

2020-2024  
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA  
CONSOLIDATED 5-YEAR PLAN AND  
2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN(DRAFT)



# Executive Summary

## ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

### 1. Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires the State of West Virginia to complete a five-year strategic plan known as the Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan identifies the State's housing and community development needs and outlines how HUD federal funding received by the State will be utilized to address these needs. HUD allocates funding to the State for the following programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)
- Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

The West Virginia Community Advancement and Development (WVCAD), a division of the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO), administers the CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA programs. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) administers the HOME and HTF programs.

This document is West Virginia's Five-year Consolidated Plan for 2020-2024 beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025 and its fiscal year 2020 Action Plan program year, beginning July 1, 2020, and continuing through June 30, 2021. Development of the plan included input and participation from the general public as well as key stakeholders such as community agencies, local government leaders, nonprofit service providers, and other interested parties.

The plan provides to the general public and program stakeholders the strategies, priorities, and methods of implementing the programs identified above. In addition, it identifies the needs that serve as the basis for implementing those programs.

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

The federal statutes governing the programs identified above identify three basic goals by which HUD evaluates performance under the plan:

- Provide decent affordable housing
- Create suitable living environments
- Create economic opportunities

Following these three basic goals, activities and projects funded by the programs included in this plan focus on the following objectives:

- Increase multifamily rental housing for extremely low to moderate income persons.
- Support housing stability efforts by providers in the Continuum of Cares to assure special needs persons can access services and housing.
- Support the development of viable infrastructure systems (such as water, sewer, storm water, and broadband) to improve living conditions and bolster economic development.
- Improve quality of life by enhancing public facilities and eliminating factors that affect environmental quality or public health.
- Improve quality of life by enhancing public facilities and eliminating factors that affect environmental quality or public health through activities such as mitigating blighted and abandoned properties, supporting the remediation of brownfield sites, and enhancing parks and recreational facilities.
- Develop local strategies through community planning to support improved living environments and strengthen economic and community development.
- Promote fair housing to educate low to moderate income citizens about their rights to available and accessible housing.

Outcomes include increasing the affordability, accessibility, and availability of the services and activities listed above to low- and moderate-income residents of the state, as well as improving the ability of communities to sustain necessary functions and become more resilient in the face of natural and economic disturbances and shocks.

## **3. Evaluation of past performance**

The WVDO and WVHDF and their respective U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs have made significant progress towards meeting housing, community development, and homelessness needs in West Virginia over the past five years. Both organizations will continue to address these ongoing needs over the next five years through meeting the objectives noted earlier in the Executive Summary.

Over the last five years, the demand for funding far exceeded the amount of funds available in all programs. As a result, each program was extremely competitive. Projects were selected and implemented to assist in the development of viable communities in low- to moderate-income areas throughout the State. Each investment of program funding helped to develop decent affordable housing, create a suitable living environment, and/or promote expanded economic opportunities.

During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the WVDO and WVHDF achieved the following accomplishments:

**HOME/HTF:**

The WVHDF's HOME and HTF programs successfully constructed 18 affordable rental units, rehabbed 58 affordable rental units, and added 48 units of homeowner housing.

**ESG:**

Through the WVDO's ESG program, 13,565 individuals received assistance from Street Outreach and Emergency Shelter, 1,753 households received Rapid Re-housing assistance, and 264 households received Homelessness Prevention assistance.

**HOPWA:**

Through the WVDO's HOPWA program, 229 households received Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), 410 households benefited from Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, Utility Assistance Program (STRMU), and 1,137 individuals received Supportive Services.

**CDBG:**

During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the WVDO completed 30 water projects which benefited approximately 24,758 individuals. Additionally, 13 sewer projects were completed and benefited 13,076 individuals. Collectively, 37,834 West Virginians now have access to reliable and healthy water and/or sewer systems.

Please note, the accomplishment data above does not include PY2019 as the program year is still active and has not been reported at the time of this submission.

**4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

The working group developing the Consolidated Plan included WVDO and WVHDF program managers and staff members representing the CDBG, ESG, HOPWA, HOME, and HTF programs. The State followed its Citizen Participation Plan. An online survey was directly sent to over 3,000 stakeholders and advertised in 5 newspapers. WVDO requested that the survey be shared with other interested persons. The survey was available on the WVCAD/WVHDF websites and social media accounts from October 1, 2019 to March 23, 2020. Paper copies were made available upon request and at Public Hearings during the needs assessment phase. There were 5 Public Hearings held during the development of the Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan at 5:30 p.m. in Wheeling on Tuesday, November 12, 2019, Keyser on Wednesday, November 13, 2019 Beckley on Monday, November 18, 2019, Glenville on Tuesday, November 19 and at 3:30 p.m. in Charleston, November 20, 2019. A copy of the public notice was directly emailed to the WV NAACP, WV Human Rights commission, Public Housing Authorities (PHA), Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDC), Community Action Agencies (CAA) and West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR). WVDHHR was requested to send a copy of the public notice to local field offices/program affiliates with instructions to post at service entrances. An additional request was made for PHAs and CAA to post the public notice and CoC members to distribute. An email/ mailing were sent over 3,000 stakeholders notifying them of the public hearings in November 2019. A reminder was sent 2 weeks prior to the first public hearing and requesting to share the information. Public Hearing notices were placed on the WVDO and WVHDF websites and social media. A public notice advertising the Public Hearings ran in five newspapers of regional/local circulation at least 14 days before the public hearings on Sunday, October 13, 2019. 4 Public Hearings will be held during the draft phase of the Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan via webinar. A copy of the public notice was directly emailed/mailed to stakeholders list previously mentioned. A reminder will be sent 2 weeks prior to the first public hearing also requesting to share the information. Public Hearing notices will be placed on the WVDO and WVHDF websites. A public notice advertising ran in five newspapers of regional and local circulation at least 14 days before the public hearings on Sunday, March 29, 2020. A draft copy was available for a 30-day review and comment period at least 90 days from April 1 to May 4, 2020 prior to the start of the program year (July 1) on the WVDO website. An executive summary of the draft plan will be sent to the State's 11 Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDC) requesting they circulate to the mayors and county commissions in each region. A complete copy of the draft Consolidated Plan will be placed at <http://WVCAD.org/resources> and sent to RPDCs offices. Individual consultations with agencies and organizations that assist low-income persons and areas, including state and federal agencies, local governments, regional councils of government, Continuum(s)of Care, businesses, community/faith based groups, CHDOs, housing developers, broadband service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land/water resources, and emergency management agencies.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

To summarize the Fall 2019 Public Hearings, there was interest and emphasis on affordable housing, rental housing, cost burden, water and sewer, zoning, code enforcement, demolition, broadband, lack of mental health facilities, fair housing, PHA wait list and vouchers, and CHDOs

All comments submitted to the WVDO and WVHDF working group were accepted and used in the analysis and prioritization of public comments. All written comments submitted during the 30 day formal response are attached for review. A complete review of the Citizen Participation process is provided in section PR-15. Attachment provides the survey results and summary of comments received during the online survey.

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

All comments were considered in the development of the plan.

## **7. Summary**

The State of West Virginia followed its Citizen Participation to gather public input and comments through newspaper ads, public hearings, web-based survey, focus groups and direct consultations. Additional efforts included expanding the stakeholder list, direct notification of the survey and public hearings, addition of focus groups, increasing direct consultations and social media. Information from the public, market analysis, WVHDF housing needs assessment, CEDs Plans, HUD CHAS data, HIC data, PIC data and CDBG-DR Action Plan was utilized to identify the needs, goals and activities of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

# The Process

## PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Development Office
HOPWA Administrator	WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Development Office
HOME Administrator	WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Housing Development Fund
ESG Administrator	WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Development Office
	WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Housing Development Fund

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

The WVDO is the State’s community and economic development agency. This agency administers the state CDBG program; served as the lead agency for the overall consolidation planning process; and prepared the economic development and infrastructure portions of the plan. The WVDO provides technical assistance, funding and coordination links to local governments, regional planning and development councils, state infrastructure agencies, and economic development agencies regarding economic development and infrastructure matters. WVDO also manages the State’s anti-poverty agency, administers the ESG and HOPWA programs. This agency prepared the social services and anti-poverty portions of the plan. Additional management includes technical assistance, funding and coordination links to local governments, non-profits, Community Action agencies, and state health and human service agencies concerning human service matters.

The WVHDF, the state’s housing finance agency, administers the HOME and HTF programs in West Virginia. This agency prepared the housing portions of the plan. The WVHDF provides technical assistance, funding and coordination links to local governments, non-profit organizations and public housing agencies concerning the development of affordable housing and related matters.

The West Virginia Human Rights Commission has been designated as HUD's equivalent agency concerning the State's fair housing compliance, and is responsible for investigating and litigating, where appropriate, fair housing complaints. This agency provides legal assistance to local human rights agencies and complainants concerning fair housing matters.

## **Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

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

### **1. Introduction**

The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO), and West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) consulted with various stakeholders to gather input and data to develop the priorities set forth in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Each agency plays a role in coordinating programs in an effort collaborate and maximize funding resources.

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

WVDO CDBG community and economic development activities are carried out through contractual agreements with units of local government in non-Entitlement areas with project management provided by the RPDCs.

WVDO through participation with the WV Interagency Council on Homelessness (WVICH), engages state agencies to coordinate public and assisted housing initiatives and governmental health, mental health and service agencies throughout the state addressing the needs of the homeless population. The WVICH executive board representation is comprised of the following governmental state agencies/entities:

Â The Governor, or his/her designee.

The Commissioner of the WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Children and Families, or his/her designee.

Â The Secretary of the WV Department of Veterans Assistance, or his/her designee.

Â The Superintendent of the WV Department of Education, or his/her designee.

Â The Executive Director of the WV Housing Development fund, or his/her designee.

The Secretary Department of Veterans Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety, or his/her designee.

Â A representative from the WV Development Office/WVCAD.

Working groups have been established to address specific needs throughout the State. The Continuum of Care working group comprised of the four West Virginia Continuums of Care and the WVDO ESG/HOPWA Program Manager collaborating to coordinate the WVCIH and CoC strategic plans. Through agency collaboration with all entities of the council, it gives the State the ability to effectively and efficiently address any issues, concerns or trends with this most vulnerable population, connect existing resources and services, and to develop new opportunities to address any unmet needs.

The WVHDF enhances coordination among public and assisted housing providers through its involvement in various housing-related meetings throughout the year, involvement in the Annual WV Housing Conference, and the WV Association of Public Housing Authorities.

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

The WV Development Office holds quarterly meetings with all four Continuums of Care to discuss the needs of the homeless population in which they serve particularly the chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth; the challenges in serving that population; and the discussion of trends in improved programmatic coordination and the collaborative approach to leveraging additional resources. Strategic Plans of each CoC are also reviewed on a regular basis. In order to increase coordination throughout the State with and among the Continuums of Care, the WVDO Housing Programs Manager serves in an active involved role with each of the four CoCs in varying degrees including serving as a member of one executive board to also serving as the chair of the ranking and rating committee for selection of CoC projects for the next program year. It is imperative that such working relationships exist, as we have the ability to serve in a capacity that is not only needed within the CoC, but also giving us the opportunity to have the closest assessment of the services and resources offered to the homeless populations throughout the state by these four essential partnerships all the while having the ability to share with them any State resources or networking. This further gives WVDO the chance to address any gaps that may exist in service delivery and how we can best streamline any services throughout the state for the homeless population such as increased use and data quality of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the efforts of each CoCs Coordinated Entry System.

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

During the application process in selecting sub-recipients for the Emergency Solutions Grant, each Continuum of Care is consulted with in our selection of each agency to receive grant funds. The Continuum of Care is asked to complete a CoC Review and Recommendation Form in which the CoC

describes the applicants involvement with the Continuum of Care, including participation with the yearly Point-In-Time Count and regular meetings; select HMIS data points for the applicant for the previous fiscal year will be included from the HMIS CoC lead; programmatic and fiscal grant management capacity; and finally the CoCs recommendation of selection for funding. Each CoC has their own coordinated entry system in which all agencies are to participate in within their coverage area and develop their own policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS, with the state HMIS Steering Committee overseeing the state-wide administration of HMIS in which the WVDO participates.

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

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Region I Planning and Development Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homeless Needs - Families with children Economic Development Non Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Region II Planning and Development Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Non Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On November 6th, 2019, a listening session was held at the Region 2 Planning Development Council's office to gather input on the Consolidated Plan during the needs assessment phase. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided a current data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Region III Planning and Development Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Non Housing Community Development

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
4	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region IV Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
5	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region V Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
6	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region VI Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>



	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
7	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region VII Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On November 5th, 2019, a listening session was held at the Region 7 Planning Development Council's office to gather input on the Consolidated Plan during the needs assessment phase. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued prioritization of Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and the need to add other activities to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
8	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region VIII Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
9	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region IX Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
10	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region X Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
11	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Region XI Planning and Development Council</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Other government - County  Other government - Local  Regional organization  Planning organization  Business and Civic Leaders</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Economic Development  Non Housing Community Development</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the eleven Regional Planning Development Councils (RPDCs) at a CDBG training event on October 25th, 2019. The event included a session in which the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan process was explained. Representatives from each RPDC were given the opportunity to speak on their Regions greatest needs, barriers and limitations, and other matters pertinent to the planning process. On December 23rd, 2019 the West Virginia Development Office emailed consultation forms to staff at each RPDC for further input. The consultation forms provided all RPDC staff an additional opportunity to provide more detailed information regarding its region's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. The consultations with the RPDCs provided data on the community development needs throughout the state. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.</p>
12	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p> <p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Cabell Huntington Wayne Continuum of Care</p> <p>Housing  Services-Children  Services-Elderly Persons  Services-Persons with Disabilities  Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS  Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  Services-homeless  Services-Health  Services-Education  Services-Employment  Services - Victims  Regional organization</p>

	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy  Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  Homeless Needs - Families with children  Homelessness Needs - Veterans  Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  Non-Homeless Special Needs  HOPWA Strategy</p>
	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The initial consultation took place by phone with the provider in which their greatest needs, including community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions for improvement were discussed. The consultation resulted in vital data regarding the needs of the homeless population in which they serve, the challenges in serving that population, and the discussion of trends in improved programmatic coordination and the collaborative approach to leveraging additional resources. Implementation updates and coordination of the four Continuums of Care strategic plans along with the WVCIH will be conducted quarterly to assess progress, review HMIS data, and make collaborative decisions to anticipate needed priorities and association resources.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Kanawha Valley Collective (KVC)</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Housing  Services-Children  Services-Elderly Persons  Services-Persons with Disabilities  Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS  Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  Services-Health  Services-Education  Services-Employment  Services - Victims  Regional organization</p>

	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy  Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  Homeless Needs - Families with children  Homelessness Needs - Veterans  Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>
	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The initial consultation took place by phone with the provider in which their greatest needs, including community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions for improvement were discussed. The consultation resulted in vital data regarding the needs of the homeless population in which they serve, the challenges in serving that population, and the discussion of trends in improved programmatic coordination and the collaborative approach to leveraging additional resources. Implementation updates and coordination of the four Continuums of Care strategic plans along with the WVCIH will be conducted quarterly to assess progress, review HMIS data, and make collaborative decisions to anticipate needed priorities and association resources.</p>
<p>14</p>	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>WV Balance of State Continuum of Care</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Services - Housing  Services-Children  Services-Elderly Persons  Services-Persons with Disabilities  Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS  Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  Services-homeless  Services-Health  Services-Education  Services-Employment  Service-Fair Housing  Services - Victims  Regional organization</p>



	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy  Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  Homeless Needs - Families with children  Homelessness Needs - Veterans  Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>
	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. The West Virginia Development Office consulted with West Virginian Fair Housing organizations through a conference call and webinar held at 11:00 AM on Thursday February 14th, 2020. During the consultation, the following topics were reviewed and discussed: 2019 West Virginia Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), 2020-2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan Community Needs Assessment, and the greatest Fair Housing barriers, constraints, and needs. The consultation resulted in additional data necessary to update the current impediments to fair housing and to add a new impediment (under supported HRC) to the States Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Routine calls with the WVHDF, WVHRC, and other Fair Housing Organizations will be conducted by the WVDO to update the status of proposed implementation strategies to address impediments.</p>

15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Northern Panhandle Continuum of Care
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation took place by phone with the provider in which their greatest needs, including community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions for improvement were discussed. The consultation resulted in vital data regarding the needs of the homeless population in which they serve, the challenges in serving that population, and the discussion of trends in improved programmatic coordination and the collaborative approach to leveraging additional resources. Implementation updates and coordination of the four Continuums of Care strategic plans along with the WVCIH will be conducted quarterly to assess progress, review HMIS data, and make collaborative decisions to anticipate needed priorities and association resources.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	RELIGIOUS COALITION FOR COMMUNITY RENEWAL
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Faith based

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia.
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Woodlands Development Group
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia. Additionally, the WVDO and WVHDF consulted with the Woodlands Development Group during a Housing Focus Group Conference Call held on December 3, 2019.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	SAFE HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	COALFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia. Additionally, the WVDO and WVHDF consulted with Coalfield Development Corporation during a Housing Focus Group held on December 3, 2019.
20	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	FAIRMONT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia.
21	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bartlett House Inc
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Education Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
22	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds.</p>
23	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Services - Housing  Services-Children  Services-Elderly Persons  Services-Persons with Disabilities  Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS  Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  Services-homeless  Services-Health  Services-Education  Services-Employment  Service-Fair Housing  Services - Victims  Regional organization</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy  Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  Homeless Needs - Families with children  Homelessness Needs - Veterans  Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  Non-Homeless Special Needs  HOPWA Strategy</p>

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds.</p>
24	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Services - Housing  Services-Children  Services-Elderly Persons  Services-Persons with Disabilities  Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS  Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  Services-homeless  Services-Health  Services-Education  Services-Employment  Service-Fair Housing  Services - Victims  Regional organization</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Homelessness Strategy  Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  Homeless Needs - Families with children  Homelessness Needs - Veterans  Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  Non-Homeless Special Needs  HOPWA Strategy</p>

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds.
25	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Branches Domestic Violence Shelter
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services - Victims Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.



