers, and tutors to those who may need a little more assistance and care in becoming independent productive citizens.

Currently, the City of Hampton participates in the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC). The GVPHC is a regional group of organizations whose focus is to provide services and resources to the most vulnerable households and individuals covering the following jurisdictions; Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County. This regional body focuses on preventing homelessness. Their mission is to “develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive continuum of care for citizens at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness.” The GVPHC provides the annual Point in Time Count for the participating jurisdictions and is the official Continuum of Care for the Virginia Peninsula (GVPCCC).

Individuals in need are able to contact the GVPHC which will assist with a variety of services. In addition, the GVPHC maintains a resource list available to those in need. The Service Coordination and Assessment Network (SCAAN) is a subcommittee of GVPHC. This subcommittee is composed of social/human service departments, housing providers, and other agencies within the Continuum of Care (CoC) who are available to assist person’s in need with access to support services that include but are not limited to wrap-around support services, shelter exits, and prioritize veterans and those chronically homeless.

GVPHC coordinates closely with the Hampton Roads Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc. (HELP). HELP is a non-profit whose mission is to ensure people have access to shelter, healthcare, and support. HELP works to provide for people who need help the most in the Hampton area.

Specifically, for those individuals with HIV/AIDS, the Commonwealth of Virginia’s Department of Housing and Community Development administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program for the state. These funds and services are available to non-profits and local governments to provide services to people living with HIV/AIDS. The Virginia Beach Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Areas (EMSA) which encompasses the City of Hampton population. The EMSA coordinates with a number of designated subgrantees to assist with fund and services disbursement.

The Hampton Veterans Medical Clinic is also available to those veterans who may have mental health disabilities. Including standard mental health facility services, the Hampton VA Medical Clinic also provides outreach to homeless veterans in the area.

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 in Homeless Services Table above.

Currently, the GVPHC is able to competently and successfully utilize existing resources to reach the area’s homelessness population to provide much needed resources. During the stakeholder interviews for this Consolidated Plan, the GVPHC indicated there is a need for an emergency shelter within the City of Hampton however the resources to accomplish this are not available at this time. They are currently partnering with Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority to provide permanent supportive housing vouchers. There is a need for more vouchers to assist those into permanent housing.

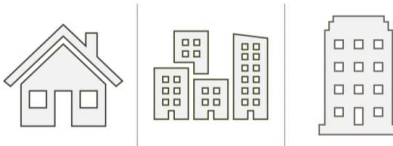
In addition to the permanent supportive housing vouchers, the GVPHC maintains a clinic managed by professional volunteers that assist homeless individuals who need medical assistance.

The GVPHC also assist those who may need financial assistance with back rent or short-term housing. Even though the GVPHC is making strides in their work, they always need more assistance with services and funding. The Rental Inspection program is doing a great job in keeping the rental properties above substandard level, but the program is only in certain parts of the City per State Statute. The GVPHC does have a hard time with absent landlords and obtaining quality affordable housing for those with special needs.

The Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board (CSB) is funded by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Housing and Community Development. The board is composed of respected doctors from various medical fields who provide services and support for those who are affected by mental illness, substance abuse and intellectual and developmental disabilities. One of the services provided is Transend, a home for adults with serious mental illnesses discharged from Eastern State Hospital. The CSB also offers programs such as: youth and family clinical services, school-based behavioral health services, crisis services, and substance abuse services.

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

In addition, to state and federal funds allocated yearly, the GVPHC was awarded \$100,000 in grant funds in 2020 from the Virginia Housing Trust Fund for the sole purpose of homelessness reduction. This is an annual competitive grant program which focuses on rapid re-housing assistance for households experiencing homelessness, housing stabilization services in supportive housing for chronically homeless households and predevelopment assistance to support long-term housing opportunities for chronically homeless households. The GVPHC plans to apply for this funding sources annually.



SP-45 GOALS

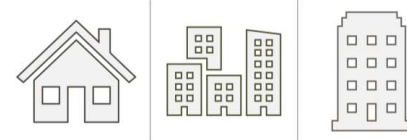
24 CFR 91.215(a)(4), 91.315(a)(4), 91.415

NARRATIVE

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 91.215(b)(2)/91.315(b)(2)

The City's goal is to provide quality affordable housing for as many low to moderate-income individuals and families as possible. Through the existing programs funded by the HOME program there are approximately thirteen (13) families assisted per year for each year of the five-year consolidated plan. This number is exclusive of the public housing assistance that the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority provides to low-income families.

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GOALS TABLE

Table 64-Consolidated Plan 2021-2025 Goals

Name	Description	Category	Start Year	End Year	Objective	Geographic Area Included	Priority Needs Addressed	Funding Allocated	Goal Outcome Indicator
Code Enforcement	Funds for this will include staff assistance	Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2022	To staff the code enforcement and provide much needed services to the neighborhood		Code Enforcement		1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit
Neighborhood Revitalization	The funds for this goal will include rehabilitation and infrastructure projects	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	To revitalize low to moderate-income neighborhoods		Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance		1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit 8-Rental units rehabilitated 9-Homeowner housing added 10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated
Acquisition	Funds for this goal will focus on acquisition of the substandard houses and vacant properties which may be quickly turned into quality affordable housing options	Affordable Housing Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025	To acquire substandard structures in order to allow for redevelopment into quality, affordable housing		Affordable Housing Quality Housing		9-Homeowner housing added
Demolition	Funds for this goal will focus on demolition of the substandard houses	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	To remove substandard structures in order to allow for redevelopment into quality housing		Affordable Housing Quality Housing		9-Homeowner housing added
Housing Programs	Funds for this goal will focus on educational programs and other various projects to preserve homeownership in Hampton	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	To preserve homeownership and educate		Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance		11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers
Disposition	Funds for this goal will focus on disposition projects where feasible	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	Preserve affordable housing		Affordable Housing Quality Housing		8-Rental units rehabilitated 9-Homeowner housing added 10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated



Name	Description	Category	Start Year	End Year	Objective	Geographic Area Included	Priority Needs Addressed	Funding Allocated	Goal Outcome Indicator
Housing Services	Funds for this goal will focus on educational programs and other various projects to provide housing services such as homeowner education classes	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	Assist individuals with homeownership counseling		Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation		10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated 11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers
Home-buyer Assistance	Funds for this goal will provide down-payment and closing cost assistance	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	Preserve affordable housing		Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation Economic Growth		10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated 11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Funds for this goal will assist homeowners with repairs such as weatherization and façade grants	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	Preserve homeownership and community revitalization		Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Economic Growth		10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated
Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)	Funds for this goal will go towards affordable housing provided by the local Habitat non-profit, the City's CHDO	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	Preserve affordable housing for low income persons		Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Economic Growth		9-Homeowner housing added
Public Facilities	Funds for this goal will be used for infrastructure projects in LMI areas	Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025	Community revitalization		Economic Growth		1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit 2-Public facility or infrastructure activities for low/moderate-income housing benefit 3-Public service activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit 4-Public service activities for low/moderate-income housing benefit