26	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Community Action of South Eastern West Virginia, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.

27	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Covenant House, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds.

28	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Southwestern Comm. Action Council, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
29	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	YWCA
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
30	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Raleigh Co. Community Action Assoc., Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.

31	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	YWCA-SOJOURNERS
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
32	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DAYMARK, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
33	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Randolph County Homeless Shelter
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.

34	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HOPE, Inc. Task Force on Dom Violence
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
35	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Community Networks, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funds.
36	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Huntington City Mission, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-homeless Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.



37	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Scott Place Homeless Shelter (NCWVCAA)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Education Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
38	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ROARK SULLIVAN LIFEWAY CENTER
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.
39	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	North Central WV Comm Action
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was by phone with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at homelessness and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources. This also includes ongoing conversations and site visits as the provider is a current recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds.

40	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Ryan White Part B
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Health Agency Other government - Federal Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was in-person in which the current challenges, needs, strategies, and resources available in serving the HIV/AIDS population. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at this population and the challenges in connecting them to available resources and programs, the current HIV cluster in Cabell County/Huntington, potential cluster in Kanawha County/Charleston, and what is being done to combat it in the communities.
41	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	WV AIDS Task Force
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was in-person in which the current challenges, needs, strategies, and resources available in serving the HIV/AIDS population. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at this population and the challenges in connecting them to available resources and programs, the current HIV cluster in Cabell County/Huntington, potential cluster in Kanawha County/Charleston, and what is being done to combat it in the communities.

42	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Charleston Area Medical Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was in-person in which the current challenges, needs, strategies, and resources available in serving the HIV/AIDS population. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at this population and the challenges in connecting them to available resources and programs, the potential for an HIV cluster in Kanawha County/Charleston and what is being done to combat it in the community.(Ryan White Part C)
43	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cabell County Health Department
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was in-person in which the current challenges, needs, strategies, and resources available in serving the HIV/AIDS population. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at this population and the challenges in connecting them to available resources and programs, the current HIV cluster in Cabell County/Huntington and what is being done to combat it in the community.

44	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bureau for Children and Families/WV DHHR
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The initial consultation was in-person with the provider in which greatest needs, housing and community development needs, barriers and constraints, and programmatic suggestions were discussed in serving homeless, homeless families with youth, and unaccompanied youth. The consultation resulted in an in-depth, in the community look at youth homelessness within the state and the challenges in serving the population, improved programmatic coordination, and connection to available resources.
45	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Bureau of Public Health/WVDHHR
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Health Agency Other government - State
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial phone call, research and follow up emails. Anticipated outcomes is to improve lead requirements and education into the Consolidated Plan programs.
46	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	West Virginia Human Rights Commission
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Service-Fair Housing Other government - State Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Fair Housing

	<p><b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The West Virginia Development Office consulted with West Virginia Fair (WVHRC) Housing organizations through a conference call and webinar held at 11:00 AM on Thursday February 14th, 2020. During the consultation, the following topics were reviewed and discussed: 2019 West Virginia Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), 2020-2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan Community Needs Assessment, and the greatest Fair Housing barriers, constraints, and needs. The consultation resulted in additional data necessary to update the current impediments to fair housing and to add a new impediment (under supported HRC) to the States Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Routine calls with the WVHDF, WVHRC, and other Fair Housing Organizations will be conducted by the WVDO to update the status of proposed implementation strategies to address impediments. Additionally, the WVDO consulted with WVHRC at advisory focus group meetings held on July 23, 2019, August 23, 2019, and March 17th, 2020. Also attended advisory focus group to give feedback on stakeholders and survey.</p>
47	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Housing Service-Fair Housing Other government - State</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment</p>

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with West Virginian Fair Housing organizations through a conference call and webinar held at 11:00 AM on Thursday February 14th, 2020. During the consultation, the following topics were reviewed and discussed: 2019 West Virginia Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), 2020-2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan Community Needs Assessment, and the greatest Fair Housing barriers, constraints, and needs. The consultation resulted in additional data necessary to update the current impediments to fair housing and to add a new impediment (under supported HRC) to the States Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Routine calls with the WVHDF, WVHRC, and other Fair Housing Organizations will be conducted by the WVDO to update the status of proposed implementation strategies to address impediments.
48	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Williamson Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Service-Fair Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with West Virginian Fair Housing organizations through a conference call and webinar held at 11:00 AM on Thursday February 14th, 2020. During the consultation, the following topics were reviewed and discussed: 2019 West Virginia Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), 2020-2024 5-Year Consolidated Plan Community Needs Assessment, and the greatest Fair Housing barriers, constraints, and needs. The consultation resulted in additional data necessary to update the current impediments to fair housing and to add a new impediment (under supported HRC) to the States Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Routine calls with the WVHDF, WVHRC, and other Fair Housing Organizations will be conducted by the WVDO to update the status of proposed implementation strategies to address impediments.
49	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	BUCKEYE COMMUNITY HOPE (OHIO)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia. Additionally, the WVDO and WVHDF consulted with Buckeye Community Hope Foundation during a Housing Focus Group held on December 3, 2019.
50	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of the City of St. Albans
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Housing Development Office consulted with the Housing Authority of the City of St. Albans with regards to the housing needs assessment and the public housing needs assessment at the PHA Focus group on September 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Housing Authorities Conference. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
51	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Charleston-Kanawha County Housing Authority consulted with the Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority with regards to the housing needs assessment and public housing needs. Additionally, the Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority was consulted during a Public Housing Focus group session on September 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Housing Authorities Conference. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
52	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	LOGAN COUNTY COMMISSION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non Housing Community Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Community Development Office consulted with the Logan County Commission at a listening session held at the Region 2 Planning and Development Council office on November 6th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for Logan County to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
53	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Lincoln County Economic Development Agency
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the Lincoln County Economic Development Agency during a listening session at the Region 2 Planning and Development Council on November 6th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for Lincoln County to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
54	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	JANE LEW
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non Housing Community Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the Town of Jane Lew at a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning Development Council office on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for the town of Jane Lew to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
55	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Weston
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the City of Weston at a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council's office on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for the City of Weston to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
56	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	SUTTON
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non Housing Community Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Town of Sutton was consulted during the a listening session during a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council held on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for the Town of Sutton to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
57	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	BARBOUR COUNTY COMMISSION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development office consulted with the Barbour County Commission was consulted during a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for Barbour County to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
59	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Glenville
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non Housing Community Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with the City of Glenville during a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council's office on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for the City of Glenville to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
60	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	TUCKER COUNTY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development Office consulted with Tucker County at a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council's office on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for Tucker County to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
61	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	AUGUSTA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia. Additionally, the WVDO and WVHDF consulted with Augusta Development Corporation during a Housing Focus Group held on December 3, 2019.

62	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	TELAMON CORPORATION
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia. Additionally, the WVDO and WVHDF consulted with Telamon Corporation during a Housing Focus Group held on December 3, 2019.
63	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Fairmont Morgantown Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted through meetings, phone calls, and emails; anticipate that consultations will result in increased and improved affordable units in West Virginia. Additionally, the WVDO and WVHDF consulted with FMHA during a Housing Focus Group held on December 3, 2019.
64	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Olmstead - Office of Inspector General
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - State
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with agencies serving elderly and disabled with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
65	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Disability Rights of WV
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Regional organization

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with agencies serving disabled individuals with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
66	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	REA OF HOPE, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with agencies serving individuals within substance use recovery housing with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
67	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	EnAct, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Regional organization Neighborhood Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Community Action Agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.

68	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	MountainHeart Community Services, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Regional organization Neighborhood Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Community Action Agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
69	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Regional organization Neighborhood Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Community Action Agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
70	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Gilmer County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
71	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Randolph County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
72	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Calhoun County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.

73	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Pocahontas County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
74	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Greenbrier County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
75	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Raleigh County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
76	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Cabell County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
77	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Tucker County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.

78	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Wood County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
79	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Doddridge County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
80	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Family Resource Network of the Panhandle
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
81	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Pleasants County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
82	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Brooke hancock Family Resource Network, Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.

83	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Taylor County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
84	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Preston County Caring Council FRN
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
85	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Mineral County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
86	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Marshall County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.
87	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Fayette County Family Resource Network
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Child Welfare Agency Regional organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Initial consultation done through email. Anticipated outcomes is to improve data and networking with Family Resource Network agencies with information being added to non-homeless special needs within the Consolidated Plan.

88	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Parsons
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The West Virginia Development office consulted with the City of Parsons at a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council office on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for the City of Parsons to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
89	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Town of Sutton
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Non-Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Town of Sutton was consulted during the a listening session during a listening session held at the Region 7 Planning and Development Council held on November 5th, 2019. The listening session provided an opportunity for the Town of Sutton to provide detailed information regarding it's greatest needs and most difficult barriers. Additionally, it verified the importance for the continued need for Water/Sewer and Broadband Development projects and additional needs to be included in 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.
90	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of Mingo County
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Mingo County Housing Authority was consulted during a Public Housing Focus group session on September, 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Housing Authorities Conference. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
91	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Fairmont/Morgantown Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Fairmont/Morgantown Housing Authority was consulted during a Public Housing Focus group session on September, 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Housing Authorities Conference. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
92	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of the City of Moundsville
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Housing Authority of the City of Moundsville was consulted during a Public Housing Focus group session on September, 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Public Authorities Conference. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
93	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	RANDOLPH COUNTY AFFORDABLE HOUSING
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted during a Public Housing Focus group session on September, 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Housing Authorities Conference. The WVDO and WVHDF consulted with during a focus group conference call on December 3, 2019. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
94	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of the City of Dunbar
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Housing Authority of the City of Dunbar was consulted during a Public Housing Focus group session on September, 17, 2019 at the WV Association of Housing Authorities Conference. We anticipate improved coordination with the PHA and WVDO/WVHDF to improve and increase affordable housing.
95	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Parkersburg Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Sent an email requesting housing information on January 13, 2020. Improved coordination with PHAs to increase and improve affordable housing opportunities.

96	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of Benwood and McMechen
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Sent an email requesting housing information on January 13, 2020. Improved coordination with PHAs to increase and improve affordable housing opportunities.
97	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Housing Authority of the County of Jackson
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Sent an email requesting housing information on January 13, 2020. Improved coordination with PHAs to increase and improve affordable housing opportunities.
98	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Wheeling Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Sent an email requesting housing information on January 13, 2020. Improved coordination with PHAs to increase and improve affordable housing opportunities.

99	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Clarksburg-Harrison Regional Housing Authority
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Sent an email requesting housing information on January 13, 2020. Improved coordination with PHAs to increase and improve affordable housing opportunities.
100	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Other government - State Other government - Local Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Narrowing the digital divide
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Several meeting during late 2019. Increase in broadband and narrowing the digital divide
101	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	West Virginia Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other government - State Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Resiliency

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Conducted a Resiliency Focus group session on February 27, 2020. The anticipated outcome is to build resiliency measures in to the WVDO/WVHDF programs.
102	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	West Virginia Land Stewardship Corporation
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development Non Housing Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in advisory focus group to give input on stakeholder list, lead base paint, and non housing community development survey. Improvement of planning efforts for community development.
103	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	WV Associations of Housing Authorities
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	PHA
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Participated in advisory focus group to give input on stakeholder list and survey questions. Improved coordination with WVDO/WHDF/CoCs.
105	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Martinsburg
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City of Martinsburg was consulted as a HOME consortium.

106	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Parkersburg Wood County HOME Consortium
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City of Parkersburg was consulted as a HOME consortium.
107	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Wheeling
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The City of Wheeling was consulted as a HOME consortium.

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

No agency types were specifically excluded from the planning process.

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

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Each respective CoC	Goals to reduce homelessness with sheltered and unsheltered individuals and connect them to supportive services.
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	Priority needs for the CDBG program were identified in the CEDS plans.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
CDBG-DR	WVDO	Housing, infrastructure, economic development and Blighted Properties
WV Interagency Council on Homelessness	WVDHHR	Each have priorities to reduce homelessness for families, chronically homeless individuals, veterans, children and additional special populations in working with other state partners.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))**

WVDO and WVHDF encouraged participation in the development and review of the Consolidated Plan through activities to engage numerous stakeholders

Needs for the CDBG program were identified with West Virginia's 11 Regional Planning and Development Councils. Established in 1972, the Regional Councils are a statewide network of cooperating organizations that support community and economic development, planning and inter-governmental cooperation. Each region includes the county and municipal governments located within its geographic area. Implementation meetings and training is conducted through the year to program administrators receiving CDBG funding. Numerous individuals, organizations, businesses and civic leaders, as well as local elected officials, representing urban and rural areas in all regions of West Virginia are invited to submit their priority project listings through the Regional Councils. This regional approach to planning and development provides direct input about community conditions and needs and encourages efficient solutions to regional challenges.

The online survey was sent to all City and County governments, the WV Municipal League, the Association of Counties, Continuums of Care, public and assisted housing providers, private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies, Chambers of Commerce, EDAs, developers, broadband entities and resiliency government entities regarding the CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG and HOPWA needs and funding.

**Narrative (optional):**

The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO), and West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) consulted with various stakeholders to gather input and data to develop the priorities set forth in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Each agency plays a role in coordinating programs in an effort collaborate and maximize funding resources.





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

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

WVDO and the WHDF follow our Citizen Participation Plan. This included outreach to over 3,000 agencies and organizations that assist low-income persons and areas, including state, federal agencies, city and county governments, regional councils of government, Continuum(s) of Care, businesses, community and faith based groups, CHDOS, housing developers, broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies.

Public meetings, focus groups, targeted consultations, direct email and mail notice of the survey and public hearings, newspaper advertising, online survey, posting the public hearing notice on WVDO and WVHDF websites and social media. The needs assessment phase in 2019 included a direct mail and email of an online survey and the public hearings notice. 5 public meetings were across the State in Wheeling, Keyser, Glenville, Beckley and Charleston with the public comment commencing on October 14, 2019 to December 4, 2019. Focus groups were held with PHAs, HOME/HTF developers and CHDOs, RPDCs, CoCs, Broadband, Fair Housing, Resiliency, and WV Northern Brownfield Assistance Center as well as 2 listening sessions with the RPDCs. Targeted Consultations were conducted, see PR-10.

Public Hearings will be held virtually in April 2020. A draft copy of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, Analysis of Impediments was available for a 30-day review and comment period at least 90 days beginning April 1 to May 2, 2020 prior to the start of the program year (July 1) on the WVDO website. An executive summary of the draft plan will be sent to the State's 11 Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDC) requesting they circulate to the mayors and county commissions. A complete copy of the draft Consolidated Plan will be placed on [WVCAD.org/resources](http://WVCAD.org/resources) and at the RPDCs.

WVDO and WVHDF broaden citizen participation by increasing the stakeholder list to include 2,000 additional stakeholders, offering a web-based survey, utilized social media, added focus groups, conducted public hearings in the evenings and in low to moderate income areas. This impacted goal setting by identifying additional needs and priority goals.

Please refer to Citizen Participation Outreach Chart for a review of submitted comments. All comments were accepted. The comments and responses are attached.

**Citizen Participation Outreach**

<b>Sort Order</b>	<b>Mode of Outreach</b>	<b>Target of Outreach</b>	<b>Summary of response/attendance</b>	<b>Summary of comments received</b>	<b>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</b>	<b>URL (If applicable)</b>
1	Online survey on WVDO/WVCAD website	Non-targeted/broad community	Sent online survey link to over 3,000 stakeholders, advertised availability of survey in 5 newspapers	See attachment - Survey results		
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Ran newspaper ads in 5 Newspapers on Sunday, October 13, 2019	2 comments were received as follows: 1- Request for demolition funding and 2-Request for demolition and code enforcement.	All comments accepted-see attachments	
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Posted survey and 2019 public hearings on the WVCAD and WVHDF websites and social media pages			

4	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Held on November 12, 2019 in Wheeling, WV at 5:30. 3 attendees.	Rental costs are high and not affordable. Analysis of impediments is accurate. Competent contractors do not want to do smaller projects. CHDO need more and more education needs to be provided. Urban sprawl and land challenges. HUD vouchers not being granted. Challenges placing individuals from temporary housing to permanent housing. Housing stock poor condition and expensive. Issues with landlords accepting applicants. Not invested in older affordable housing,	No formal comments received for the 30 day comment period.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				building new affordable and taking units so lack of affordable housing. Affordable housing is not located conveniently with no transportation or infrastructure need more planning for where to locate affordable housing.		
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Held on November 13, 2019 in Keyser, WV at 5:30. No one attended.	None	No formal comments received for the 30 day comment period.	