Name	Description	Category	Start Year	End Year	Objective	Geographic Area Included	Priority Needs Addressed	Funding Allocated	Goal Outcome Indicator
HOME Administration	Funds for this goal will go towards the administration of the grant	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025			Administration		
Contingency	These funds are set aside for contingency purposes	Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025			Administration		
Community Development Planning and Grant Administration	Funds for this goal will go towards the administration of the grant	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025			Administration		

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SP-50 PUBLIC HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY AND INVOLVEMENT

24 CFR 91.215(c), 91.315(c), 91.415

NARRATIVE

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

The Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority offers a wheelchair ramp program for those requiring accessible ramps for their homes. Currently, the program does not have a wait list. Many of the comments from the citizen input sessions for the Plan indicated the need for interior accessible improvements as well as local contractors with the skills to complete these improvements.

In addition, of the of 260 units in their public housing developments; the Housing Authority offers 16 accessible units. From the citizen input sessions and stakeholder meetings, there is certainly a need for more available accessible units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvement

The Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority offers many housing counseling options for new homebuyers. The workshops and classes are mandatory for those who utilize the homebuyer assistance programs such as down payment and closing cost assistance. These programs are designed to educate potential homeowners about home maintenance, financial responsibilities, etc. At completion, a certification is provided which the new home buyers can use to apply for Virginia Housing Development Authority (VHDA) home loans. The VHDA loans require the certification to qualify for their mortgage products.

The local Habitat for Humanity program relies heavily on resident participation. The homeowners are required to complete three hundred (300) hours of sweat equity towards building their home or another family's home. This enables the residents to have a personal stake in their new home and future.

The City of Hampton's Community Development Department is the lead agency to support the Hampton Neighborhood Initiative (HNI). The HNI begin in 1994 to support local neighborhood leaders in championing community issues and mobilizing neighborhood and city resources to create thriving communities. The Initiative is guided by a 21-member council appointed Neighborhood Commission comprised of a variety of neighborhood, non-profit, faith, business, city, school and youth stakeholders. Their efforts help to craft neighborhood capacity building and housing revitalization tools that are used throughout the City including the Hampton Home Repair Blitz and Curb Appeal programs. In addition, they provide design guidance on a series of annual civic education programs including, Fair Housing: Landlord Tenant workshop, Codes Academy,



Hampton Leadership Academy, and the Hampton 101: Introduction to the City session. The City also hosts annual Budget and Capital Improvement Plan engagement sessions along with public engagement events related to proposed changes to local codes and ordinances, such as, parking on the lawns and wind turbines in residential areas.

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

Not Applicable (N/A).

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable (N/A).

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SP-55 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

24 CFR 91.215(h), 91.315(h), 91.415

OVERVIEW

Barriers to Affordable Housing

According to the data reviewed and analyzed for this Plan, Hampton is currently considered affordable in terms of rental rates and median home prices. However, these rates do not take into account issues such as aging housing stock, the composition of the housing stock, and the lack of self-reporting of substandard housing. The majority of the housing stock in the City was built prior to 1989 and is over thirty years old. Older homes require more maintenance and therefore can become more expensive in repairs. In addition to aging housing stock, the local housing authority often observes housing conditions are much worse than the citizens report. This underreporting issue could be due to potential apprehensions regarding condemnation. Substandard housing becomes an issue because on paper it appears to be affordable but in reality, the homes are not quality affordable housing and, in some cases, not livable.

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City could be a result of the lack of developable land for higher density development. As a largely built out community, Hampton's efforts to improve its housing stock and increase density are largely tied to redevelopment efforts. This is often done through the abatement of blighted property, redeveloping industrial areas, and adaptive reuses of schools and former commercial properties. The City has adopted Urban Development Areas (UDA's) to encourage more strategic development of higher density near economic and retail centers throughout the city.

Other typical barriers to affordable housing that may be an issue for Hampton are an abundance of single-family housing in the suburbs areas of independently established subdivisions that are often disconnected from surrounding areas, infrastructure deficiencies, and accessibility issues. For a city that is limited in developable land, Hampton's single-family houses make up 64% of the housing. This can lead to an affordability issue considering single-family homes are expensive to maintain and continue to increase with age. While lower density development is encouraged in areas where infrastructure deficiencies may exist and more vulnerable to sea level rise, encouraging new single-family development in more urban centers can lead to affordability issues. This is largely because single-family homes are often expensive to maintain, with costs continuing to increase with age where revenue or value may not. In addition, single family homes return less public revenue per acre and limits opportunity for population growth near employment centers.



There also are a few several known infrastructure issues such as lighting, and sidewalks, curb and gutter, and stormwater needs throughout the City, which is typical for any municipality. Aging and inadequate infrastructure can have a negative effect on public perception and private investment within neighborhoods. A few negative impacts can be no access to public transportation, lowly light areas where crime might occur, and a loss of a sense of place when areas are not maintained.

Lastly, the City of Hampton does have an aging population that require accessibility improvements. More than 11% of Hampton’s population is disabled and more than 14% are over the age of 65. Accessibility improvements such as: roll in showers, ramps, widening doorways, and leveling floors are costly and require experienced contractors which tend to increase the cost of the improvements.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Throughout the next five years of the Consolidated Plan, the City intends to utilize the CDBG and HOME funds, along with any leveraging options, to ensure the barriers to affordable housing are addressed in the community. The intent is to use acquisition, rehabilitation, disposition, and demolition to help citizens in low to moderate income areas obtain quality, affordable housing. Ensuring funds are used in strategic areas such as the identified Housing Ventures Areas will help the City concentrate on those who are in the most need.

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SP-60 HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY

91.215(d), 91.315(d), 91.415

NARRATIVE

Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through: Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs.

The City of Hampton's Department of Human Services serves as the lead agency of Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) which is the local Continuum of Care (CoC) who focuses on addressing the area's homelessness needs by offering Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs. The GVPHC also coordinates with local non-profits and churches to ensure there are thermal shelters for those who may need it in Hampton.

The Service Coordination and Assessment Network (SCAAN) is a subcommittee of GVPHC. This subcommittee is composed of social/human service departments, housing providers, and other agencies within the Continuum of Care (CoC) who are available to assist person's in need with access to support services. Those services include but are not limited to mental health/substance abuse programs, in-home skill building, budgeting, tenant education and any other wrap-around support services needed. The subcommittee prioritizes households that are veterans and chronically homeless and places those that are most vulnerable in available housing resources.

The outreach workers survey the community to assist those who are in obvious need of assistance. The outreach workers also answer tips from the homeless hotline. Concerned citizens can call the hotline and report homeless families/individuals in the street to get them the help they may need. The outreach worker is sent out to ensure the family understands the vast resources that are available to them.

Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through: Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

During the stakeholder interview with Hampton's Department of Human Services, it was discussed that Hampton does not have its own emergency shelter. There is a need for an emergency shelter in the City. The GVPHC provides the services of an emergency shelter, however, it is not in Hampton. Within the other service areas (Newport News, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County) there are a total of 469 emergency shelter beds available. As of right now, the focus for the GVPHC is to obtain more permanent housing vouchers to assist those transitioning. In the future, as more funding sources are available, the GVPHC will potentially look to fund a new emergency shelter. The GVPHC also provides transitional housing needs for the homeless in Hampton. There are 92 transitional housing beds available in the service areas as well. This appears to meet the need in the area.



Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through: 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 GVPHC receives state and federal funds annually to provide services to the Virginia Peninsula area. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded them \$2,014,410 in fiscal year 2018 and the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) awarded \$1,047,754 in fiscal year 2019. The majority of the funds are allocated to Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs. Rapid Re-housing programs provide short-term rental assistance and services. This program is beneficial to those who are transitioning to permanent housing.

Through the Annual Point in Time (PIT) Count, the GVPHC is able to obtain a fairly accurate account of the demographics of those who are unsheltered and sheltered in the Peninsula and specifically Hampton. In 2019, the Hampton PIT counted 103 sheltered and 23 unsheltered homeless. That same year, Hampton had zero unsheltered families and five (5) unaccompanied youths. The number of homeless veterans were counted at 28.

The programs offered by the GVPHC are designed to address homelessness prevention by being proactive. One of the ways they are proactive is through their *No Wrong Door* entry process. This ensures the family or individual is triaged thoroughly and set on the correct path from the beginning. Services are available through the Service Coordination and Assessment Network (SCAAN) subcommittee of GVPHC.

Another program through the GVPHC, assists unaccompanied youths through their rapid rehousing program. This program provides permanent housing vouchers for unaccompanied youths.

The Hampton VA Medical Center is also a resource for those who are homeless veterans. The Center in coordination with The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), offers many services such as their Supportive Services for Veteran Families program which includes funding for quick housing options for homeless veterans and their families to prevent long term homelessness.



SP-65 LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

24 CFR 91.215(i), 91.315(i), 91.415

NARRATIVE

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

Lead-based paint hazards can be a real problem for older communities such as Hampton. Approximately 60% of Hampton's houses were built before 1979. Houses built before 1978 are at risk for lead-based paint hazards. This number can seem overwhelming; however, the Community Development Department works with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) to ensure best practices when dealing with older structures. Some of the projects outlined in the Consolidated Plan assist with reducing the number of lead-based paint hazards in the community such as rehabilitation of homes, demolition of older structures, and weatherization grants. All work contracted by or contracted for the HRHA adheres the federal regulations on lead-based paint abatement.

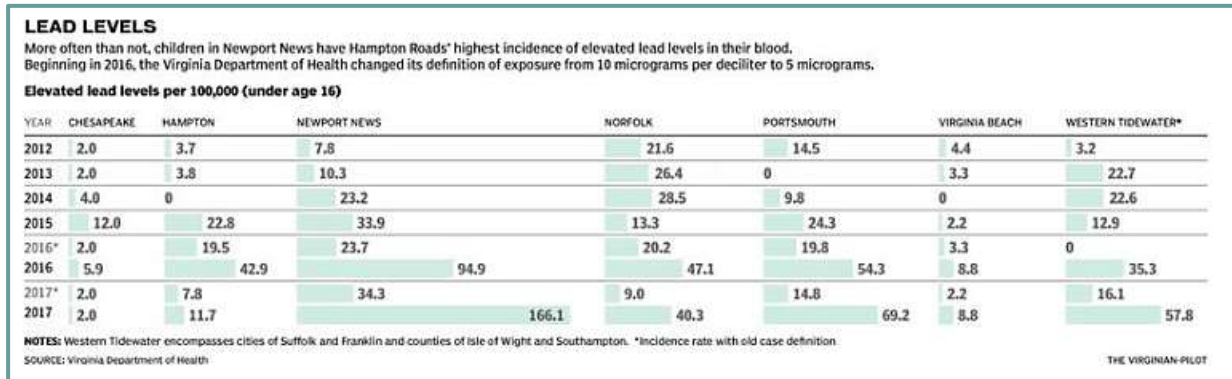
The City will work to protect children from lead-based paint hazards in the housing that is funded by federal resources by following the regulations of 24 CFR Part 35 Subpart R that address "Methods and Standards for Lead-Paint Hazard Evaluation and Hazard Reduction Activities." These regulations are intended to reduce or eliminate lead-based hazards in federally-funded or owned housing.

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

The Virginia Department of Health monitors lead-based paint levels in children through regularly scheduled bloods tests at pediatricians and health department visits. Compared to the surrounding communities, Hampton usually has the lowest rates. This could be due to the outreach of the Virginia Department of Health outreach measures and the amount of rehabilitation projects in Hampton that require abatement.



Figure 11: Lead Levels in the Peninsula



Data Source: The Virginia Pilot, January 9th, 2019

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

The HRHA will continue to ensure all construction work follows the federal lead-based paint abatement regulations and their contractors are qualified to conduct the required abatement. Prior to rehabilitation activities, paint is tested for lead. If lead is found, it must be remediated.

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

The City's Department of Human Services is consistently working with the Health Department to ensure children are tested for lead. In addition, the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority provides educational pamphlets regarding the hazards of lead-based paint. With the goal of this Plan to provide quality affordable housing for low to moderate income families and all work following the federal regulations, this should increase access to newer homes with less risk of lead-based paint hazards.



SP-70 ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY

24 CFR 91.215(j), 91.315(j), 91.415

NARRATIVE

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs, and Policies for Reducing the Number of Poverty-Level Families

The Community Development Department of the City of Hampton offers a Hampton Leadership Academy program. This three-week, six session program educates participants about leadership and networking within the community. The Community Development Department also offers coaching and consulting regarding communication skills and other valuable essential skills. The Department also provides training for tenants in Fair Housing law, sponsors resource fairs for families, facilitates volunteer opportunities to assist elderly and disabled homeowners, and supports interdepartmental engagement for socially vulnerable and low-income households.

City of Hampton's Department of Rehabilitative Services and Economic Development Department offers services such as workforce recruitment and screening, employment training, and accommodating employee services. In addition, the Economic Development Department supports small business and entrepreneur workshops, implements strategies to reduce public bidding disparities, and facilitates improvements in workforce development systems.

Through the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA), the City provides a Section 3 program which assists low- or very low-income residents with job training. The HRHA also provides clubs and classes to help individuals with financial education.