6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Held on November 18, 2019 in Beckley, WV at 5:30. 6 attendees.	Impediment exist to fair housing, but individuals do not know where they can go for assistance. Fair housing competitive grant available. Nuisance ordinances being adopted by Cities. Disability discrimination due to former drug use. Challenge to provide services in HOPWA program. What is an entitlement City? They receive their own CDBG funding. How does State Housing Fund work? Cathy explained. Barriers in PHA with additional voucher criteria. PHA NOFA available. Zoning and land law issue	No formal comments received during the 30 day comment period.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				<p>to building affordable housing. Cost burdened. Rental housing costly. No funding for startup business and economic development needed ADA issues in Raleigh County Housing. Fair housing issues with Hispanic population. Broadband needed outside of Beckley. Sanitary needs funded.</p>		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Held in Glenville, WV at 5:30. 3 attendees.	<p>Dont have affordable housing. No jobs. Job education. Low attendance at public hearing. Dilapidated buildings. No zoning in Gassaway. Demolition needed. Broadband good in some places, some not. Need housing and economic development. Need Water and Sewer. Does HOME do weatherization? No. The current Consolidated Plan doesnt have that program. Broadband needed for e-commerce.</p>	No formal comments received during the 30 day comment period.	



8	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Held in Charleston, WV at 3:30. 5 attendees.	Why do you list all CDBG eligible activities, if they may not be done by the State? To inform the public of all the eligible activities as the State develops the Consolidated Plan. Does WVHDF check their property projects for bad landlords. Yes. Does WVHDF work with Southern Appalachian School. Yes. The priorities are determined during the Consolidated Plan process. Bad landlords, code enforcement issues. Is there funding for roach infestation? Yes, DHHR. Is there other funding in Water and Sewer	No formal comments received during the 30 day comment period.	
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				projects? yes. Can CDBG-MIT be used for Water and Sewer. Referred to WVDO DR Manager. Interested in Opportunity Zones. Referred to Commerce.		
10	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Ran newspaper for the April draft plan Public hearings in 5 newspapers on Sunday, March 29, 2020			
11	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Posted 2020 public hearing notice on the WVCAD and WVHDF websites.			
12	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Stakeholders	Send email and mail direct notice of Public Hearings in 2020			

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
13	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Emailed Executive Summary of Consolidated Plan and Draft of all plans to RPDCs.			
14	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Posted the draft plans for public review from April 1, 2020 to May 4, 2020 at <a href="http://WVCAD.org/resources">WVCAD.org/resources</a>			
15	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Virtual public hearing April 21 at from 3:30 pm			
16	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Virtual Public Hearing April 22, 2020 from 5pm to 7pm			
17	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Virtual Public Hearing April 23, 2020 from 5:30 to 7:30			
18	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Virtual Public Hearing April 23, 2020 from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m.			

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The State of West Virginia used the 2011-2015 CHAS default needs assessment data, 2019 WVHDF Housing Needs Assessment, ACS data, results from the online survey, comments received during program steering and working group committee meetings, focus groups and consultations to identify the affordable housing needs for the next five years.

WVDO and WVHDF consulted with stakeholders from the Continuum of Care providers, private and non-profit including Community Housing Development Organizations building and rehabbing affordable housing, fair housing, and community development communities around the state. During 2019 and 2020, WVDO and WVHDF conducted a statewide survey on its citizen's perceptions of housing and housing needs in West Virginia; its own housing needs assessment on the state of housing in West Virginia, a Point in Time (PIT) analysis of homelessness in West Virginia and the CDBG-DR Action Plan unmet needs. The 2019 West Virginia Housing Needs Assessment report provides an overview of market conditions, trends to guide affordable housing efforts. The PIT is an annual survey designed to provide a snapshot of homelessness for one night as assigned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. WVDO and WVHDF is used the results of all these data and input sources as part of its assessment of need, overall strategic planning in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

The following needs assessment is provided pursuant to the HUD Consolidated Plan requirements for the entire state which is how HUD provided this information, but the CDBG funds that the state uses annually to address these needs are provided to non-Entitlement areas of the state, where needs issues may be different.

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

The purpose of the Needs Assessment Section is to identify the number of households with housing problems by the type of problems, the types of households with housing problems and the race of households with housing problems and to determine if any particular income group, racial or ethnic group, or family type experiences housing problems more than any other group. In addition to identifying the type, number and condition of existing housing units, the State is also responsible for housing programs and strategies that will address the jurisdictions housing problems.

The State is responsible for the provision of financial assistance through the Small Cities Block Grant Program, Emergency Solutions Grant Program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids, HOME Investment Partnerships Program, and Housing Trust Fund. The financial assistance available under these programs is available in the State.

Census data reveals there are 893,778 housing units in the State; 72.9% are owner-occupied units; the balance is renter occupied.

In addition to the 2011-2015 CHAS data, the WV Statewide Housing Needs Assessment, prepared in September 2019, was used to compile information. The Housing Needs Assessment includes county level profiles with information unique to each county, including demographics and housing stock, opportunity, housing conditions, housing costs and affordability, unmet need, and local subsidized housing units

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	1,852,994	1,851,420	-0%
Households	746,419	740,890	-1%
Median Income	\$37,356.00	\$41,751.00	12%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	99,320	95,030	130,415	73,425	342,700
Small Family Households	30,895	28,070	42,545	28,360	181,740
Large Family Households	4,165	4,210	7,345	4,775	22,610
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	16,490	23,335	35,630	20,975	83,495

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	10,415	20,995	26,710	10,820	26,930
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	15,755	11,190	15,555	9,000	32,365

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,255	645	505	220	2,625	1,065	430	735	270	2,500
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	795	395	375	120	1,685	80	75	270	60	485
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	980	685	625	180	2,470	420	435	760	570	2,185
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	28,700	8,585	960	55	38,300	16,360	7,790	3,935	1,075	29,160

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,965	14,405	10,945	1,315	32,630	7,765	11,505	14,410	6,310	39,990
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	7,805	0	0	0	7,805	4,320	0	0	0	4,320

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	31,735	10,310	2,465	575	45,085	17,925	8,730	5,700	1,980	34,335
Having none of four housing problems	19,445	28,575	35,495	16,660	100,175	18,095	47,410	86,755	54,205	206,465



	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
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	7,805	0	0	0	7,805	4,320	0	0	0	4,320

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	13,525	9,290	4,590	27,405	7,935	6,560	6,950	21,445
Large Related	1,705	990	475	3,170	1,215	1,430	1,325	3,970
Elderly	4,865	4,635	2,405	11,905	9,060	8,615	7,120	24,795
Other	16,520	9,135	4,820	30,475	6,770	3,035	3,195	13,000
Total need by income	36,615	24,050	12,290	72,955	24,980	19,640	18,590	63,210

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	11,950	3,525	155	15,630	5,855	2,840	1,470	10,165
Large Related	1,495	270	40	1,805	890	600	75	1,565
Elderly	2,920	1,485	235	4,640	5,280	3,100	1,815	10,195

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	14,000	3,600	590	18,190	4,865	1,350	660	6,875
Total need by income	30,365	8,880	1,020	40,265	16,890	7,890	4,020	28,800

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

**5. Crowding (More than one person per room)**

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Single family households	1,475	910	660	185	3,230	385	225	670	465	1,745
Multiple, unrelated family households	100	155	275	25	555	130	285	355	140	910
Other, non-family households	280	110	110	85	585	0	10	20	25	55
Total need by income	1,855	1,175	1,045	295	4,370	515	520	1,045	630	2,710

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Data Source  
Comments:

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

According to the statisticalatlas.com, there are approximately 221,000 one-person households in the State, which represents 30% of households. CHAS data evidences that approximately 19% of all the States households are cost burdened. Therefore, it is estimated that approximately 42,000 one-person households are in need of housing assistance.

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

According to the 2018 American Community Survey Estimates, 351,879 individuals or 19.5% of all ages living in West Virginia, reported one or more disabilities. The data also reflected that 43% of the population 65 years and older is living with a disability. Based on data provided by the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence 15,734 persons received services by their fourteen Statewide locations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. Of those, 1,599 received shelter services for a total of 55,531 shelter nights, and 13,572 received non shelter services. During that same time period, 13,205 adults and 2,529 children received services.

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

Cost burden (where residents pay more than 30% of their annual income on housing costs) is the most common housing problem in the State. The cost burden problem affects both renter and owner households. The cost burden problem for all households in the Housing Needs Summary Table ranges from 7% to a high of 53% across all income groups. 140,080 households or approximately 19% of the State's 740,890 households pay more than 30% of their annual income for housing. While cost burden housing problem is the primary housing problem for almost all income groups, approximately 53% or 74,645 small family owner and renter households experience cost burden.

Substandard housing, overcrowding and zero/negative income represent a less significant housing problem for all income groups. The percentage of renter and owner households in the four income groups that suffer from substandard housing are 0.35% and 0.33%, respectively. The percentage of renter and owner households that suffer from severe overcrowding are 0.23% and 0.07%, respectively. The percentage of renter and owner households in the four income groups that suffer from overcrowded housing conditions are 0.33% and 0.29%, respectively. The percentage of renter and owner households that suffer from substandard housing are 0.35% and 0.34%, respectively. The percentage of renter and owner households with zero/negative income are 1.1% and 0.58%, respectively. While these percentages are noteworthy, the total number of households affected by housing problems other than cost burden is 24,075 or approximately 3.2% of the total number of households. The margin of error for such small household groups would effectively reduce the total number of households that experience non-cost burden housing problems.

Cost burden is the primary problem for both renter and owner, low income rural households in West Virginia. Housing projects and programs, as well as the efforts of other agencies throughout the State should address the cost burden issue.

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

Renters, particularly extremely low-income renters, are more likely to be affected by housing problems, cost burdens, and overcrowding, than homeowners.

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

Individuals with an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of financial factors present; lack of a living wage job; rent consuming more than 30% of their income; and high childcare, medical, or transportation costs. The State will continue to provide funding for the Homelessness Prevention Program to address the need of residents who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of becoming unsheltered. The State will continue to collaborate with the Continuums of Care to address the needs of the most vulnerable in the State.

**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:**

It is difficult to estimate the total numbers of individuals and families at imminent risk of becoming homeless. However, there are a number of situations where an individual or family can be considered precariously housed at imminent risk of homelessness. These situations include imminent eviction, renters cost burden, substandard housing, overcrowded conditions, and a recent episode of homelessness.

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

Characteristics linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness include poverty, high housing costs, diminished housing stock, domestic violence, unstable employment, unemployment, untreated mental illness and the occurrence of substance use and untreated mental illness.

## **Discussion**

The 2011-2015 CHAS data indicates that of the 740,890 total households, renters are more affected by housing problems, cost burden, and overcrowding as compared to owners. 44,510 renter households in West Virginia, who would be eligible under the HOME and HTF programs, have one or more housing problems. These housing problems include lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, or cost burden.

Resulting from renters having greater need than owners, WVHDF recognizes the demand for HOME and HTF funds is to increase the supply of affordable rental housing through acquisition, new construction, and/or rehabilitation.

WVHDF acknowledges the existence of owner needs that can be addressed by sources other than HOME and HTF. Funding sources that may address owner needs include the USDA Rural Development 502 and 504 programs, WVHDF Affordable Housing Program, Federal Home Loan Bank programs, and State weatherization programs.

Lack of broadband continues to be particularly acute in low- and moderate-income areas of the State. In more than one metric, the State measures in the bottom tier, or last, compared to other States across most access and adoption measures. The State's low population density means that there are few potential customers available to subscribe to broadband service, making it costly for most Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to build in these areas without secondary funding. Identifying additional subsidies or creative financing models can support deployment to unserved rural consumers. This causes service to be costly which is a challenge for low to moderate income persons who already have cost burden issues with housing.

CDBG-DR-At least 1,500 homes were destroyed and another 4,000 damaged in the flood. Over 2,300 properties were recorded as having an average high-water mark of two feet or more in their homes throughout basements, first floors, and over roofs. Because of the inundation of water, 98% of these homes were deemed unsafe by FEMA with most lacking flood insurance. The demographic characteristics of the counties of destruction in an area with vulnerable residents is particularly distressing because of their lack of adequate personal resources to properly recover. Therefore, the State's goal is to deliver a housing recovery program that primarily considers and addresses those unmet housing needs, namely single-family owner occupied housing and small rental affordable housing.

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

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

### Introduction

This section of the Plan examines housing problems by racial and ethnic groups by income in order to determine whether specific racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionate share of housing problems within a specific income group. A disproportionately greater need occurs when members of a racial or ethnic group within a specified income group experiences a housing problem at a rate greater than 10% of the whole income group. For example, if the <50% HAMFI income group experienced housing problems at a rate of 45%, then any specific racial or ethnic group that experienced housing problems at a rate in excess of 55% would be considered to have a disproportionately greater need based on housing problems.

A household is identified as having a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems:

Lacks complete kitchen facilities

1. Lacks complete plumbing facilities
2. Overcrowded: More than one person per room
3. Cost burden: Cost of housing is greater than 30% of annual income

The percentages were derived by dividing the number of households with one of the four housing problems by the total number of households in the income group and each racial or ethnic group. The 2011-2015 CHAS data was used to identify any racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need with respect to housing problems.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	63,353	23,845	12,153
White	56,973	22,105	11,021
Black / African American	3,587	932	615
Asian	409	98	168
American Indian, Alaska Native	170	72	15
Pacific Islander	20	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	910	202	101

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	44,913	50,087	0
White	40,625	47,604	0
Black / African American	2,482	1,247	0
Asian	284	99	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	174	58	0
Pacific Islander	0	19	0
Hispanic	545	276	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	33,455	96,831	0
White	30,490	92,473	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	1,500	2,399	0
Asian	162	227	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	183	0
Pacific Islander	14	25	0
Hispanic	676	639	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,150	63,129	0
White	9,329	60,158	0
Black / African American	322	1,450	0
Asian	53	299	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	33	95	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	260	465	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*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

The 2011-2015 CHAS data indicates that:



- Black/African American and Asian households in 30%-50% AMI and in 50%-80% AMI experience a disproportionately greater number of one or more housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 66.56% and 54.31%, respectively.
- Asian households in 30%-50% AMI and in 50%-80% AMI experience a disproportionately greater number of one or more housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 74.15% and 66.39%, respectively.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households in 50%-80% AMI and 80%-100% AMI experience a disproportionately greater number of one or more housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories, 75% and 25.78%, respectively.
- Pacific Islander households in 0%-30% AMI and 80%-100% AMI experience a disproportionately greater number of one or more housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 100% and 100%, respectively.
- Hispanic households in 0%-30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI categories experience a disproportionately greater number of one or more housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 75.02%, 66.38%, 70.56%, and 35.86%, respectively.

## **NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)**

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

### **Introduction**

The 2011-2015 CHAS data indicates that:

- Black/African American and Asian households in 30%-50% AMI experience disproportionately severe housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the category at 33.90%.
- Asian households in 50%-80% AMI experience disproportionately severe housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the category at 39.69%.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households in 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI categories experience disproportionately severe housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 53.45%, 17.57%, and 19.53%, respectively.
- Pacific Islander households in 0%-30% AMI and 80%-100% AMI experience disproportionately severe housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 100% and 100%, respectively.
- Hispanic households in 0%-30%, 30%-50%, and 50%-80% categories experience disproportionately severe housing problems than other races/ethnic households in the respective categories; 64.33%, 37.10%, and 18.71% respectively.

A review of the data reveals that the households with severe housing problems represent a relatively small portion of the total number of households within each income category, as noted below.

- Black/African American and Asian households in 30%-50% AMI represent 3.94% of the total number of households.
- Asian households in 30%-50% AMI represent 0.24% of the total number of households.
- American Indian/Alaska Native households in 30%-50%, 50%-80% AMI, and 80%-100% AMI represent 0.24%, 0.17%, and 0.18% of the total number of households, respectively.
- Pacific Islander households in 0%-30% AMI and 80%-100% AMI represent 0.20% and 0.02% of the total number of households, respectively.
- Hispanic households in 0%-30%, 30%-50%, and 50%-80% AMI represent 1.22%, 0.87%, and 1.01% of the total number of households, respectively.