The Peninsula Council for Workforce Development coordinates with Hampton's Economic Development Department and the libraries to SHARE Network Access Points (SNAPs), where individuals have access to a computer, are able complete job applications and resumes, and have access to qualified people to help with employment services.

The Goodwill Community Employment Center, which helps job seekers services to gain employment in Central and Coastal Virginia, is located in Hampton. In 2018, 1,644 individuals secured employment through this center. The Virginia Career Works-Hampton Center also assists job seekers with training and online career resources. Virginia Career Works also assists businesses with recruiting employees qualified employees as well as entrepreneur education classes.



How are the jurisdiction's poverty-reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan?

The City of Hampton is able to provide poverty-reducing opportunities to those who may need it by providing as many affordable housing options as possible. By utilizing the CDBG and HOME funds on activities such as acquisition, demolition, rehabilitation, housing programs, and disposition this provides those in low-income situations quality housing. Providing quality affordable housing has also proven to reduce intergenerational poverty.

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SP-80 MONITORING

24 CFR 91.230, 91.330, 91.430

NARRATIVE

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

The Community Development Department is diligent in the monitoring activities regarding the CDBG and HOME funds. The subrecipient and the Department have worked together successfully for many years. The successful monitoring of the subrecipients is attributed to the stringent procedures the Department have in place, such as, ensuring timely production and accountability, ensuring compliance with CDBG and HOME requirements, evaluating organizational and project performance, and providing technical assistance when needed. In the last 3 years, the City has established a working committee to ensure the progress and compliance of the activities and projects that these funds are supporting. The City also serves on the Strategic Acquisition & Resources Committee that meets monthly to evaluate property acquisition requests and monitor scattered site development activities. In recent months the CDD department and the Finance department have worked diligently to reconcile unspent funds to ensure they could be reallocated to active projects and spent in a timely manner.



ACTION PLAN

AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES

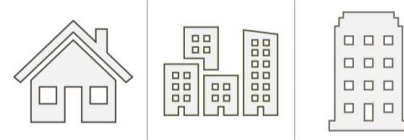
24 CFR 91.220(c)(1, 2), 91.320(c)(1, 2), 91.420(b)

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hampton anticipates approximately \$999,391 in CDBG funds and \$535,029 in HOME funds; totally \$1,534,420. The City also anticipates \$75,000 in program income for CDBG and \$150,000 in program income for HOME. Total for the 2021 Annual Action Plan year would be approximately \$1,609,420. The goals of the Strategic Plan include items such as: Acquisition, Demolition, Rehabilitation, Housing Programs and Services, and Code Enforcement. These goals were determined based on the priority needs of the community. The activities of the Annual Action Plan will be directed to accomplish those goals.

Annual Action Plans are designed to ensure the grantee follows through with the prepared Consolidated Plan. This Annual Action Plan will elaborate on how the City plans to ensure the community is provided with more quality affordable housing by rehabilitating homes and constructing new homes. In addition, the Plan will discuss how certain geographic areas will be targeted in order to make a concentrated effort to revitalize neighborhoods. Lastly, this Plan will discuss ways the City in coordination with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority will provide housing services and housing programs to those low to moderate income families.

It should be noted, the drafting of this Annual Action Plan occurred during the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Considering the unique circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 Pandemic, amendments to the Plan may be required to be able to respond to changing community needs during the program year.



EXPECTED RESOURCES TABLE

Table 65-Expected Resources Table

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1: \$	Program Income: \$	Total: \$	Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan: \$	Narrative Description
CDBG	Federal	Acquisition, Clearance and Demolition, Housing Services, Housing Programs, Disposition, Administration, Code Enforcement, and Neighborhood Center Support	999,391	75,000	1,074,391		The CDBG funds will be utilized to revitalize low to moderate income neighborhoods by providing quality affordable housing.
HOME	Federal	Homeowner Rehabilitation, Homebuyer Assistance, Housing Acquisition and Rehabilitation, New Construction and Rehabilitation, CHDO, and Administration	535,029	150,000	685,029		The HOME funds will be utilized to build new and rehabilitation existing homes into quality affordable housing along with essential housing services.

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NARRATIVE

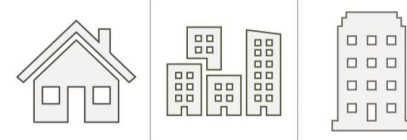
Explain how Federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state, and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied.

The City of Hampton leverages funds through the on-going relationship with the local Habitat for Humanity (Peninsula and Greater Williamsburg) non-profit, as well as the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority (HRHA). The City of Hampton is able to provide funds from CDBG and HOME to these entities who leverage the City funds with other funding sources to accomplish the mutual goals. The Habitat for Humanity is the approved Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) which allows the HOME funds to be used for new construction of affordable housing as well as rehabilitation of existing structures.

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. The CIP match does not account for the countless hours of volunteer hours spent on activities throughout the year.

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

The City of Hampton and the HRHA own vacant parcels throughout the City. Including their public housing developments there are approximately 350-400 properties owned by the HRHA. Many of these properties are vacant lots and of these vacant lots, many are too small to fit a standard sized house and non-conforming to zoning regulations therefore two lots need to be combined to create one standard lot. The City and HRHA are committed to focusing efforts in the identified low-income neighborhoods. The vacant parcels located in the target neighborhoods will be a priority for redevelopment within the Plan.



AP-20 ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

24 CFR 91.220(c)(3) and (e), 91.320(c)(3) and (e), 91.420

GOALS

Table 66-Consolidated Plan 2021-2025 Goals

Name	Category	Start Year	End Year	Objective	Geographic Area Included	Priority Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Code Enforcement	Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025	To staff the code enforcement and provide much needed services to the neighborhood	Rental Inspection Areas Adopted by Council 2013	Code Enforcement	1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit
Acquisition	Affordable Housing Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025	To acquire substandard structures in order to allow for redevelopment into quality, affordable housing	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Affordable Housing Quality Housing	9-Homeowner housing added
Demolition	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	To remove substandard structures in order to allow for redevelopment into quality housing	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Affordable Housing Quality Housing	9-Homeowner housing added
Housing Programs	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	To preserve homeownership and educate	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance	11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers
Disposition	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	Preserve affordable housing	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Affordable Housing Quality Housing	8-Rental units rehabilitated 9-Homeowner housing added 10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated
Housing Services	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	Assist individuals with homeownership counseling	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation	10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated 11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers
Home-buyer Assistance	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	Preserve affordable housing	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation Economic Growth	10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated 11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	Preserve homeownership and community revitalization	Housing Venture Areas & City-wide	Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Economic Growth	10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated



Name	Category	Start Year	End Year	Objective	Geographic Area Included	Priority Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)	Affordable Housing Special Needs	2021	2025	Preserve affordable housing for low income persons	City-wide	Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Economic Growth	9-Homeowner housing added
Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025	Community revitalization	Housing Venture Areas & Qualified LMI Areas	Economic Growth	1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit 2-Public facility or infrastructure activities for low/moderate-income housing benefit 3-Public service activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit 4-Public service activities for low/moderate-income housing benefit
HOME Administration	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	To support the grant administration		Administration	
Contingency	Non-Housing Community Development	2021	2025	To support the grant administration		Administration	
Community Development Planning and Grant Administration	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing	2021	2025	To support the grant administration		Administration	



AP-35 PROJECTS

24 CFR 91.220(d), 91.420

NARRATIVE

Introduction

The Community Development Department will coordinate with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) to complete the extensive list of projects from the Annual Plan. The projects were chosen based on ongoing projects and priority needs of the community.