**0%-30% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	49,617	37,529	12,153
White	44,248	34,742	11,021
Black / African American	3,044	1,462	615
Asian	369	138	168
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	132	15
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	781	332	101

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

**30%-50% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,984	75,912	0
White	16,851	71,356	0
Black / African American	1,267	2,471	0
Asian	152	231	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	124	108	0
Pacific Islander	0	19	0
Hispanic	305	517	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,155	122,069	0
White	7,349	115,567	0
Black / African American	314	3,602	0
Asian	58	331	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	183	0
Pacific Islander	0	39	0
Hispanic	246	1,069	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,557	70,762	0
White	2,366	67,194	0
Black / African American	78	1,688	0
Asian	23	329	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	103	0
Pacific Islander	15	0	0
Hispanic	33	692	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## **Discussion**

The disproportionately greater need for the above-referenced households is within the margin of error, and there is adequate evidence that the small number of households in each income category is responsible for the significant deviation from the overall income category percentage.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

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

### Introduction

This section examines housing problems by racial and ethnic group by income in order to determine whether specific racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionate share of housing problems within a specific income group. A disproportionately greater need occurs when members of a racial or ethnic group, within a specified income group, experiences housing problems at a rate greater than 10% of the whole income group. For example, if the <50% HAMFI income group experienced housing problems at a rate of 45%, then any specific racial or ethnic group that experienced housing problems at a rate in excess of 55% would be considered to have a disproportionately greater need for that category.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	574,227	82,606	70,977	12,638
White	546,858	75,641	63,180	11,418
Black / African American	12,974	3,646	4,504	665
Asian	3,157	402	622	168
American Indian, Alaska Native	763	153	233	15
Pacific Islander	149	14	20	0
Hispanic	4,261	1,286	1,095	141

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion

The 2011-2015 CHAS data identified Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native as groups that experience cost burden that exceeded 10% of the cost burden for all households in the State for the housing cost burden greater than 50%. For housing cost burden greater than 50%, the State had an 8.86% rate; Black/African American had a 21.32% rate; American Indian/Alaska Native had a 20.28% rate.

A review of the data revealed that Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic households represent a small percentage of the total number of households

(0.2% to 3%). While the data for these particular households is well within the margin of error, there is adequate evidence that these households share the same overall cost burden as White households.

According to the Housing Needs Assessment for the State of West Virginia, prepared in September 2019 for WVHDF:

- Renters are more likely to be cost burdened than owners with 37.4% of all renters cost burdened compared to 14.7% of owners.
- Many of the census tracts containing the largest proportion of cost burdened renters are found in Kanawha County. Many of these census tracts are located in Charleston or within commuting distance of the city.
- Clustered near the centers of both Fayette and Jackson Counties, there are several census tracts in which over a third of renters are cost burdened.
- There are only four counties where 17.0% or more of homeowners are cost burdened: Berkeley (23%), Jefferson (24%), and Tucker (17%).

WVHDF reviews all the Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans for projects receiving HOME or HTF to confirm that all minorities are treated equitably for a HOME/HTF project's marketing and renting.

## **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)**

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

The 2011-2015 CHAS data confirmed that some racial or ethnic groups had a greater need with respect to housing problems (1 to 4 housing problems), severe housing problems (1 to 4 severe housing problems) or cost burden (housing cost greater than 30% but less than 50% of household income) than the needs of the respective income groups or population groups as a whole, however the difference between the percentage of the racial or ethnic groups was almost always less than the 10% range allowed under the consolidated plan rules. In most instances, the difference was within the margin of error for the data or the population group represented a very small portion of the overall population group.

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

According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data in NA-10, 324,765 households or approximately 44% of the households in West Virginia have incomes that are less than 80% HAMFI can be characterized as a significant need. The lack of disposable income means that households are unable to finance the repair, maintenance and upkeep of their housing units or afford to move to a safe, decent, sanitary unit. The lack of income in most areas can be attributed the decline in the general economies in West Virginia. The lack of income, employment opportunities, and declining coal market represent a significant problem for the State.

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

According to [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), West Virginia's minority population is 6.5%.

According to <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/map/WV/RHI125218>, the minority household groups are located in the following counties exceed 6.5% (percentage represents the minority population in that county): Berkeley, 12.1%; Cabell, 8.8%; Gilmer, 16.6%; Jefferson, 11.1%; Kanawha, 11.4%; McDowell, 10%; Mercer, 8.7%; Monongalia, 10.2%; Ohio, 6.9%; Raleigh, 11.3%, and Summers, 6.8%.



# NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

## Introduction

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
									# Homeless at admission
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	13	1,794	1,683	6	1,612	6	3	
# of Disabled Families	0	77	1,640	4,888	17	4,622	57	42	

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	189	6,270	13,570	78	13,036	116	123
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	159	4,773	11,735	30	11,325	76	96	180
Black/African American	0	29	1,476	1,759	48	1,636	39	27	5
Asian	0	1	6	17	0	17	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	12	50	0	50	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	3	9	0	8	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	3	86	114	0	109	1	3	1
Not Hispanic	0	186	6,184	13,456	78	12,927	115	120	184

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

**Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

WVDO and the WVHDF don't administer public housing units. The needs of public housing tenants and applicants can be determined by contacting the local PHA.

**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?**

WVDO and the WVHDF don't administer public housing units. The number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant based rental assistance can be determined by contacting the local PHA.

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

WVDO and the WVHDF don't administer public housing units. The number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant based rental assistance can be determined by contacting the local PHA.

**Discussion:**

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

### Introduction:

As of the 2019 Point in Time Count, the State of West Virginia has more than 1,023 homeless individuals including over 65 households including families with children. Of the total homeless this includes 223 individuals who were unsheltered. In recent years there has been progress made in reducing the number of veterans experience homelessness in the state while also reducing the number of individuals who are sheltered however there is a small increase in unsheltered individuals. The State understands that in order to slow the increasing number of individuals experiencing homelessness, there must be a continuum of housing options and essential services to meet the wide variety of needs by this population. This includes services and housing options for the chronically homeless, individuals with disabilities, and resources for individuals with substance use disorders. Ensuring our funded shelters are using a housing-first approach while also being low-barrier can aid in making sure individuals are connected to the much-needed resources. The State of West Virginia has many effective programs that will continue to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness and those who are at-risk of homelessness.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	18	230	1,670	660	1,010	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	9	93	4	89	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	230	910	5,032	1,252	3,780	60
Chronically Homeless Individuals	25	100	699	110	589	90
Chronically Homeless Families	3	6	127	37	90	30

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Veterans	24	113	1,484	137	1,347	45
Unaccompanied Child	15	74	195	53	142	30
Persons with HIV	3	6	276	25	256	60

**Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Data Source Comments:** Source: HMIS data from CoCs/annual PIT count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

**Rural Homeless Needs Assessment**

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	12	151	1,200	400	800	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	3	62	3	59	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	151	303	3,250	800	2,450	60
Chronically Homeless Individuals	33	34	461	150	311	90
Chronically Homeless Families	1	4	88	25	63	30

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Veterans	16	36	1,200	100	1,100	45
Unaccompanied Youth	10	51	150	40	110	30
Persons with HIV	1	4	125	10	115	60

**Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Data Source Comments:** Source: HMIS data from CoCs/annual PIT count

**For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:**

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and data from the Census Bureau have indicated that according the following guidelines the State of West Virginia has been designated rural and this coincides with the homeless population within the state and where they reside. It designates Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) as areas that include a city with more than 50,000 inhabitants or as urbanized areas with at least 50,000 inhabitants and a total MSA population of more than 100,000. All areas outside MSAs are nonmetropolitan and by implication rural. The Census Bureau definition is also indirect, but it is more specific in that smaller population units are used in the definition. It defines urban as those areas and populations of 2,500 or more persons. Areas and populations that are not urban are de facto rural. With over 2/3 of the state of the state meeting this definition, as compared to the United States where 20% of the nation is defined as being rural. In this regard, West Virginia’s homeless population is **partially rural homeless**.

West Virginia is the 41st largest state by area and is ranked 38th in population. It is the second most rural state in the nation located in the Appalachian region of the southern United States. Residents of rural areas typically have less education, are older and poorer, and have poorer health status and a larger number of chronic conditions than urban residents. Most of those living in rural areas usually do not have access to health care or supporting health-related social services equal to those of urban/suburban residents. Rural families are far more dependent on the public health system and public clinics for health care. Managed care is less prevalent in rural areas. Give the population differences (older, sicker patients in rural areas, on average), limited and scattered distribution of resources, and the decreased ability to pay (less disposable income, lower insurance levels), managed care plans find it more difficult and expensive and less profitable to serve rural residents. Rural areas often do not have an adequate number and array of services to meet community needs. Low population density, long distances and travel times, limited reimbursement, and shortages of qualified providers impede the development of the full

array of long-term care services needed in rural areas. These challenges are not only echoed within the homeless population within the state, they have become an extreme hindrance to existing agencies to effectively service those individuals who are sheltered or unsheltered within the state. Resources are limited within the rural areas of the state and lack of sufficient transportation and the geographic makeup make it a high barrier to connect homeless individuals to those existing services usually located within urban areas.

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

Data provided in charts.



**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	933	228
Black or African American	181	9
Asian	8	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	3
Pacific Islander	1	1
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	30	5
Not Hispanic	1,119	243

Data Source

Comments: need data source entered here

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

Data provided in the charts.

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

On a given night, a total of 1,161 or 85% of individuals experiencing homeless are identified as being “White”, 190 or 13% “Black or African American”, 8 or 0.58% “Asian”, 6 or 0.43% “American Indian or Alaska Native”, 2 or 0.14% “Pacific Islander.”

**Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

With the most current PIT Count, there are 1149 Sheltered or 82% and 248 Unsheltered or 18% of individuals experiencing homelessness on a given night. The State of WV continues to improve on the process in gaining the most accurate count of individuals. This includes recent technological advancements and the use of an application to assist the WV Balance of State Continuum of Care across their 44-county catchment area in recording volunteer data in individuals counted during the PIT Count. In comparing previous HMIS and PIT Count data, there has been a minor reduction in overall sheltered; however, there is an increase in those individuals who are unsheltered.

Every county within the state is experiencing some degree of homelessness. There are some rural areas where there is no shelter or adequate transportation is severely lacking to transport individuals experiencing homeless to those available shelters or resources that may be many miles away. Facilities and resources are initially hard to locate for individuals initially, however each of the four Continuums of Care do operate a coordinated entry process, single point of entry, to engage, assess, and enter individuals and families into the shelter system. Other agencies, such as the WV Department of Health and Human Resources and healthcare facilities, work closely with the four Continuums of Care, Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS funding providers to connect this most vulnerable population to services.

The floods of June 2016 primarily impacted the West Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC) WVU Permanent Supportive Housing Projects (WVU) in Greenbrier County. The floods displaced two tenants who needed permanent relocation assistance due to the damage to their units. Overall, the disaster did not affect the CoC's efforts to end homelessness and no unmet needs remain. The CoC has also added additional questions to the HMIS intake work flow to track persons entering the system who may have been affected by the floods.<sup>8</sup> The Coalition reported that because of adding these additional questions, 51 clients reported that they were personally affected by the flood. The average service period among the flood-affected population was 40 days. A total of 17 clients are still receiving services and as such, there is no unmet need outside of the services WVCEH is currently providing. It is the intention of the State to prioritize the homeless population and other special needs populations through the application process of all housing programs outlined in this Action Plan

## **Discussion:**

## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)**

### **Introduction**

The special needs population of the state of West Virginia consists of several groups of people including persons with disabilities, the elderly, elderly with disabilities, those with alcohol and/or drug addictions, victims of domestic violence, and those living with HIV/AIDS.

Households with disabilities, whether mental or physical, have similar housing needs as those households with very low income. Disabilities are a physical, mental, cognitive or developmental condition that impairs, interferes with, or limits a person's ability to engage in certain tasks or actions or participate in typical daily activities and interactions such as walking, talking, learning or having the ability to care for oneself. These physical or mental health issues include hearing or vision difficulties, physical impairments, cognitive or developmental difficulties and mental illness. Some may have one or more than one disability, be underemployed, unemployed, and often having a fixed income resulting in the special need population having a higher proportion of poverty relative in comparison to the general population. The Census Bureau estimates that 14.1% or 250,900 individuals residing in West Virginia are living with one or more disabilities.

The elderly population can have one or more challenges including chronic health conditions, cognitive or mental health issues, physical injury, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, malnutrition, sensory impairments or substance use. This results in a challenge to be self-sufficient within the community with a lack of affordable health care and nursing home care options with a population that is less likely to be financially secure or sustainable. It is estimated that 356,637 or 19.9% of residents within the state are 65 years of age or older.

Alcohol and/or drug addiction is a chronic, relapsing brain disease defined by a physical and psychological dependence. Prolonged substance abuse within this special needs population can result in a dangerous cycle of addiction and by the time a person realizes they have a problem, drugs or alcohol have already seized control, causing them to prioritize its use over everything else that was once important in their lives and can severely affect their ability to function successfully within society. According to SAMSHA, it is estimated that 91,000 or 5.8% of the population aged 12 or older had a substance use disorder in the past year with only 18,115 residents enrolled in a substance use treatment program. 55.8% reported a drug problem only, 18.3% reported an alcohol only problem, with 26% reporting both alcohol and drug use.

Victims of domestic violence is another non-homeless special need population and is where victims suffer a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain control over another intimate partner. There are many types of abuse including physical, sexual, emotional, economic, psychological, threats, stalking and cyberstalking. Victims can be spouses, sexual/dating/intimate partners, family members, children and cohabitants.

There are a number of households within the state housing Persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) and may include infants, children, adolescents and adults who have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and treated in specialized settings for their HIV infection. This special need population has a greater need for safe and sanitary housing options in which they are able to maintain lower viral counts while also having access to healthcare and life sustaining medications and treatments.

## HOPWA

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	0
Area incidence of AIDS	0
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	0
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	791
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	916
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

**Table 28 – HOPWA Data**

**Data** CDC HIV Surveillance  
**Source:**

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of HIV/AIDS reported	1746
Area incidence of HIV/AIDS	75
Rate per population	4
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	284
Rate per population (3 years of data)	4
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of PLWH	1746
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	104
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	122
*Data pulled from CDC HIV Surveillance	

**Table 29 - HOPWA**

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0

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

**Table 30 – HIV Housing Need**

**Data** HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet  
**Source:**

**Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

Special needs populations include non-homeless elderly, physically and mentally disabled, persons with alcohol and/or drug addictions, persons living with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence.

14.1% or 250,900 individuals residing in West Virginia are living with one or more disabilities. 356,637 or 19.9% of residents within the state are 65 years of age or older. There are 1,776 existing cases of those individuals living with HIV/AIDS within the state. 124,508 or 6.9% of the population are veterans.

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

Families living in poverty spend a higher proportion of their household income on basic necessities. On average, these families have fewer assets (vehicle, house, savings) to leverage during a financial or life crisis. While it is difficult to predict which families will ultimately become homeless, many that do become homeless transition to permanent housing with little or no ongoing homeless services. The coordinated entry process within each Continuum of Care (CoC) practices diversion during the initial assessment and can sometimes assist households in finding other forms of housing or connections to services to prevent them from entering the shelter system. These families may have an established or re-establish a support system likely including some mainstream resources. A smaller number of families, particularly those with disabilities or chronic health conditions including advanced HIV/AIDS may require longer-term rental subsidies and support services. In addition, both households at-risk and formerly homeless commonly need transportation, employment opportunities, affordable childcare and access to mental health and substance abuse services.

Persons with disabilities within the state often have a greater challenge being financially stable as they tend to have a very low income with most of them only receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits. This results in a challenge of finding affordable housing at 30% of their annual median income level. For these individuals living with one or more disabilities, the greatest obstacle is finding housing in a market with a scarcity of affordable units.

Individuals with physical disabilities require housing that is not only affordable, but also adaptable to their specific physical demands and needs. There is also significant needs or supportive services in addition to the housing component, such as assistance performing daily life activities, in-home assistance and social services such as employment training, counseling, benefits advocacy and independent living skills.

The rural geography of the state tends to be a great barrier to providing adequate services to these special needs populations who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless within the most rural areas of the state where services are limited and other barriers such as transportation and a lack of access to community services exist. The WV Development Office continues to work with each of the four Continuums of Care as well as the WV Interagency Coalition on Homelessness (WVICH), a council of state government agencies responsible for coordinating a more effective inter-agency response to ending chronic homelessness. These agencies also partner with public and private housing providers and programs to identify, improve and expand services to those areas of need. Needs were determined through the ongoing collaboration between multiple agencies as follows:

- The WV Development Office consulted on ESG funding decisions with the four CoCs within the state and whether each project sponsor was actively involved within the CoC and their coordinated entry process.
- All four CoCs utilize one statewide Homelessness Management Information System, participate in the coordinated entry process using diversion, and practice a housing-first approach.
- CoCs utilize a coordinated assessment system which assures all homeless persons are assessed by a common tool and receive appropriate services based on all standards of care.
- West Virginia utilizes SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) to train front line staff members to improve success rates for initial determinations for the SSI applications.

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

Persons living with HIV/AIDS in West Virginia experience many of the same challenges as other residents, especially those with low incomes including difficulty finding affordable, good-quality housing, overcoming geographic barriers to access medical care, services, employment, and also limited employment opportunities in many areas across the state.

Many people living with HIV/AIDS who do have lower incomes struggle to afford monthly rent payments and utility costs; for example, those beneficiaries served through the existing HOPWA funding had a median income of \$778 but paid a median \$375 per month for housing. Although public housing authorities provide several types of affordable housing and programs, waiting lists are typically very long. Screening for criminal history, high utility costs, and the need for behavioral health support are other housing barriers for some living with HIV/AIDS.

There also exists a recent emergence of a HIV cluster where the number of confirmed HIV cases in Cabell County continues to rise. As of December 2019, there are now 88 confirmed HIV cases within the Cabell County/ Huntington metro area alone. Health officials say the cluster is happening among IV drug users and have questioned whether there is a connection between the rising HIV numbers and the drastic reduction of the health department's harm reduction needle exchange program. The number of cases in Cabell County during 2019 is more than the entire state of West Virginia since 2008. The cluster is being monitored very closely by agencies in Cabell County but also within the Kanawha County/Charleston metro area as many individuals tend to be transit between the two cities.

### **Discussion:**

The state of West Virginia's objectives specific to meeting the needs of individuals living with HIV/AIDS will be addressed through:

- Encouraging the inclusion of this special needs population to be included in any projects or programs.
- Assisting individuals with HIV/AIDS to obtain and/or maintain safe, affordable housing through the utilization of HOPWA funds.

Each year the formula funding amount allocated by HUD will be used to provide the backbone of the statewide HOPWA program. The HOPWA program provides rental assistance and supportive service programs to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. These programs include permanent supportive housing, short and long-term rental assistance, utility assistance, mortgage assistance and various supportive services to stabilize housing.

In addition to structure barriers encountered by persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families which includes a shortage of affordable housing in the state and sufficient funds to increase that supply, there are a number of other obstacles to meeting their needs. A number of program participants live on a fixed income and possibly face eviction, foreclosure, or termination of utilities due to nonpayment of these expenses. Another major impediment for these individuals is the lack of easy access to supportive services if not provided in connection with their housing. The geographic rural nature of the state paired with absence of adequate public transportation can sometimes mean services are out or reach or a great challenge to travel to.

The HOPWA program will give low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families short and long-term financial assistance to promote access to and retention of affordable stable housing throughout the state. There are three housing-specific programs within the state including Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), and Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU).

The HOPWA program supportive services assist in improving access to housing, financial independence, access to health care, and enhancing their quality of life. Supportive services are even provided when housing assistance is not needed. The objective of the HOPWA supportive services programs is to provide follow-up and complimentary services for these program participants seeking housing and those already in housing. The goal is to create a stable living environment to increase the likelihood of the program participant to maintain that stable and affordable housing while connecting them to any needed supportive services.



## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)**

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:**

The West Virginia CDBG program will support community efforts in low-to-moderate income areas to develop and improve public parks and recreational facilities. Support for these efforts will focus on capital improvements to parks and recreational facilities.

According to the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR), West Virginia has the second highest rate of obesity in the U.S. (Addressing Obesity and Related Chronic Diseases, DHHR, January, 2016). The same report also pointed out that West Virginia ranked seventh in the nation for prevalence of obesity among high school students. Obesity contributes to other negative health conditions and diseases, increases healthcare costs, and undermines a healthy workforce necessary to attract businesses and industries to the state.

One of the risk factors leading to obesity is lack of physical activity. According to Dr. Rahul Gupta, Commissioner, West Virginia Bureau of Public Health, "People are more likely to walk and be physically active, as well as enjoy higher levels of health and well-being, when they have easy access to parks and trails within their communities." (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, State of West Virginia, 2015-2020, pg. 10). The West Virginia CDBG program intends to address the need for physical activity by supporting capital improvement projects that will create and enhance access to parks and recreational facilities for the low-to-moderate income population of the state.

This effort will be further enhanced by partnering with the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a program sponsored by the National Parks Service that provides funding for capital improvements to public parks. The WVDO will look for opportunities to co-fund projects with CDBG and LWCF funds, thereby furthering each program's grant dollars and increasing resources to low-to-moderate income areas of the state. In particular, CDBG funds are eligible as matching dollars for LWCF; in distressed and low-income areas of the state, it is a challenge to find matching dollars for LWCF projects, which has resulted in most of the LWCF funding going to more wealthier areas of the state. By using CDBG funds as match, more LWCF funds can potentially be invested in distressed and low-income areas.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Needs were determined through survey, analysis by WVDO of state and federal information sources as cited above.

### **Need for Public Facilities -- CDBG-DR**

Damaged facilities that provided essential services, such as wastewater treatment plants and educational facilities were among the most affected. The current calculated total impact to state infrastructure as of March 21, 2017 is \$134 million per FEMA's Public Assistance obligated by FEMA. A total of 15 bridges were completely destroyed and 250 roads were closed due to the storms. In various

communities across the state, street lights and traffic signals were damaged by floodwaters and inoperable. Flood waters damaged a total of 67 schools, with five deemed substantially damaged. The Division of Natural Resources reported over \$2 million in damage to the state's public parks, recreation areas, and wildlife. The town of Alderson reported extensive damage to the communities' water and wastewater collections systems estimated at \$2,500,000 and \$1,000,000 will be needed to upgrade water filtration, increase water production and improve distribution systems. The town of Clay has estimated \$3,500,000 to repair damaged to the distribution systems and wastewater plant will require an additional \$1,500,000. The town of Clendenin experienced significant damage and reports in excess of \$12,000,000 needed to repair. Elk Valley PSD wastewater plant has estimated damages of additional \$6,500,000. Riverview Medical Center will require an estimated \$4,000,000 to repair flood damage to the building, repair and flood proof the electrical service and to reopen the 18 apartments. The town of Rainelle has reported needs estimated at \$3,750,000. The Rainelle wastewater plant will require an additional \$1,500,000 to improve services and \$1,750,000 to improve public services. The town of Richwood reports it sustained \$66,000,000 in damage in water and wastewater, \$9,000,000 is needed to separate and move the storm and wastewater systems, and \$3,000,000 to correct the storm water management. The town of White Sulphur Springs experienced damage to the community water and wastewater estimated at \$5,500,000 to repair damage. This affected well over 4,700 households.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

The West Virginia CDBG program will support the need for public improvements in communities in three areas: Basic infrastructure (water, wastewater, storm water, and broadband) Blighted and abandoned properties Brownfields Basic Infrastructure: The need for developing and maintaining adequate water, wastewater, and storm water systems in West Virginia has long been recognized. According to the 2017 needs assessment from the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (IJDC), current funding needs for water projects in the state stand at approximately \$296 million, and for wastewater projects approximately \$395 million. In addition, to address the state's Combined Sewer Overflows or CSOs, the state will need more than \$1.6 billion. An analysis by the Charleston Gazette-Mail newspaper found that "more than 55 percent of water produced and treated by West Virginia water plants disappears underground, through hundreds of leaky, dilapidated systems that have not been properly maintained or upgraded in years." (Gazette-Mail, January 13, 2019). Outside of those residents who do not have access to reliable and clean water, the residents who do have access to public water systems are still often plagued by dilapidated and crumbling systems in need of rehabilitation. Furthermore, the WVDO analyzed the most current project priority lists from 10 of the state's 11 Regional Planning and Development Districts (the remaining regional council had yet to complete their project priority list at the time this plan was being drafted). The 10 regional councils cover 52 of the state's overall 55 counties. The project priority lists are developed by each council through regional public input. In total, there were approximately 811

projects on the 10 council lists, ranging from infrastructure to transportation to community development. Most of those projects (53%) were water, wastewater, stormwater, or broadband projects.

According to the West Virginia State Broadband Plan 2020-2025, “Despite an array of important initiatives, broadband availability—or the lack thereof—continues to challenge the residents and businesses of West Virginia. Many citizens in West Virginia do not have access to and do not use broadband internet service. The problem is particularly acute in rural parts of the state.”

**Blighted and abandoned properties:**

According to the West Virginia Abandoned Properties Coalition (APC), there are an estimated 20,902 buildings in the state that need to be demolished. In addition, the APC website also estimates that there are more than 300 vacant and under-utilized school buildings in the state (APC website, <https://badbuildings.wvu.edu/abandoned-properties-coalition/apc-teams>).

These structures represent a threat to public safety, drag down property values, and demoralize efforts to improve communities.

**Brownfields:**

A brownfield is a former industrial or commercial site where future use is affected by real or perceived environmental contamination. According to the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center (NBAC) at West Virginia University, there are approximately 650 brownfield sites in the state covering an estimated 10,000 acres of property. Much like abandoned and vacant buildings, these sites represent a threat to public safety due to environmental contamination, but also represent potential for redevelopment when the sites are cleaned-up and reused for economic growth and development.

### **How were these needs determined?**

Needs were determined through analysis by WVDO of state and federal information sources as noted above and through public survey and consultations conducted by the WVDO with key stakeholders.

Summary of Regional Development Needs			
Region	Total Projects Identified	Water, Sewer, Broadband, Stormwater	Percentage of Total Projects for Water, Sewer, Broadband, Stormwater
Region 1	138	83	60
Region 2	114	61	54
Region 3	72	35	49
Region 4	154	78	51
Region 5	57	32	56
Region 6	42	30	71
Region 7	36	30	83
Region 8	100	46	46
Region 10	62	23	37
Region 11	36	15	42
<b>Total:</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>53</b>

## Summary of Regional Development Needs

### Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

While there are significant needs in the state for public services related to community development—such as job training and substance abuse services—there are programs and initiatives in the state addressing these needs. For job training services, Workforce West Virginia is a state government agency that oversees a network of 13 career centers across the state providing job opportunities, training, and unemployment compensation. In addition, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) POWER Initiative has funded job training projects across the state to assist displaced coal miners and other unemployed or under-employed persons in finding new employment opportunities. Another initiative is the WORC (Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities) grant program from the U.S. Department of Labor. WORC provides funding for enhanced training and support activities to dislocated workers.

Substance abuse disorder has had a substantial impact on the state. Funding for substance abuse disorders has been scaled up and federal government agencies such as USDA and ARC have made it one of their top priorities. The ARC in particular has focused on providing support for those transitioning back into the workforce during and after recovery. ARC has also made transition back into the workforce for those recovering from substance abuse disorders a top priority for POWER funding (see <https://www.arc.gov/addressingappalachiasubstanceabusecrisis.asp>). The WORC initiative noted above also has a focus on individuals affected by substance abuse disorders to help them transition back into the workforce.

**How were these needs determined?**

Needs were determined based on analysis of other federal programs providing support for public services.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Consolidated Plan regulations require a description of the significant housing characteristics of the State's housing markets. The Housing Market Analysis is to identify barriers to affordable housing and determine if available housing stock is enough to meet the need. The State is responsible for the development of housing programs and strategies to address the jurisdiction's housing problems.

West Virginia's total housing units have grown by 378,383 units from the 2011-2015 CHAS to the 2007-11 CHAS data comparison. However, the available housing units do not meet the needs of the State's population. The 2011-2015 CHAS data in NA-10 indicates that 136,165 of the State's owner and renter occupied households (63,210 owner occupied households and 72,955 renters occupied households) have a cost burden greater than 30% of HAMFI. It also indicates that 69,065 of the State's owner and renter occupied households (28,800 owner-occupied households and 40,265 renters occupied households) have a cost burden greater than 50% of HAMFI.

The market for affordable housing is not improving due changes in the use of housing units, pricing that is outpacing income growth, cost burden and other factors.

Data sources included the following:

2011-2015 CHAS

ACS

2019 WV Housing Needs Assessment

The tables in the Market Analysis and the WV Housing Needs assessment demonstrates that severe cost burden and cost burden limit options to affordable housing.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

West Virginia has 883,984 housing units. 133,101 (20%) of these units are non-traditional property types, including mobile homes, boats, RVs, vans, etc. 624,313 (71%) of the property types are single family detached structures. 126,571 property types from 1-unit attached to 20+ units are likely renter occupied.

According to 7-1-18 Census data, the average size of owner-occupied households is 4.2 persons. According to <https://www.homefacts.com/demographics/West-Virginia.html>, the average size of renter-occupied households is 2.4 persons.

There are 740,890 total households in the State; 72.5% are owners, and 27.5% are renters.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	624,312	71%
1-unit, attached structure	18,552	2%
2-4 units	44,501	5%
5-19 units	41,019	5%
20 or more units	22,499	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	133,101	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>883,984</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,487	0%	7,315	4%
1 bedroom	10,088	2%	36,993	18%
2 bedrooms	114,869	21%	82,867	41%
3 or more bedrooms	410,822	76%	76,449	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>537,266</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>203,624</b>	<b>101%</b>

**Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

There are 10,468 Project Based Section 8 subsidized units in the State of West Virginia, which represent 167 projects. These projects serve tenants who are considered low income (at or below 80% AMI), very low income (at or below 50% AMI), and extremely low income (at or below 30% AMI). These units and projects represent:

- Two projects with 39 units serving persons with chronic mental illness/disabilities
- Seventy-one projects with a total of 5,670 units serving elderly tenants
- Three projects with a total of 383 units serving family and elderly tenants
- Ninety projects with a total of 4,355 units serving family tenants
- One project with 21 units serving persons who are elderly/mentally disabled

There are 15,841 Low Income Housing Tax Credit units in the State of West Virginia, which represent 433 projects. These projects serve tenants who are at or below 60% AMI.

According to the January 2020 IDIS PR-22 report:

- There are 923 HOME-assisted rental units in the State of West Virginia, which represent 115 HOME-funded projects. These projects received funding through the HOME CHDO or HOME Rental Programs, and they serve tenants who are at or below 60% AMI at original occupancy.
- There are 2,312 HOME-assisted homebuyer units (including Homeowner Rehabilitation) in the State that have received HOME funding. These single-family units serve families who are at or below 80% AMI.

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

Generally, public housing authorities have extensive waiting lists for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). Consequently, public housing authorities are unable to meet the demand for rental assistance.

HCVs are portable. Frequently, tenants residing near a bordering state fulfill the one-year West Virginia state residency requirement. Then they move out of state, taking the HCVs with them. Unfortunately, this result is decreased HCVs for eligible West Virginia residents.

No units are expected to be lost in the Section 8 Program, as it is anticipated that Section 8 Contracts will be renewed.

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

The available housing units do not meet the needs of the State's population. The 2011-2015 CHAS data in NA-10 indicates that 136,165 of the State's owner and renter occupied households (63,210 owner occupied households and 72,955 renter occupied households) have a cost burden greater than 30% of HAMFI. It also indicates that 69,065 of the State's owner and renter occupied households (28,800



owner-occupied households and 40,265 renter occupied households) have a cost burden greater than 50% of HAMFI.

Moreover, 2011-2015 CHAS data in NA-10 reveals that 79,420 owner- and renter-occupied households have one or more of the four severe housing problems (34,335 owner-occupied households and 45,085 renter-occupied households). According to 2011-2015 CHAS, 20.9% of all households were cost burdened. Lower income renters are more likely to be cost burdened than owners with 37.4% of all renters cost burdened compared to 14.7% owners.

According to the 2019 West Virginia State Housing Needs Assessment:

- There is a need for more affordable housing in the rental market, primarily for households with incomes in the 0-30% AMI income tier. Across the State, the Unmet Need ranges from 48% to 80% among renter households with incomes between 0-30% AMI. This means that within this income tier, 48% to 80% of households do not have affordable and available housing across all counties. Within renter households in the 0-60% AMI tier, Putnam, Lincoln and Boone Counties have surpluses. Among the 52 counties without a surplus, the Unmet Need ranges from 2% to 28% of households without available and affordable housing. Among renter households with incomes between 0-80% AMI, only two counties (Preston and Monongalia) have Unmet Need, both of which are 4%.
- There is significant need for affordable housing within the sales market in all income tiers. Among owner households with incomes between 0-30% AMI, the Unmet Need ranges from 42% to 85% across all counties. Unmet Need decreases for owner households with incomes between 0-60% AMI to 27% to 69%. Even within the 0-80% AMI tier, which has a surplus of units in the rental market, approximately 19% to 53% of households do not have affordable and available housing. Unlike in the rental market, there are no income tiers among owners for which there is a surplus of affordable and available units.

### **Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

Affordable housing for extremely low- and low-income households is needed because market rents often translate into high housing costs burden for all low-income households. Accessible housing continues to be needed, especially for the elderly and individuals who are disabled.

### **Discussion**

According to <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/owner.html>:

- West Virginia has been the homeownership leader (in the country) the past three censuses (2000, 1990, 1980).

- In 2000, West Virginia's homeownership rate was 75.2%.

Approximately 25% of households are renter occupied. From the aforementioned statistics, renter-occupied households' needs surpass those of homeowner-occupied households:

- Of the 136,165 households that are cost burdened greater than 30% of HAMFI, 54% are renter occupied.
- Of the 69,065 households that are cost burdened greater than 50% of HAMFI, 58% are renter occupied.
- Of the 79,420 households that have one or more of the four severe housing problems, 57% are renter occupied.

For affordable rental housing projects requesting HOME and HTF funds, WVHDF will rely on project-specific market analysis data to determine and confirm an adequate need exists. When possible, WVHDF will leverage HOME and HTF funds with other sources (LIHTC, USDA Rural Development funds, other HUD mortgage funding, FHLB, and others) to increase the supply of affordable rental housing throughout the state.

WVHDF recognizes that despite having a lesser need, homeowner occupied households have needs. Therefore, WVHDF offers programs through its Affordable Housing Program to address homeowner needs. In addition, WVHDF frequently refers callers inquiring about homeowner problems to departments/agencies involved with affordable mortgages, repair, and weatherization.

CDBG-DR-Nearly 3,500 homes were deemed structurally damaged, at least 1,500 homes were destroyed and 4,000 damaged in the flood. Additionally, over 2,300 properties had an average high-water mark of two feet or more in their homes throughout basements, first floors, and over roofs. 98% of these homes were deemed unsafe by FEMA with most lacking flood insurance.