PROJECTS TABLE

Table 67 – Acquisitions and Rehabilitation (CDBG & Home) Projects

Project Title	Acquisition and Rehabilitation (CDBG & HOME)
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will focus on acquisition and rehabilitation of the substandard houses and vacant properties which may be quickly turned into quality affordable housing options
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$100,000 HOME-\$208,454 HOME Program Income - \$150,000
Expected Resources	\$438,454
Annual Goals Supported	Acquisition, Rehabilitation, Neighborhood Revitalization,
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & LMI Neighborhoods
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing, Quality Housing, Homeownership Preservation, Rehabilitation Assistance
Planned Activities	4 Housing Units
Goal Outcome Indicator	9-Homeowner housing added



Table 68 - Code Enforcement Projects

Project Title	Code Enforcement
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this will include staff assistance
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$133,000
Expected Resources	\$133,000
Annual Goals Supported	Code Enforcement
Target Areas Included	Rental Inspection Districts & LMI Neighborhoods
Priority Need(s) addressed	Code Enforcement
Planned Activities	Staff Salaries
Goal Outcome Indicator	1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit

Table 69 - Clearance and Demolition Projects

Project Title	Clearance and Demolition
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will focus on demolition of the substandard houses
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$10,000
Expected Resources	\$10,000
Annual Goals Supported	Acquisition, Neighborhood Revitalization
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & LMI Neighborhoods
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing, Quality Housing
Planned Activities	
Goal Outcome Indicator	9-Homeowner housing added



Table 70 - Support Neighborhood Center Projects

Project Title	Support Neighborhood Center
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this will include building repairs
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$21,000
Expected Resources	\$21,000
Annual Goals Supported	Support Neighborhood Center, Neighborhood Revitalization
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & LMI Neighborhoods
Priority Need(s) addressed	Senior Services
Planned Activities	
Goal Outcome Indicator	1-Public facility or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit

Table 71 - Disposition Projects

Project Title	Disposition
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will focus on demolition of the substandard houses, development and resale affordable housing
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG Program Income- \$20,000
Expected Resources	\$20,000
Annual Goals Supported	Disposition
Target Areas Included	Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing Quality Housing
Planned Activities	6 Housing Units
Goal Outcome Indicator	8-Rental units rehabilitated 9-Homeowner housing added 10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated



Table 72 - Housing Program Projects

Project Title	Housing Programs
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will focus on educational programs and other various projects to preserve homeownership in Hampton
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$200,000 CDBG Program Income - \$75,000
Expected Resources	\$275,000
Annual Goals Supported	Housing Programs
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Homeownership Preservation Affordable Housing Quality Housing Rehabilitation Assistance
Planned Activities	5 Housing Units
Goal Outcome Indicator	11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers

Table 73 - Housing Services Projects

Project Title	Housing Services
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will focus on educational programs and other various projects to provide housing services such as homeowner education classes
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$262,683
Expected Resources	\$262,683
Annual Goals Supported	Housing Services
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation
Planned Activities	18 Housing Units
Goal Outcome Indicator	10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated 11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers

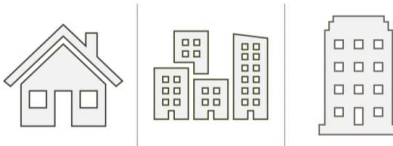


Table 74 - Homeowner Rehabilitation Projects

Project Title	Homeowner Rehabilitation
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will assist homeowners with repairs such as weatherization and façade grants
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	HOME-\$62,824
Expected Resources	\$62,824
Annual Goals Supported	Homeowner Rehabilitation
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Preserve homeownership and community revitalization
Planned Activities	4 Housing Units
Goal Outcome Indicator	10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated

Table 75 - Homebuyer Assistance Projects

Project Title	Homebuyer Assistance
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will provide down-payment and closing cost assistance
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	HOME-\$100,000
Expected Resources	\$100,000
Annual Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Special Needs
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing Homeownership Preservation Economic Growth
Planned Activities	
Goal Outcome Indicator	10-Homeowner housing rehabilitated 11-Direct financial assistance to homebuyers



Table 76 - WorkOne Center Role Projects

Project Title	WorkOne Center Role
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this activity will provide public service activity to residents in the surrounding neighborhood by offering job training, employment placement, and other workforce related programs.
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$54,000
Expected Resources	\$54,00
Annual Goals Supported	Economic Growth
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Economic Growth
Planned Activities	
Goal Outcome Indicator	3-Public Service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit

Table 77 - New Housing Construction/Rehabilitation Projects

Project Title	New Housing Construction/Rehabilitation
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will focus on constructing new homes and rehabilitation of substandard houses and vacant properties which may be quickly turned into quality affordable housing options
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	HOME-\$50,000
Expected Resources	\$50,000
Annual Goals Supported	Acquisition Demolition Neighborhood Revitalization
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing Quality Housing
Planned Activities	2 Housing Units
Goal Outcome Indicator	9-Homeowner housing added



Table 78 - CHDO Set Aside Projects

Project Title	CHDO Set-Aside
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will go towards affordable housing provided by the local Habitat non-profit, the City's CHDO
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	HOME-\$80,254
Expected Resources	\$80,254
Annual Goals Supported	Affordable Housing, Special Needs
Target Areas Included	Hampton Housing Venture Areas & City Wide
Priority Need(s) addressed	Affordable Housing, Homeownership Preservation, Affordable Housing, Quality Housing, Rehabilitation Assistance, Economic Growth
Planned Activities	1 Housing Unit
Goal Outcome Indicator	9-Homeowner housing added

Table 79 - HOME Administration Projects

Project Title	HOME Administration
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will go towards the administration of the grant
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	HOME-\$33,497
Expected Resources	\$33,497
Annual Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing
Target Areas Included	
Priority Need(s) addressed	Administration
Planned Activities	
Goal Outcome Indicator	



Table 80 - Community Development Planning and Grant Administration Projects

Project Title	Community Development Planning and Grant Administration
Grantee/PJ Project ID	
Description	Funds for this goal will go towards the administration of the grant
Allow another org to set up activities under this project	
Estimated amount (including program income)	CDBG-\$198,708
Expected Resources	\$198,708
Annual Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Special Needs Public Housing
Target Areas Included	
Priority Need(s) addressed	Administration
Planned Activities	
Goal Outcome Indicator	

NARRATIVE

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

Through the activities of the Citizen Participation Plan, first-hand neighborhood knowledge, and ongoing projects, the Annual Plan projects were determined. All projects, excluding the administration projects, will focus on unserved individuals and families. Those who most need the help will be the priority. The greatest obstacle to addressing the needs of the underserved is the scarcity of resources. The City of Hampton and its partners will continue to work on innovative ways to serve the citizens, using entitlement funding to fill the financial gaps in providing public services and housing needs.