Of the more than 131,000 mobile home and manufactured homes in West Virginia, 28% are pre-HUD Code homes. Many residents of pre-HUD Code homes experience severe financial burden because they have low incomes and face relatively high housing costs. Household financial burden is exacerbated by the often-poor conditions of these homes, which can pose health and safety hazards in addition to driving high energy costs. Many manufactured homes were swept away by flood water.

## MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

The median home value increased 14% from 2009 to 2015, which is an average 2% annual increase. According West Virginia Home Values ([www.homes.com](http://www.homes.com)), home values in West Virginia are 42% below the median home value in the United State; according to U.S. News and & World Report ([www.usnews.com](http://www.usnews.com)), West Virginia’s housing affordability is ranked eighth in the country.

As noted on the 12-3-19 Housing Focus Group conference call, which involved eleven affordable housing participants including CHDOs, housing authorities, nonprofits, and LIHTC developers, rehabilitation needs exist for older residential rental affordable projects, including RD 515 properties.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	91,400	103,800	14%
Median Contract Rent	387	474	22%

**Table 33 – Cost of Housing**

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	126,122	61.9%
\$500-999	68,057	33.4%
\$1,000-1,499	7,038	3.5%
\$1,500-1,999	1,668	0.8%
\$2,000 or more	739	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,624</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 34 - Rent Paid**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	26,370	No Data
50% HAMFI	74,405	69,155
80% HAMFI	140,665	163,400
100% HAMFI	No Data	225,475
<b>Total</b>	<b>241,440</b>	<b>458,030</b>

**Table 35 – Housing Affordability**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	530	564	688	909	1,051
High HOME Rent	530	564	688	901	1,011
Low HOME Rent	507	544	659	778	866

**Table 36 – Monthly Rent**

**Data Source Comments:** Average FMRs, High HOME Rents, and Low HOME Rents for the State of West Virginia

## Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

MA-10 information reveals:

The available housing units do not meet the needs of the State’s population. The 2011-2015 CHAS data in NA-10 indicates that 136,165 of the State’s owner and renter occupied households (63,210 owner occupied households and 72,955 renter occupied households) have a cost burden greater than 30% of HAMFI. It also indicates that 69,065 of the State’s owner and renter occupied households (28,800 owner-occupied households and 40,265 renter occupied households) have a cost burden greater than 50% of HAMFI.

Approximately 25% of households are renter occupied. Renter-occupied households’ needs surpass those of homeowner-occupied households:

- Of the 136,165 households that are cost burdened greater than 30% of HAMFI, 54% are renter occupied.
- Of the 69,065 households that are cost burdened greater than 50% of HAMFI, 58% are renter occupied.
- Of the 79,420 households that that have one or more of the four severe housing problems, 57% are renter occupied.

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

Both rents and home prices are likely to continue to increase, which will continue to reduce the number of affordable homes (rental and owned) in West Virginia.

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

Information from the National Low Income Housing Coalition states that, in West Virginia, the average Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two bedroom apartment is \$742. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30 percent of income on housing, a household must earn \$2,474 monthly or \$29,688 annually. Assuming a 40 hour work week, 52 weeks per year; this level of income translates into a Housing Wage of \$14.28.

For two-bedroom rental units, the following counties HOME rents (effective 6-28-19) exceed the average FMR.

Berkeley, Low and High HOME

Clay, High HOME

Hampshire, Low and High HOME

Jefferson, Low and High HOME

Kanawha, High HOME

Marion, High HOME

Monongalia, Low and High HOME

Preston, Low and High HOME

Putnam, Low and High HOME

Raleigh, High HOME

### **Discussion**

Housing cost burden will likely increase for all households on a fixed income, whether they own or rent. Fewer new housing units are being built, and when they are, their prices are often out of reach for many. Older homes and apartments require more repairs to heating, electrical and other systems, driving up housing costs even further. To accomplish affordability, both the inventory and condition of housing will need to be addressed.

## MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction:

According to the 2019 West Virginia State Housing Needs Assessment, the three counties with Highest Quality housing stock are, in descending order, Jefferson, Putnam and Berkeley Counties; the Lowest Quality housing stock is in Tyler, Wetzel and McDowell Counties. A Housing Conditions Model was created to estimate the housing conditions in each county and, where appropriate, census tracts. The model utilizes data from the American Community Survey (ACS) and includes the following factors: 1) presence of incomplete plumbing, 2) age of unit, 3) median housing value, and 4) poverty levels. The output of the model is a numerical score used to classify jurisdiction's housing conditions into four categories: Lowest, Lower, Higher and Highest Quality. Classifications are based on the median score throughout the State.

### Definitions

A substandard condition is one that creates a safety or health hazards and includes units that do not meet the minimum standards contained in the States housing codes and include but are not limited to:

- Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities
- Have more than 1.5 people per room (severely overcrowded)
- Have more than 1 to 1.5 people per room (overcrowded)
- Have a housing cost burden greater than 50% income
- Have a housing cost burden greater than 30%

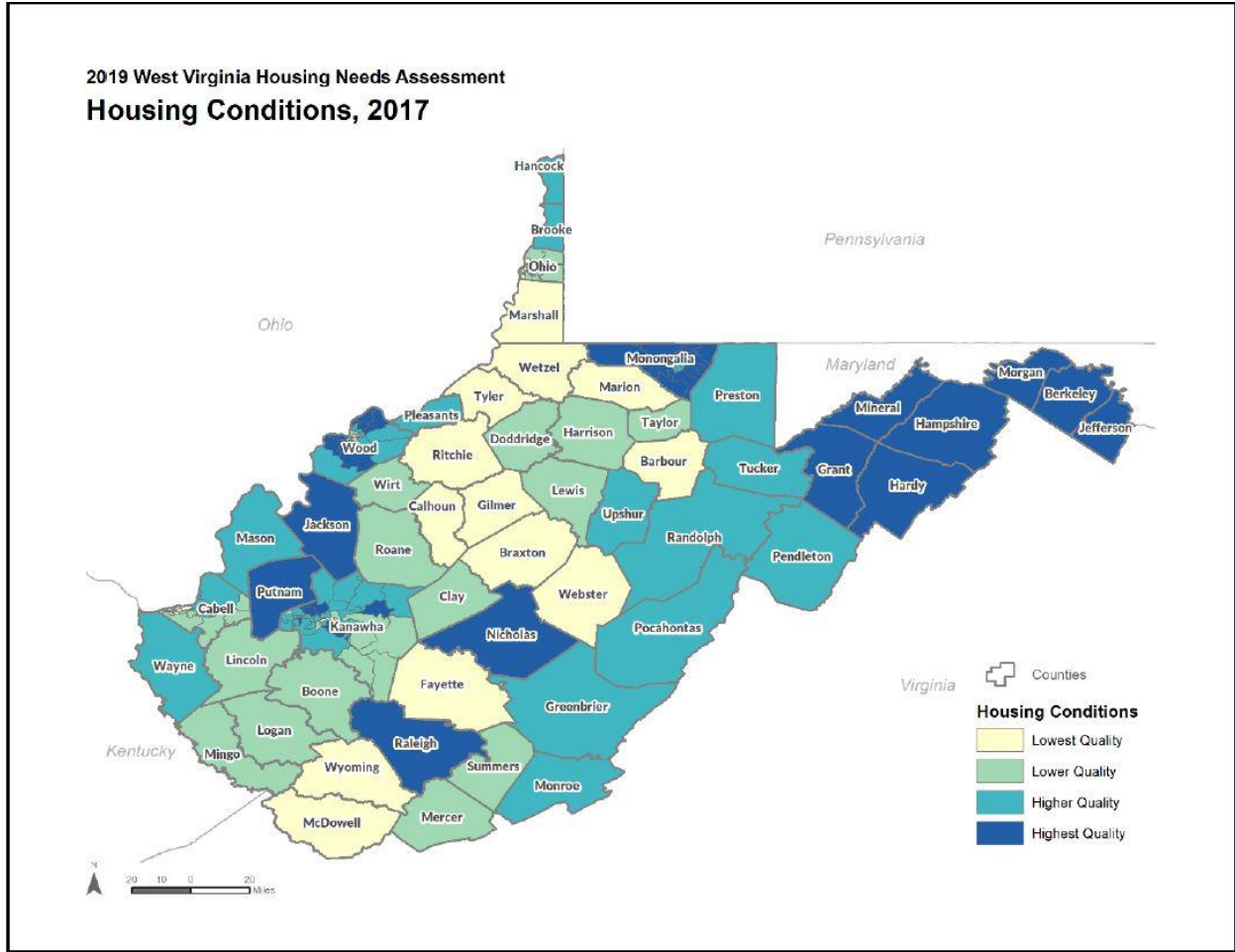
Units with substandard conditions but suitable for rehabilitation are those that are structurally sound and for which the cost of rehabilitation is substantially less than the cost of new construction or considered economically warranted.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	82,767	15%	75,672	37%
With two selected Conditions	2,218	0%	3,917	2%
With three selected Conditions	240	0%	380	0%
With four selected Conditions	14	0%	13	0%
No selected Conditions	452,027	84%	123,642	61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>537,266</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>203,624</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 37 - Condition of Units**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS



Source: 2013-2017 ACS, Mullin & Loneragan Associates, Inc.

**Housing Conditions Map**

**Year Unit Built**

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	73,699	14%	22,498	11%
1980-1999	143,300	27%	52,512	26%
1950-1979	199,743	37%	78,445	39%
Before 1950	120,524	22%	50,169	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>537,266</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>203,624</b>	<b>101%</b>

**Table 38 – Year Unit Built**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	320,267	60%	128,614	63%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	44,300	8%	30,265	15%

**Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

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

### Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

**Table 40 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

### Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Resulting from the age of West Virginia’s housing stock, there are many households that need immediate home repairs or need to be updated for accessibility purposes. There are several agencies, including USDA Rural Development, Community Action Agencies, FHLB, HOME Consortia (for those living in the consortium counties), and WVHDF Affordable Housing Program that have funding for home repairs. It is estimated that the top housing needs include lead paint remediation, heating system repairs, weatherization, and roof repairs.

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

According to the above Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard table, 448,881 units were built before 1980 (320,267 owner-occupied and 128,614 renter-occupied). According to NA-10, approximately 17.6% (103,415/740,890) of total households are considered low- or moderate-income (50% to 80% HAMFI). Therefore, it is estimated that approximately 56,370 low- or moderate-income owner-occupied units have the risk of Lead-based paint hazards, and 7,800 low- or moderate-income owner-occupied units with children present have the risk of Lead-based paint hazards. Moreover, it is estimated that approximately 22,640 low- or moderate-income renter-occupied units have the risk of Lead-based paint hazards, and 5,330 low- or moderate-income renter -occupied units with children present have the risk of Lead-based paint hazards.



## **Discussion:**

Rehabilitation projects (built prior to 1980) requesting HOME or HTF funds must submit lead-based paint (LBP) analysis. If the project contains LBP and receives an award of HOME or HTF, it must have a LBP remediation plan.

In 2016, there was one rehabilitation project that contained LBP that received a HOME award. The LBP was remediated during the project's rehabilitation.

In 2017, there was one rehabilitation project that contained LBP that received an HTF award. The LBP was remediated during the project's rehabilitation.

In 2018, there was one rehabilitation project that contained LBP that received an HTF award. The LBP will be remediated during the project's rehabilitation.

The following is according to the West Virginia State Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Historically, flooding has caused the most damage to West Virginia and its citizens. In the West Virginia State HMP. Social Vulnerability is limited to factors such as income, employment status, age, housing occupancy, and race. Persons with one or more of these factors is considered less able to recover from a disaster.

The CDBG-DR funding will allow the State to serve its targeted population, as follows:

- **Owner-occupied housing:** With more than \$64 million allocated for owner-occupied housing, the State will prioritize assistance for those applicants who reside in high and medium SoVI® areas. Accordingly, the State's focus will be to assist up to 700 units of low-to-moderate-income homeowners whose primary residences were destroyed or experienced major damage.
- **Tenant-occupied housing:** The State will invest an additional \$16 million in its affordable rental housing stock to rehabilitate and enhance the resiliency of approximately 300 units of housing for low-to-moderate-income renters. The State will prioritize assistance for those properties located in high and medium SoVI® areas.

## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction:

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	190	6,769	15,073	134	6,943	1,388	1,962	3,244
# of accessible units			49						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

**Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

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

**Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:**

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

**Discussion:**

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

### Introduction

In 2019, it was estimated through the annual Point-In-Time count that there were at least 1,023 homeless people in the state. In the past few years, homeless facilities located throughout the state have been encouraged by the Continuums of Care to follow a low-barrier, housing-first practice in serving the population.

West Virginia’s planning to address homelessness is overseen through the WV Interagency Council on Homelessness, the organization pulled together several state agencies including the WV Department of Health and Human Resources, WV Department of Veterans Assistance, WV Department of Education, WV Housing Development Fund, WV Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety, and the WV Development Office to research and devise a plan to combat homelessness within the state. In 2020, the State will see the revitalization of the organization and an update to “Opening Doors in West Virginia: A Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.”

Working closely with the four Continuums of Care within the State, the West Virginia Development Office uses the Emergency Solutions Grant to provide additional funding to state agencies in assisting the homeless population to find housing and be connected to available resources.

### Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	642	25	77	423	0
Households with Only Adults	697	149	68	646	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	590	0	0
Veterans	42	0	583	0	0

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Unaccompanied Youth	6	0	20	0	0

**Table 42 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

Housing Inventory Count-HIC

**Data Source Comments:**

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

All mainstream resources available to those experiencing homelessness in West Virginia are used to complement the services provided by WVDO through the Emergency Solutions Grant program. WVDO and the project sponsors within the ESG program coordinate efforts with other federal, state, and local entities to provide a true continuum of services to those most vulnerable within our communities. ESG providers specifically meet their dollar for dollar match requirements using other mainstream funding and resources including those provided through the Department of Health and Human Resources and other emergency shelter funding. Additionally, domestic violence providers use other resources to blend with those already in use with ESG in order to provide other services, TANF, Housing Choice Vouchers, and obtaining any additional resources to strengthen those services offered to victims of domestic violence. Many shelters throughout the state connect homeless individuals to health and mental health services through case management and support services and even offer job training and employment services to ensure the greater ability to be self-sustaining once affordable housing is found for them.

The WV Development Office through their administration of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program requires successful grantees to utilize mainstream resources to assist in stabilizing a household if warranted. As part of the application process, potential subrecipients must list all of the potential mainstream services they will be contacting in aiding the household to get out of their homelessness. During the evaluation process of the applications, these connections are reviewed and considered during the scoring process. Examples of mainstream services utilized are drug and alcohol services, mental health counseling, career counseling, job services, transportation, childcare, and intermediate units that aid in educational needs.

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

The WV Development Office administers Emergency Solutions Grant funds that support homeless services and facilities across West Virginia. The ESG program funds 15 emergency shelters and 4 domestic violence shelters. Additionally, the program funds 13 rapid re-housing programs and 4 with homelessness prevention programs. The rapid re-housing programs are seeing effective results as many shelters and providers throughout the state are practicing a housing-first approach with the goal of individuals remaining in shelter no more than 30 days. This funding stream operates alongside the Continuum of Care rapid re-housing programs providing additional much needed funding to assist in getting individuals housed and off the streets and out of the shelters. Six providers have been allocated street outreach dollars to increase their reach within their communities to target unsheltered homeless and chronically homeless individuals.

The state continues to see a reduction in homeless veterans and believes this is due in part to a large influx of the Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) grant that is preventing many veterans from ever becoming homeless and rapidly rehousing those veterans from the streets and within shelters. One ESG provider, Roark-Sullivan Lifeway Center began offering transitional living and a service center to support the needs of veterans experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. The transitional living facility offers 12 beds of transitional housing to male veterans. Once a resident, each individual receives case management services designed to assist them on their journey to self-sufficiency. It is programs like this that have resulted in the reduction of veteran homelessness as they connect veterans to much needed resources while also accessing other funding streams such as SSVF.

Many shelters throughout the state have space available for households with adults and children offering rooms that can accommodate and house families. There are also many organizations throughout the state that target and assist unaccompanied youth. One organization specifically in the Charleston metro area is in operation. Daymark, Inc.'s Patchwork program assists unaccompanied youth in finding shelter and being connected with supportive services. Patchwork, licensed by the State of West Virginia is a runaway and homeless shelter for youth ages 12+ and offers crisis support services for the WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Patchwork is never closed providing free and confidential services on a voluntary basis 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Patchwork's mission is to respond to the needs of youth and families in crisis and to provide youth in high-risk situations with a safe alternative to the streets. Services include individual, group, family, telephone and walk-in counseling, as well as information concerning and referral to community agencies and other resources that may be of benefit to the youth and families in need. Emergency services such as food and clothing; advocacy; outreach; and community education are also provided. Follow-up services are provided whenever possible.

In addition to federal funding, the state has a number of programs through the WV Department of Health and Human Resources to aid in addressing the needs of the homeless. The ones most often leveraged with ESG funding are SAMSHA PATH program, housing assistance programs, and SOAR.

## MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

### Introduction

The State of West Virginia contains a diversity of programs and services for persons with disabilities and other special needs. These programs are available through multiple state agencies, mostly the WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Each of these separate service systems has plans and information about the variety of facilities and services to meet these needs. Information on their various programs may be found on their respective websites.