It should again be noted, the drafting of this Consolidated Plan occurred during the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Considering the unique circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 Pandemic, amendments to the Plan may be required to be able to respond to changing community needs during the program year. It is anticipated that the coming economic impacts may create additional barriers to the success of the activities described in the plan.



AP-50 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

24 CFR 91.220(f), 91.320(f), 91.42

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

While the resources will be utilized throughout the City, 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 are 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. Assistance will continue to be directed to areas of the City in which 51 percent 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

Figure 12: City of Hampton Housing Venture Areas



Data Source: City of Hampton, VA 2020



Table 81 – Potential Geographic Distribution

Name of Potential Local Target Area	Type of Revitalization Effort
Olde Hampton	Rehabilitation & Housing
Old North Hampton	Acquisition & Rehabilitation
Pasture Point	Rehabilitation & Housing
Phoebus	Rehabilitation
Sussex	Acquisition & Rehabilitation

NARRATIVE

Rationale for the priorities in 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. The Olde Hampton, Pasture Point and Sussex were the first three Housing Venture areas selected and the areas where the majority of CDBG and HOME funds are being used, but the funds are not limited to these areas. Old North Hampton and Phoebus were 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. The goal is to start concentrating efforts on additional housing development and rehabilitation projects in the Old North Hampton neighborhood in the first year of the consolidated plan (2021) and in Phoebus towards the end of this Consolidated Plan period (2025). 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

24 CFR 91.220(g), 91.320(g), 91.420

OVERVIEW

Introduction

One of the main goals of the Annual Action Plan is to ensure Hampton stays affordable to live. Quality affordable housing is the top priority. The City can accomplish this by assisting with homeowner rehabilitations, acquisitions, and new construction. These programs ensure those who need assistance and affordable homes have access to them. The City plans to rehabilitate approximately four (4) homes for existing low-income homeowners and rehabilitate one (1) property obtained through acquisition. Rehabilitating existing homeowner’s homes was determined as a priority to the citizens through the Citizen Participation process of this Consolidated Plan. Ownership preservation was also determined to be a priority need to those citizens that participated. Rehabilitation is a great way to preserve affordability and homeownership. Another way the City will ensure those who are low-income, have access to quality affordable housing, is to work with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority and Habitat for Humanity to build new up to two (2) new affordable housing units.

Table 82 - One-Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported (by Population Type)

Homeless	10
Non-Homeless	100
Special Needs	10
Total	120

Table 83 - One-Year Goals Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through (by Program Type)

Rental Assistance	8
Production of New Units	2
Rehab of Existing Units	6
Acquisition of Existing Units	1
Total	17

DISCUSSION NARRATIVE

Discussion

The goals for this Action Plan intend to assist up to 17 households in the City of Hampton.



AP-60 PUBLIC HOUSING

24 CFR 91.220(h), 91.320(j), 91.420

OVERVIEW

Through the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA), the City of Hampton will ensure the public housing goals from the Strategic Plan are met. The existing rehabilitation programs and homeowner financial, maintenance, and general skills education classes will continue.

NARRATIVE

Introduction

Currently, the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority offers 260 units in their public housing developments. There are approximately 411 people on the wait list for public housing in Hampton. The goals for this Annual Action Plan specific to public housing; include offering housing services to those who have low-income status. Those housing services include homeowner classes which educate future homeowners on financial matters, home maintenance, and other essential skills needed to become a successful homeowner. These classes culminate in a certificate which can assist in home loans from the Virginia Housing Development Authority. Typically, loans from the Virginia Housing Development Authority do not require down payments or are based on lower credit scores to assist those families who may need it. Providing opportunities for individuals to transition from public housing into their own homes is a major goal of this Strategic Plan.

The HRHA owns and operates the public housing developments as well as a number of market rate and tax credit projects to help supplement their projects. The following is a list of properties owned by the HRHA:

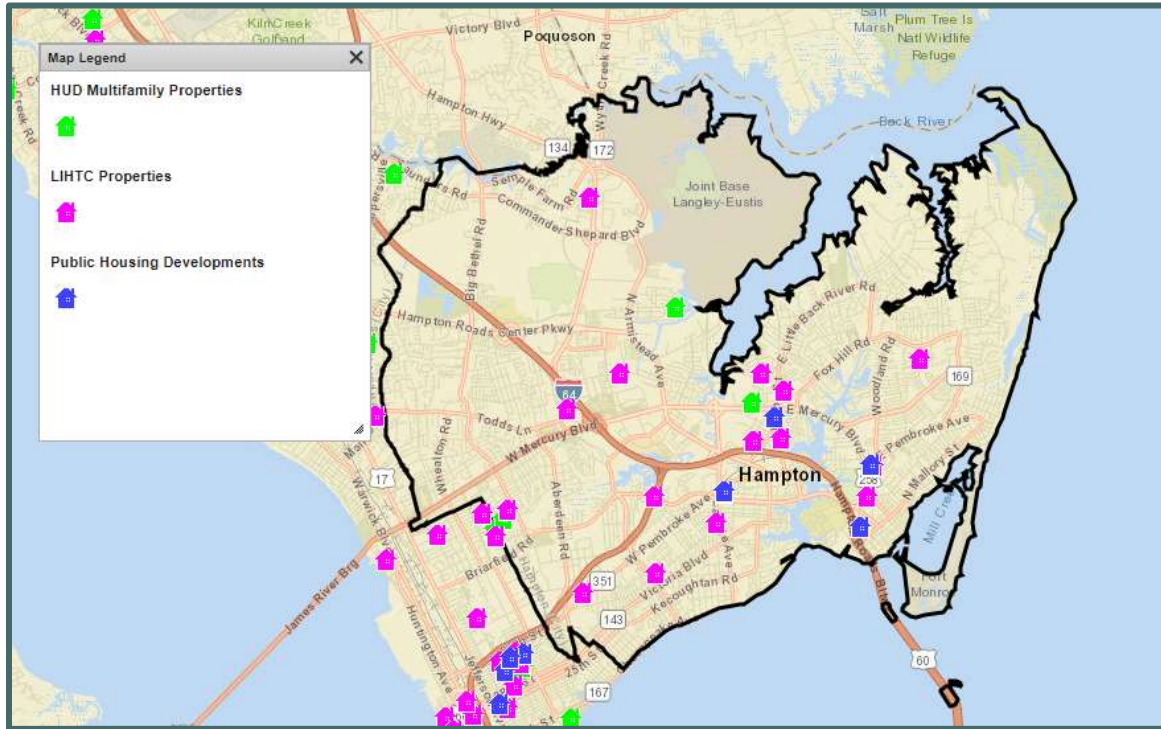
Table 84-Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority Properties