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

Table 43 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

### **To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing**

The WV Department of Health and Human Resources supports programs for individuals with disabilities throughout the state with a focus on individualized care and benefits programs designed to meet the specific needs of each person. From assisted living and personal care homes, to individual supports plans for community services, to medical assistance, WV DHHR seeks to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities throughout the community.

Within the WV DHHR exists the Bureau for Behavioral Health (BBH) with the goal to ensure that West Virginians with mental health or substance use disorders, intellectual/ developmental disabilities, chronic health conditions, or long-term care needs experience services that are comprehensive, readily accessible, and tailored to meet individual, family, and community needs. The Bureau recognizes that participant-centered planning, family-centered care, and community involvement are critical to develop and improve services in West Virginia. The Bureau supports partnerships, data-informed decision-making, and evidence-based practice as key to every aspect of behavioral health. The principles that

guide the work of the BBH are aligned with SAMHSA principles in understanding that the evidence base behind behavioral health prevention and promotion, treatment, and recovery services continues to grow and promises better outcomes for people with or at risk for mental and substance use disorders.

The unit of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities within the WV DHHR Bureau for Behavioral Health provides leadership, facilitation, technical assistance and funding to support children and adults who have intellectual/developmental disabilities. The Division works in partnership with the public and private organizations, at both the state and local level, to promote evidence-based practices that enable individuals to live, work and participate in their communities and with their families. The Division promotes self-determination, protects humans rights and supports services in the most integrated setting possible.

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

The State of West Virginia has continued engagement in interagency planning to expand community-based housing opportunities for people with disabilities who are at risk of, or who are currently living in places such as nursing homes, mental health institutions, personal care homes, facilities for people with developmental disabilities, and other forms of congregate residential settings. These individuals face significant barriers to accessing standard housing in the community such as: a lack of affordable accessible housing; difficulties coordinating community-based supportive services; discrimination by public and private landlords due to disabling conditions; and obstacles resulting from criminal histories and insufficient rental histories, often connected to periods of institutionalization and disability.

The WV DHHR connects those individuals returning from mental or physical health institutions to supportive housing and programs at various contact points throughout the service delivery process some through referral to the coordinated entry process with each Continuum of Care and other agencies throughout the state that provide those services.

Specifically, for the HOPWA program, those agencies receiving funding conducts outreach activities to many areas including hospitals, homeless shelters, and HIV clinics throughout the year. Information is provided to staff at various facilities and offers discharge planning where available. When HOPWA staff receive referrals from hospitals or the state Ryan White program provided through the WV DHHR of an individual being discharged from an institution or facility they begin working with those individuals to develop housing plans and other mainstream resource connection to be in place at the time of discharge.



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

The State of West Virginia will continue its interagency planning to expand community-based housing opportunities for people with disabilities and work toward a coordinated process for discharge of these persons into regular society to be as seamless as possible.

While specific use of HOPWA funds is driven by regionally identified needs, there is a broad need for affordable, accessible housing for low-income families affected by HIV disease. Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments and tenant-based rental assistance are the most needed services. Other services needed are permanent housing placement, supportive services - case management, and resource identification.

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

Not Applicable

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)**

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

The WVHDF and partner agencies have been active in the development of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families since 1968 and will continue to work towards overcoming all barriers to affordable housing. The WVHDF and its partners have identified four barriers to affordable housing and initiated strategies to eliminate those barriers.

Each barrier is identified in section MA-40 and the strategy to remove the barrier is described in SP-55.

#### **Community Opposition**

A lack of knowledge regarding affordable housing can cause communities to oppose its development out of fear that is often unfounded. In addition, lack of land use planning and zoning could adversely affect affordable residential construction or rehabilitation by creating regulatory hurdles or obstructions that are inconsistent across jurisdictions and create difficulty for developers trying to navigate the different issues.

#### **Cost of Affordable Housing**

Many housing options in areas of West Virginia are too expensive and therefore are inaccessible to many low-income families. Due to higher levels of poverty and limited access to affordable mortgage credit, communities often struggle to meet the housing needs of many. Although overall housing costs are generally lower in West Virginia, lower incomes and higher poverty rates make housing options unaffordable for many residents. West Virginia is the third poorest state in the nation. The 2018 American Community Survey nonmetro poverty rate was 16.1 for the U.S.; and the metro poverty rate was 12.6%.

#### **Housing Quality**

Poor housing quality is another barrier to affordable housing in many areas of the State. Units that are available are often in need of extensive repair or improvements to just meet basic health and safety levels. According to MA-50 data, on average 7.2% of homeowner households and 20.73% of renter households experience severe housing problems. Poor housing quality contributes to significant health problems, including infections and chronic disease, injury and poor childhood development. Children living in substandard housing are more likely to develop serious illnesses like asthma and lead poisoning, both of which negatively affect their education.

#### **Zoning and Land Use Planning**

Due to its mountainous topography, the State has somewhat limited amounts of developable land. Further, many of the State's communities were built along river valleys and streams and did not

adequately consider the risk of flooding. Awareness of land use planning and more effective land use is needed to provide safer communities, improve livability, and increase community development.

### **Rent Restrictions**

The rent restrictions required in the HOME Program create a barrier in the development of affordable rental housing. Whenever HOME funds are used to assist with the development of affordable rental housing in combination with other sources of funds, the rent limitations, the lesser of the Fair Market Rent or High/Low Home Rent for the area, often make the project financially infeasible.

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

### Introduction

This section describes the business assets and needs in the state, workforce training needs and initiatives, and economic development initiatives within the state.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	25,739	26,600	6	7	1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	60,431	51,669	13	14	1
Construction	33,674	27,166	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	102,859	67,879	22	19	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	22,123	14,263	5	4	-1
Information	8,265	6,139	2	2	0
Manufacturing	45,992	40,981	10	11	1
Other Services	17,809	14,027	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	31,428	20,056	7	5	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	76,325	62,905	16	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	18,180	16,019	4	4	0
Wholesale Trade	20,781	17,842	4	5	1
Total	463,606	365,546	--	--	--

**Table 44- Business Activity**

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

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	694,059
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	640,994
Unemployment Rate	7.75
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	21.32
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.34

**Table 45 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	114,521
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	23,350
Service	74,671
Sales and office	152,898
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	81,625
Production, transportation and material moving	39,196

**Table 46 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	390,155	64%
30-59 Minutes	159,148	26%
60 or More Minutes	59,942	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>609,245</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 47 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	34,576	5,957	63,591

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	209,207	17,185	128,623
Some college or Associate's degree	153,361	9,859	64,127
Bachelor's degree or higher	134,039	3,981	25,410

**Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,658	2,585	4,965	19,998	34,792
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18,438	14,640	16,000	45,602	37,993
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	51,983	67,609	79,015	208,433	120,490
Some college, no degree	47,367	41,658	41,496	80,009	41,078
Associate's degree	5,177	15,692	18,531	30,102	8,812
Bachelor's degree	8,946	28,949	28,047	47,591	18,565
Graduate or professional degree	812	12,877	14,037	31,921	15,639

**Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	8,650,535
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,818,954
Some college or Associate's degree	17,662,343
Bachelor's degree	19,190,619
Graduate or professional degree	19,725,501

**Table 50 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Education and health care services is the state's largest private sector employer followed by the retail trade and accommodation and food services industries. Other major private sector employers include the manufacturing, construction, and professional, scientific, and management sectors.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.**

According to the West Virginia Economic Outlook 2020-2024, produced by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at West Virginia University, the rate of labor force participation in West Virginia is the lowest among all 50 states. The report notes that "this low rate of labor force participation represents one of the most severe impediments to economic progress in West Virginia as businesses that might potentially locate or expand in West Virginia would likely be deterred by a lack of available qualified workers" (pg. 48). The report goes on to note that many residents in the state are not working or not looking for work due to factors such as low educational attainment and poor health outcomes such as high rates of smoking and drug abuse in the state. "Economic development strategies should focus on ways to improve health outcomes, lower drug abuse, and advance education and vocational training opportunities in the state to make West Virginia's workforce more attractive to potential businesses" (Executive Summary, pg. 2).

Infrastructure needs of business in West Virginia center around two critical needs: water and sewer infrastructure and broadband. Water and sewer service are needed for all manufacturing processes, and retail businesses also require adequate water services in order to operate. The provision of water infrastructure is a necessity for attracting potential businesses and industries to the state. Likewise, broadband is necessary not just for industries but also for small businesses and entrepreneurs who can utilize the internet for e-commerce.

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

A major economic development initiative in the state is West Virginia Forward (WV Forward). This initiative began as a collaboration between West Virginia University, Marshall University, and the West Virginia Department of Commerce. The collaboration has since grown into a statewide effort to identify the state's economic growth assets and begin implementing steps to capitalize those assets. WV Forward has developed a strategic plan for economic development in the state, and has identified 4 economic sectors to focus on:

- Retaining and supporting existing industries in the state
- Developing oil and gas manufacturing
- Promoting tourism and cybersecurity
- Emerging sectors such as life sciences and automotive assembly

Another initiative stemming from WV Forward is addressing the lack of development-ready industrial sites in the state. As WV Forward notes, “Shovel-ready sites are one of the most effective ways to lure new firms to the state, saving companies time and resources while reducing site location risk and development costs” (WV Forward website at <https://wvforward.wvu.edu/wv-forward-work/creating-an-inventory-of-sites>). The WV Department of Commerce is working with public and private sector partners to develop a site-readiness program to increase the number of industrial sites in the state that are fully prepared for development, which includes infrastructure such as water, sewer, and broadband.

According to the West Virginia Forestry Association, West Virginia is the third most forested state in the nation, behind only Maine and New Hampshire. The association also notes that in West Virginia:

- forestry and related industries employ over 30,000 people
- forestry contributes over \$3 billion annually to the state economy.

Although hampered by the recent recession, West Virginia’s “wood products and furniture [industry] will continue to enjoy solid growth over the next several years as the US housing market’s recovery stays on course, bolstering demand for framing lumber, flooring, cabinetry and other homebuilding materials.” (WVU, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, West Virginia Economic Outlook 2017-2021).

It should also be kept in mind that West Virginia’s forests provide other benefits including wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities that also feed directly into outdoor recreation tourism. The state has several assets in outdoor recreation, including motorized and non-motorized trails, the Monongahela National Forest, and the New River Gorge. Initiatives are already underway to develop these assets.

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

As noted above, West Virginia ranks very low in terms of education and health outcomes. This hinders the ability to attract industries into the state or to assist business growth and expansion in the state. The West Virginia Economic Outlook 2020-2024 notes that the “professional and business services sector is expected to add jobs at the fastest pace of any major sector in West Virginia over the next five years’ (pg.22), yet it is these sectors that require educational attainment levels that exceed the norm in West Virginia. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research points out that “the share of the



state's adult residents who hold at least a bachelor's degree stands at 20 percent, compared to 32 percent in the nation. West Virginia is last among the states in terms of this metric" (Better Understanding Human Capital in West Virginia, pg. 2). In terms of health outcomes, the same report also notes that West Virginia has the highest rates of disability, smoking, and drug related deaths in the nation (pg. 2).

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

The State's workforce development agency, Workforce West Virginia, has initiated a regional-based system that establishes and implements business strategies relevant to various sectors of the state. Workforce West Virginia is engaging directly with businesses and the state's community technical colleges, career and technical centers and the state higher education agency to develop more appropriate curriculums and training programs for jobs within each sector's area.

The state also supports the Governor's Guaranteed Work Force Program which provides funding for training, re-training, and upgrading the skills of employees of new or expanding companies in the state. Also, the state offers the Competitive Improvement Program (CIP) to companies in the state that need funding for training and certification of employees but are not new or expanding. The CIP program increases job retention and strengthens the ability of these companies to remain competitive in the market.

The West Virginia Community and Technical College System (WVCTCS) partners with the private sector to align the needs of education with the workforce demands of businesses and industries. The WVCTCS develops specialized training and education programs to fit the needs of private sector employers, better preparing workers with relevant skills and certifications and increasing the ability of students and workers to gain employment.

These initiatives, based on collaboration and partnership between the public, private, and nonprofit sectors, will promote economic opportunities for residents of the state, including low- and moderate-income residents.

**Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.**

**The West Virginia Economic Development Authority (WVEDA)** provides loans and direct financing to promote and retain new and existing commercial and industrial development in the state. WVEDA is administered by a nine-member Board of Directors comprised of the Governor, Tax Commissioner and

seven at-large members appointed by the Governor. WVEDA has statutory authority to borrow funds from the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments to loan to borrowers.

Twenty-nine counties in West Virginia have one or more designated **opportunity zones**. These areas are targeted for investment from local, regional, and national investors looking to invest funds in economic revitalization projects that offer a return to investors. The WVDO is actively partnering with West Virginia University's WV Forward Initiative to promote opportunity zones in the state. The CDBG program in the state can support this effort by providing needed infrastructure in opportunity zones that qualify for CDBG assistance.

## **Discussion**

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

The 2011-2015 NA-10 CHAS data reveals there are 740,890 total households in West Virginia. 34,335 owner households (8.62%) of the total households have one or more of the four severe housing problems. 45,085 renter households (11.32%) of the total households have one or more of the four severe housing problems. The severe housing problems are (a) lacks kitchen facilities; (b) lacks complete plumbing facilities; (c) severe overcrowding; and (d) cost burden greater than 50%.

A concentration of households with multiple housing problems is defined as an area where the number of households experiencing one or more of the severe housing problems exceeds the State's average percentage by more than 10%.

For owner households having one or more of the four severe housing problems, the average is 8.62%. For renter households having one or more of the four severe housing problems, the average is 11.32%. Therefore, any county where the percentage of owner and renter households with severe housing problems exceeds 18.62% and 21.32%, respectively, is considered to have a concentration of households with multiple housing problems.

According to 2012-2016 ACS data:

- Owner household data revealed no counties exceeding 18.62%; therefore, no concentration of owner households with severe housing problems occurred.
- Renter household data revealed twenty-seven counties exceeded 21.32%. There are concentrations of renter households with severe housing problems in the following counties: See attachment.

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

HUD has defined "concentration" as any neighborhood in which:

(a) The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area, i.e., the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in which the proposed housing is to be located;

(b) The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 percentage points higher than the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or

(c) In the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50 percent of its population.

Following the HUD definition, there are no areas in the State where racial or ethnic minorities are concentrated. According to Census Quick Facts, West Virginia's population is 93.5% White, 3.6% Black or African American, and the balance is divided between other races. The counties with the highest percentages of minority population (Black or African American) are Berkeley, 7.5%; Jefferson, 7.2%; Kanawha, 6.7%; McDowell, 6%; Mercer, 6.3%; and Raleigh, 6.4%.

According to the 2019 WVHDF Housing Needs Assessment, the statewide median poverty rate is 17%. There are fourteen counties for which the poverty rate is 20% or higher for the entire county: Barbour, Braxton, Boone, Clay, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Wayne, Webster, Wetzell, Wirt, and Wyoming.

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

The common characteristics for the fourteen counties with poverty rates equal to or greater than 20% are:

- Rural counties
- Counties previously reliant upon the coal industry, which has drastically declined
- Higher unemployment compared to the rest of the State

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

West Virginia has numerous career centers, community and technical colleges, and four-year colleges/universities that are assets to the fourteen counties. In addition, there are community assets associated with the tourism industry, i.e., Hatfield and McCoy Trails, water recreation (boating, kayaking, canoeing, white water rafting), hunting, and fishing.

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

The downtown business districts represent strategic assets that can be developed through the allocation of federal, State, and local financial assistance. Frequently county seats are the principal places of government, businesses, and services.

Applicants of CDBG funding are required to submit a Community Development and Housing Needs Assessment as part of the application process. The degree to which the application addresses public health, environmental concerns, and economic development are part of the review criteria. CDBG funding is invested where possible in the development of infrastructure, which can be the catalyst for future additional community improvements.