Name	Type of property	Use
Asbury Place	Townhouses	Market-rate
Kings Arms	Apartments	Low Income Tax Credit
Langley Village	Apartments	Public Housing for Senior/Disabled
Monterey Apartments	Apartments	Market-rate
North Phoebus	Apartments	Public Housing
Old Point Homes	Townhouses	Low Income Tax Credit with Disabled Units
Patterson Crossings	Apartments	Public Housing/ Low Income Tax Credit
Shell Gardens	Apartments	Market-rate



Below is a map indicating the various public housing developments, Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties, and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Multi-family properties within the City of Hampton.

Figure 13-Public Housing in the City of Hampton



Data Source: <https://egis.hud.gov/cpdmaps/>, 2020

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

The HRHA, offers down payment and closing costs assistance to those who complete their homeowner classes. Offering these programs assists those in public housing obtain their own home and transition from public housing.

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

The HRHA, offers down-payment and closing costs assistance to those who complete their homeowner classes. Offering these programs assists those in public housing obtain their own home and transition from public housing. These programs will continue throughout the next year and in the foreseeable future.

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

Not applicable.



AP-65 HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES

24 CFR 91.220(i), 91.320(h), 91.420

OVERVIEW

The Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) is the local Consortium of Care which focuses on addressing the area's homelessness needs by offering Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs. The GVPHC also coordinates with local non-profits and churches to ensure there are thermal shelters for those who may need it in Hampton.

The Service Coordination and Assessment Network (SCAAN) is a subcommittee of GVPHC. This subcommittee is composed of social/human service departments, housing providers, and other agencies within the Continuum of Care (CoC) who are available to assist person's in need with access to support services that include but are not limited to wrap-around support services, shelter exits, and prioritize veterans and those chronically homeless.

The Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA) offers assistance to special needs individuals such as the elderly and disabled. The existing rehabilitation programs such as the wheelchair ramp program and specific public housing units especially for seniors and disabled will continue.

NARRATIVE

Introduction

Because the GVPHC is the CoC for the City of Hampton, this allows more CDBG and HOME funds to be directed toward the special needs population in the City. One of the main goals of the Consolidated Plan is to provide quality affordable housing which includes rehabilitation projects. These projects include funding for the wheelchair ramp program and homeowner rehabilitations.

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

The GVPHC provides individual assessments through the Point in Time Count and through their many other services. In addition, the City of Hampton, through the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA), provides services to low-income families and those who qualify including homeless.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons.

All though there is not currently an emergency shelter in Hampton, there are many non-profits in the Hampton area that focus on the needs of homeless persons. The GVPHC specifically provides



transitional housing needs for those who are homeless. The City of Hampton will continue to support the Continuum of Care's efforts to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing opportunities.

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's Department of Human Services which manages the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC) focuses on Permanent Supportive Housing Renewals, Rapid Re-housing, Emergency Shelter, and Prevention programs.

An additional source of resources specific to homelessness in Hampton, the Hampton Roads Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc. (HELP) is a non-profit whose mission is to ensure people have access to shelter, healthcare, and support. HELP works to ensure the people who need help the most in the Hampton area are provided for.

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

The Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board is funded by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Housing and Community Development. The board is composed of respected doctors from various medical fields to provide services and support for those who are affected by mental illness and substance use and intellectual and developmental disabilities. One of the services provided is Transend, a home for adults with serious mental illnesses discharged from Eastern State Hospital.



AP-75 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

24 CFR 91.220(j), 91.320(i), 91.420

NARRATIVE

Introduction

According to the data, the housing in Hampton is affordable. However, the data does not take into account issues such as aging housing stock and self-reporting of substandard housing. The majority of the housing stock in the City was built prior to 1989 and is over thirty years old. In addition to aging housing stock, the local housing authority often observes housing conditions are much worse than the citizens report. This underreporting issue could be due to potential apprehensions regarding condemnation.

Another barrier to affordable housing in the City could be a result of the lack of developable land for higher density development. As a largely built out community, Hampton's efforts to improve its housing stock and increase density are largely tied to redevelopment efforts. This is often done through the abatement of blighted property, redeveloping industrial areas, and adaptive reuses of schools and former commercial properties. The City has adopted Urban Development Areas (UDA's) to encourage more strategic development of higher density near economic and retail centers throughout the city.

Other typical barriers to affordable housing that may be an issue for Hampton are an abundance of single-family housing in the suburb areas of independently established subdivisions that are often disconnected from surrounding areas, infrastructure deficiencies, and accessibility issues. For a city that is limited in developable land, Hampton's single-family houses make up 64% of the housing. This can lead to an affordability issue considering single-family homes are expensive to maintain and continue to increase with age. While lower density development is encouraged in areas where infrastructure deficiencies may exist and more vulnerable to sea level rise, encouraging new single-family development in more urban centers can lead to affordability issues. This is largely because single-family homes are often expensive to maintain, with costs continuing to increase with age where revenue or value may not. In addition, single family homes return less public revenue per acre and limits opportunity for population growth near employment centers. There also are a few several known infrastructure issues such as lighting, and sidewalks, curb and gutter, and stormwater needs throughout the City, which is typical for any municipality. Aging and inadequate infrastructure can have a negative effect on public perception and private investment within neighborhoods.

Lastly, the City of Hampton does have an aging population that require public accessibility improvements. These improvements are costly and require experienced contractors which tend to increase the cost of the public improvements



Describe planned actions 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 Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA), offers down-payment and closing costs assistance to those who complete their homeowner classes. Offering these programs assists those in public housing obtain their own home and transition from public housing. In addition, the various programs the HRHA continues to offer such as the \$1 Lot and Preferred Builder programs, provide quality affordable housing options to low-income families.

The City of Hampton also regularly reviews permit fees and ordinances to ensure they remain competitive to the surrounding region. In addition, programs such as the Home Repair Blitz and Curb Appeal Matching Grant programs to incentivize and encourage improvements to affordable units. The City has also adopted Community Plan policies, Urban Development Areas, strategic Master Plans, and special zoning districts to encourage the strategic development of mixed-income and multifamily housing units that serve emerging markets, seniors, and special needs populations.

DRAFT



AP-85 OTHER ACTIONS

24 CFR 91.220(k), 91.320(j), 91.420

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Working with the Hampton Redevelopment Housing Authority (HRHA), the City of Hampton's goals are to provide quality affordable housing to low-income families. They are able to provide quality affordable housing through homeowner rehabilitation program, acquisition, demolition, new construction, and other housing programs. The HRHA coordinates with the local Habitat for Humanity which is the approved Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). This also allows the HOME funds to be used for new construction of affordable quality housing as well as rehabilitation of existing structures.

Describe actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

One of the major obstacles to providing additional services to those who need it is a shortage of resources. The wait lists for rehabilitation assistance and rental assistance is in the hundreds. There is more demand for assistance than there are resources.

Some of the obstacles contributing to underserved needs are:

- Increased costs of construction
- Limited supply of land for affordable housing
- Challenges associated with redevelopment (land assembly, lack/age of infrastructure, costs, willing developers)
- Competing demands for other public services

The City's Housing Venture program identified specific areas where public investments could have the largest impact.

Describe actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing.

The HRHA provides affordable public housing options to those in needs as well as homeowner education classes focused on providing the skills needed to be a successful homeowner. This is a key service that helps to educate people and prepare them to have a successful homeownership experience. In addition, to these programs, the HRHA offers homeowner rehabilitation programs, acquisition, demolition, and new construction that help preserve the quality affordable housing stock in the City. While the City can choose to utilize CDBG funds from many options, most of the HOME and CDBG funds will be used to serve to maintain and improve the quality of the City's supply of affordable housing. The City is also working the HRHA to explore development opportunities to increase affordable senior housing options.



Describe actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

All work conducted by the HRHA, follows the required federal regulations regarding lead paint abatement as well as the required building codes. In addition, acquiring older, substandard houses and rehabilitating or reconstructing them ensures the reduction of existing lead paint hazards.

Describe actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

The City of Hampton is able to provide poverty-reducing opportunities to those who may need it by providing as many affordable housing options as possible. By utilizing the CDBG and HOME funds on activities such as acquisition, demolition, rehabilitation, housing programs, and disposition this provides those in low-income situations quality housing. Providing quality affordable housing is proven to reduce intergenerational poverty.

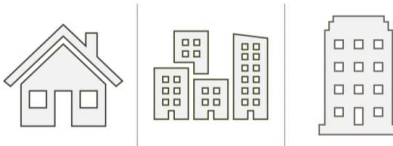
The City can aid in helping to reduce the number of poverty-level families by encouraging economic development opportunities in the City. By diversifying the job base, opportunities for employment become available to people who currently don't have jobs.

Describe actions planned to develop institutional structure.

During the Annual Action Plan for FY 2020-2021, the City will continue to strive to establish an institutional structure that maximizes funding sources used for housing and community development needs as well as simplify the process involved in developing new housing, improving conditions of existing housing and creating jobs.

The Community Development Department will work toward the following efforts to help to develop institutional structure of the use of CDBG and HOME funds by:

- Continuing to find ways to provide easy access for the public to HUD-related information – through the City's website as well as paper publications that could be strategically placed throughout the City.
- Promoting citizen participation in the Consolidated Plan planning processes
- Continuing to strengthen relationships with partner agencies to promote and implement programs and deliver services.
- Working with City Departments to complete HUD-funded activities such as infrastructure improvements.
- Supporting advocacy and planning activities of other organizations who support low- and moderate-income households.



Describe actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Currently, the City of Hampton participates in the Greater Virginia Peninsula Homelessness Consortium (GVPHC). The GVPHC is a regional group of organizations whose focus is to provide services and resources to the most vulnerable households and individuals covering the following jurisdictions; Newport News, Hampton, Poquoson, Williamsburg, James City County, and York County. This regional body focuses on preventing homelessness. Their mission is to “develop, sustain, and coordinate a comprehensive continuum of care for citizens at risk of, or experiencing, homelessness.” The GVPHC provides the annual Point in Time Count for the participating jurisdictions and is the official Continuum of Care for the Virginia Peninsula (GVPCCC).

In addition, the City of Hampton works closely with the Habitat for Humanity, the approved Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), which allows the HOME funds to be used for new construction of affordable housing as well as rehabilitation of existing structures. The City will also partner with other non-profits organizations and public agencies to leverage the funds in the most effective way possible.

DRAFT



AP-90 PROGRAM-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

24 CFR 91.220(l), 91.320(k), 91.420

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The City anticipates that it will use most of the CDBG funding for the benefit of low- to moderate-income (LMI) persons. CDBG regulations require that no less than 70% of the funding will be spent for the benefit of LMI persons and that no more than 30% of the CDBG resources will be used for urgent need or preventing/eliminating slums or blight. The City will continue its commitment to improve housing neighborhoods, and economic conditions in Hampton.

During the preparation of this Action Plan, the City of Hampton, the State of Virginia, the United States and areas throughout the world are coping to slow and stop the spread of COVID-19. Virginia Governor Ralph Northam ordered directives to close all public K-12 schools in Virginia through the end of the school year.

The City has had to close all City Buildings to the public, while staff continues to operate limited, essential City services. Because of social distancing, there has been an impact on the local economy. Restaurant are becoming creative in terms of offering take-out and curbside pick-up orders, making hand sanitizer, and dropping off supplies to hospitals.

The City is asking for residents and businesses to think of seniors, those with special needs, and the homeless during this time and have suggested donations for non-perishable foods and household items. Time will tell the impacts that COVID-19 will have on Hampton citizens and the amount of LMI population. Unfortunately, these are considerations the City has to have now in anticipation of those numbers growing.

CDBG

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.

No CDBG program income has been received in FY20 as of 04/21/20.

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.

The City of Hampton does not receive Section 108 funds.



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.

- o \$3,228.76 was returned in FY20 for IDIS# 1327 and re-drawn on IDIS# 1379 to correct an IDIS entry error.
- o \$61,447 was returned in FY20 per 9/27/19 HUD monitoring report finding, due to national objective not being met for IDIS# 1180.

5. The amount of income from float-funded activities.

\$0

Total Program Income

This number will be calculated in the IDIS system.

The amount of urgent need activities.

\$0

The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low- and moderate-income.

The percentage of funds from the CDBG grant that will be spent on LMI beneficiaries is approximately 90% for this annual plan year.

Overall Benefit: A consecutive period of 1, 2, or 3 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 Action Plan.

Every year the approximate amount of fund from the CDBG grant is 90%.

HOME

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

The City of Hampton does not intend to have additional forms of investment to be used.



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 ensure the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds (see 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4)) is 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).

This is not applicable.