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan  
 MA-50  
 Summary of CHAS County Data  
 Percentage of Owner and Renter Households Experiencing Severe Housing Problems

County	Total Owner Households	Owner Households w Severe Problems	Owner Percentage	Total Renter Households	Renter Households w Severe Problems	Renter Percentage
Barbour	4,395	265	6.03%	1,775	415	23.38%
Berkeley	30,645	2,910	9.50%	11,075	2,515	22.71%
Boone	7,195	700	9.73%	2,275	665	29.23%
Brooke	7,250	405	5.59%	2,685	600	22.35%
Cabell	24,320	1,570	6.46%	15,635	4,650	29.74%
Clay	2,735	225	8.23%	640	145	22.66%
Fayette	13,870	910	6.56%	3,975	910	22.89%
Greenbrier	11,030	935	8.48%	3,915	855	21.84%
Hancock	9,220	520	5.64%	3,625	990	27.31%
Harrison	20,205	1,210	5.99%	7,450	1,635	21.95%
Jefferson	15,325	1,280	8.35%	5,310	1,160	21.85%
Kanawha	56,495	3,050	5.40%	25,215	5,700	22.61%
Lincoln	6,025	450	7.47%	1,940	485	25.00%
Marion	17,150	1,020	5.95%	5,280	1,230	23.30%
Mason	8,595	775	9.02%	2,305	500	21.69%
McDowell	6,230	475	7.62%	1,730	390	22.54%
Mercer	18,195	1,420	7.80%	6,865	1,595	23.23%
Monongalia	21,795	1,500	6.88%	16,025	5,395	33.67%
Ohio	12,455	650	5.22%	6,065	1,490	24.57%
Raleigh	22,425	1,425	6.35%	8,455	1,890	22.35%
Randolph	8,310	595	7.16%	3,315	750	22.62%
Summers	4,220	420	9.95%	1,275	285	22.35%
Wayne	12,575	950	7.55%	3,870	975	25.19%
Webster	2,865	160	5.58%	1,090	345	31.65%
Wetzel	4,950	255	5.15%	1,290	305	23.64%
Wood	25,660	1,380	5.38%	10,565	2,505	23.71%
Wyoming	7,430	535	7.20%	1,790	415	23.18%

**MA-50 County Households w Problems**

High SoVI		
County	Town	Estimated Unmet Housing Need
Greenbrier	White Sulphur Springs	\$18,426,353
Webster	Webster Springs	\$7,018,445
Nicholas	Richwood	\$5,838,704
Medium SoVI		
County	Town	Estimated Unmet Housing Need
Kanawha	Clendenin	\$32,173,124
Greenbrier	Rainelle	\$18,981,818
Clay	Procious	\$6,650,364
Nicholas	Summersville	\$6,448,227
Greenbrier	Rupert	\$6,265,507
Nicholas	Richwood	\$5,828,709
Clay	Procious	\$6,650,364

Total Housing Unmet Need	\$295,493,724
Total Housing Unmet Need including 20% Resilience Costs*	\$354,592,469

*\*To calculate the Total Housing Unmet Need including 20% Resilience Cost, the State added 20% (the industry standard cost of resiliency measures) to the calculated unmet need.*

## High SoVI

### Total Housing Unmet Need - Resiliency

*\*To calculate the Total Housing Unmet Need including 20% Resilience Cost, the State added 20% (the industry standard cost of resiliency measures) to the calculated unmet need.*

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

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

Despite an array of important initiatives, broadband availability – or the lack thereof – continues to challenge the residents and businesses of West Virginia. The problem is particularly acute in low- and moderate-income of the State. In more than one metric, the State measures in the bottom tier, or last, compared to other States across most access and adoption measures.

Providing ready access for household connections, in low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods, can help expand connectivity to the residents and communities with the greatest need. However, connections to the premise, often known as last-mile connections, are just one component of a complete network, which also depends upon the availability of affordable and reliable broadband service. If there is no available existing infrastructure, this can pose an enormous barrier to any Internet Service Provider (ISP) in bringing service to an unserved area – especially if there is no middle mile fiber to transport information from the local service area to a core network.

Statistics from the American Community Survey (ACS), Pew Research Center, and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) indicate that West Virginia lags the nation in many metrics related to broadband deployment and adoption.

The ACS studies many issues relating to broadband adoption, including type of internet subscription, number of devices in the home, and household income. The U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS, 1-year data show that West Virginia lags much of the nation in virtually all measures and metrics with respect to broadband access and adoption. The ACS also surveys households with computers, and West Virginia is ranked last among States.

The Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, content analysis, and other data-driven social science research. According to Pew, West Virginians of any education level are less likely to have a computer than Americans overall but especially those with less than a high school education.

The FCC measures broadband deployment through its Form 477 process. The Form 477 data can be overstated, because if a service provider claims that they serve a single customer in a census block, the FCC's existing data practices assume that there is service throughout the census block.<sup>9F9F9F[1]</sup> Even if the percent of consumers with access to broadband services is overstated, the FCC's report can give a rough sense of the relative position of the States. West Virginia trails all surrounding states and ranks 7th-lowest in fixed wireline broadband access.

Reliable, affordable broadband service is widely viewed as essential for full participation in daily functions related to education, economic opportunity, public safety, and healthcare. Connected homes and communities achieve numerous advantages. Perhaps the most critical is inclusion in an economy that relies on internet connectivity. Recognizing that residents in low- to moderate-income areas should achieve the same level of connectivity, the State will continue working with communities to expand affordable, reliable broadband.

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

West Virginia has several challenges related to broadband deployment, including its mountainous topography, low rural population density, and lack of middle mile infrastructure. These barriers make broadband deployment to unserved and underserved consumers difficult and expensive.

The State's low population density means that there are few potential customers available to subscribe to broadband service, making it costly for most Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to build in these areas without secondary funding. Identifying additional subsidies or creative financing models can support deployment to unserved rural consumers.

Substantial parts of West Virginia are underserved or unserved. In underserved areas, there may be some limited level of Internet service, but the service is inadequate to meet the basic needs of residents. Further, it may not be available to every premise within that community. In unserved areas, there is no Internet service available at all and these areas persist in West Virginia.

While it is understood that there is no obligation of any ISP to provide service to any particular community, business, home, hospital, or school, and there are communities within West Virginia, residents have indicated through surveys and numerous public meetings that this service is essential to the development of viable communities.

Each community in West Virginia approaches broadband development from a different starting point. Many counties have undertaken broadband planning projects. Planning empowers communities with information, provides a forum for discovery, and signals a practical approach to a complex topic.

Residents and business owners are likely to have great familiarity with the ISPs serving a community. Communication regarding existing service and expansion opportunities often begins through local interaction. Through the planning process, communities have forged creative partnerships with ISPs that have shown interest in upgrading existing service or expanding into new areas. These partnerships have formed the basis of increased competition for service areas and have prompted ISPs to provide a greater array of service offerings to improve access and affordability.

Competition often drives innovation. Many expansion projects are utilizing new technology to provide faster, more reliable service. The State will continue to support these efforts through the development



of policies that promote broadband expansion. In addition, the State will continue to work with local governments as they build capacity for broadband development and pursue broadband infrastructure projects.

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

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

Throughout the Northeast, populations are also concentrated along rivers and their flood plains. In mountainous regions, including much of West Virginia and large parts of Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire, more intense precipitation events will mean greater flood risk particularly in valleys, where people, infrastructure, and agriculture tend to be concentrated. Since 1900, average annual precipitation over the U.S. has increased by roughly 5%. The average precipitation has increase in the range of 1 to 5% in a majority of West Virginia with an approximate 71% increase in very heavy precipitation.

USGCRP, 2018: Impacts, Risks and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II (Reidmiller, D.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, K.L.M. Lewis, T.K. Maycock, and B.C. Stewart (eds). U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA 1515 pp: doi: 10.7930/NCA4.2018.

The following is according to the West Virginia State Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). Historically, flooding has caused the most damage to West Virginia and its citizens. In the West Virginia State HMP. Social Vulnerability is limited to factors such as income, employment status, age, housing occupancy, and race. Persons with one or more of these factors is considered less able to recover from a disaster. The median age is 41.9 years old in 53 or 55 counties, the household income in \$42, 644 placing 54 of 55 counties below the National Average, and 53 of the 55 counties are above the National Average.

Persons that are social vulnerability are challenged when a natural hazard event occurs. West Virginia's geography and socially vulnerable population face challenges with the data presented in the National Climate Assessment cited above.

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

Recently West Virginia residents have been hit hard by issues such as the state budget crisis, loss of well-paying coal jobs, aging of the populations, and the opioid epidemic. 2011-2015 CHAS data evidences that approximately 19% of all the State's households are cost burdened. The cost burden problem affects both renter and owner households. The cost burden problem for all households in West Virginia ranges from 7% to a high of 53% across all income groups. A combination of financial factors presents such lack of a living wage job, consuming more than 30% of their income, high childcare, medical, or transportation costs are contributing to the unmet housing needs. A natural hazard would compound existing unmet housing needs and increase cost burden.



# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The plan is prepared as a collaborative effort of two agencies. The WVDO is responsible for the CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA program. The WVHDF is responsible for the HOME and HTF programs. The WVHDF co-sponsored the WV Housing Conference and conducted the 2019 WV Housing Needs Assessment. The WVHDF will continue to engage with housing stakeholders to continue a collaborative approach to address unmet needs identify in the WV Housing Needs Assessment and CHAS data.

The geographic area for the distribution of CDBG funds are non-Entitlement areas. The geographic area for distribution of HOME, HTF, ESG and HOPWA is statewide

The Strategic Plan describes the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of need, identifies obstacles to meeting underserved populations, and discusses accomplishments that the state expects to achieve over the next five years for fiscal years 2020- 2024.

## SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

### Geographic Area

Table 51 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	CDBG non-Entitlement areas
	<b>Area Type:</b>	non-entiltment areas
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	non-entiltment areas
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the oppourtunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	Statewide
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Other
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	Other
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>		

	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	

**General Allocation Priorities**

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

**CDBG-Non-Entitlement areas**

**HOME/HTF/ESG/HOPWA-Entire State**

**CDBG-DR- Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Roane, Summers and Webster Counties.**

## SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

Table 52 – Priority Needs Summary

<b>1</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing Opportunities (HOME)
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities Administration

	<b>Description</b>	West Virginia’s existing inventory of affordable housing does not meet current need for individuals and families at or below 60% AMI. WVHDF will provide HOME funds through its HOME CHDO and HOME Rental Programs to increase the supply of affordable residential rental housing through acquisition, new construction, and/or rehabilitation.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The 2019 WVHDF Housing Needs Assessment recognizes the need for increased affordable housing. The Con Plan Community Needs Assessment survey respondents ranked Homeowner Rehabilitation and Rental Housing as the most important HOME-eligible activities. The USDA RD 504 Program provides funds for homeowner rehabilitation. Since available funding sources are limited for the low-income population and to prevent the replication of programs accompanied with the acknowledgement that the USDA RD 504 Program can address most of the homeowner rehabilitation in the state. In addition, the WVHDF Affordable Housing Program offers funds to address homeowner needs. Therefore, HOME recognizes the need for increased affordable housing.
<b>2</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Other
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Increase the capacity of CHDOs
	<b>Description</b>	WVHDF will provide less than 5% of its annual HOME award for funding the CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Provide HOME funds for operating expenses for certified CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible activities.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing Opportunities (HTF)
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High



<b>Population</b>	<p>Extremely Low  Large Families  Families with Children  Elderly  Public Housing Residents  Rural  Chronic Homelessness  Individuals  Families with Children  Mentally Ill  Chronic Substance Abuse  veterans  Persons with HIV/AIDS  Victims of Domestic Violence  Unaccompanied Youth  Elderly  Frail Elderly  Persons with Mental Disabilities  Persons with Physical Disabilities  Persons with Developmental Disabilities  Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions  Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families  Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
<b>Associated Goals</b>	HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities Administration
<b>Description</b>	West Virginia’s existing inventory of affordable housing does not meet current need for individuals and families at or below 30% AMI. WVHDF will provide HTF funds through its HTF Rental Program to increase the supply of affordable residential rental housing through acquisition, new construction, and/or rehabilitation.

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The 2019 WVHDF Housing needs Assessment recognizes the need for increased affordable housing. The Con Plan Community Needs Assessment survey respondents ranked Rental Housing as the most important HTF-eligible activity. Therefore, HTF recognizes the need for increased affordable housing.
<b>4</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Assistance
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless Administration

	<b>Description</b>	Through coordination with the Continuums of Care, West Virginia will address the housing needs of the homeless and provide necessary supportive services to help them attain stability. The driving force behind homelessness is often economic/and/or social problems. Subsidies and assistance for housing development programs can help many very low and low-income households overcome their housing problems. However, for the homeless population with little to no income, physical or mental health problems, and/or a variety of addiction problems, housing may often be a secondary issue. While continuing to provide shelter and housing programs for the homeless, WV's goal will be to address the economic and social problems as the primary causes and aid the households in their quest for stability. The best way to accomplish this is to coordinate with the Continuums of Care to best identify the needs of the homeless in their regions.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Homeless assistance was identified as a "high priority" through focus groups and one-on-one consultations with the State's Continuums of Care, ESG funding recipients, and responses to the online survey.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS Administration

	<b>Description</b>	Through coordination with the Continuums of Care and subrecipients of HOPWA, West Virginia will address the housing and supportive service needs of low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their families in order to provide them with stability and safe, affordable housing. Many individuals within the State who are PLWHA also have additional economic and/or societal challenges where funding like HOPWA can assist them in connection to vital resources such as leveraged resources like Ryan White and additional supportive services from WV DHHR. The best way to accomplish this is to coordinate with the Continuums of Care, the WV DHHR and HOPWA providers to identify the needs of PLWHA and how best to connect them to services resulting in stability.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Non-homeless special needs assistance was identified as a "high priority" through focus groups and one-on-one consultations with the State's Continuums of Care, HOPWA funding recipients, the WVDHHR, local health providers, and responses to the online survey.
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Basic Infrastructure
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	non-entitlement areas
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Develop Basic Infrastructure CDBG-DR Technical Assistance Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Sewer and water improvements.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Facility and Improvements were identified as a "high" priority need through the online survey, the Public Hearing, focus group, IJDC needs assessment and the RPDC CEDS plans.
7	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Low Moderate
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Other
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Improve Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation Technical Assistance Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Parks and recreation improvement to increase economic opportunities.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Facility and Improvements were identified as a "high" priority need through the online survey, the Public Hearing, focus group, IJDC needs assessment, and the RPDC project priority lists.
<b>8</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Blighted and abandoned properties
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	non-entitlement areas
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties Technical Assistance Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Demolition of properties to eliminate slum and blight, increasing suitable living environment. Activities to address brownfields to promote economic development and enhance community quality of life.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Demolition was identified as a "high" priority need through the online survey, the Public Hearings, focus groups, and the RPDCs.
<b>9</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Service-Fair Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	non-entitlement areas
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Promote Fair Housing Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Activities to provide education and support for Fair Housing.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Online survey, public hearings, housing consultations, and the Fair Housing focus group.
<b>10</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Community Planning
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	non-entitlement areas
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Support Community Planning Technical Assistance Administration
	<b>Description</b>	Planning activities supporting economic and community development.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Planning was identified as a "high" priority need through the online survey, the Public Hearings, focus groups and direct consultations.
<b>11</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	non-entitlement areas
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	CDBG-DR Technical Assistance
	<b>Description</b>	Funding with other sources such as ARC, EDA, USDA, SBA, CDBG-DR
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Other funding sources are available and infrastructure, public facilities and planning are higher priorities for providing a foundational support with higher need and will provide foundation for job creation.

**Narrative (Optional)**

**CDBG:** Activities range from developing basic infrastructure (water, sewer, storm water, and broadband) to improving public facilities (parks and recreational facilities), mitigating blighted and abandoned properties, addressing brownfields, and community planning. Unlike the programs operating in entitlement jurisdictions throughout West Virginia, the state program covers an extensive geographic area whose needs vary significantly. Due to the large geographic spread and the extensive issues faced by these mostly rural communities, the State accepts applications developed at the local level so that projects can address localized needs.

**HOME/HTF:** HOME and HTF funds can be awarded statewide to increase the supply for affordable housing (rental or home ownership) to qualified (at or below 60% AMI) households through the WVHDF programs.

**ESG/HOPWA:** The State of WV expects each ESG funded site to be an active participant in their Continuum of Care and be active in assisting the CoCs to meet their goals.



## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	WVHDF does not allocate TBRA funds.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	WVHDF does not allocate TBRA funds to assist the non-homeless special needs population.
New Unit Production	The Market Analysis (Sections MA-10 and MA-15) indicates a strong need for new affordable rental units, with 54% of renter households being cost burdened greater than 30% of HAMFI. The HOME Rental, HOME CHDO Rental, and HTF Rental Programs will be used for New Unit Production, which may include Acquisition.
Rehabilitation	The Market Analysis (Sections MA-10 and MA-15) indicates a strong need for rehabilitated affordable rental units, with 58% of renter households having one or more of the four severe housing problems. The HOME Rental, HOME CHDO Rental, and HTF Rental Programs will be used for Rehabilitation, which may include Acquisition.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>The Market Analysis (Sections MA-10 and MA-15) indicates a strong need for new affordable rental units, with 54% of renter households being cost burdened greater than 30% of HAMFI. The HOME Rental, HOME CHDO Rental, and HTF Rental Programs will be used for New Unit Production, which may include Acquisition.</p> <p>The Market Analysis (Sections MA-10 and MA-15) indicates a strong need for rehabilitated affordable rental units, with 58% of renter households having one or more of the four severe housing problems. The HOME Rental, HOME CHDO Rental, and HTF Rental Programs will be used for Rehabilitation, which may include Acquisition.</p>

**Table 53 – Influence of Market Conditions**

**SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)**

**Introduction**

This plan is prepared as a collaborative effort of two agencies: The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) is responsible for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund is responsible for the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) programs.

The following table displays the anticipated resources to be allocated to the State of West Virginia broken down by program type. Projections are made for FY 2020 and the remaining four years of the Consolidated Plan.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,258,806	0	2,706,636	16,965,442	57,035,224	All CDBG funds will be available for the uses listed in this chart.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	5,110,143	1,700,000	900,942	7,711,085	27,240,572	HOME funds will be used for acquisition, multifamily rental new construction, and multifamily rental rehab
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	577,362	0	0	577,362	2,309,448	All HOPWA funds will be available for the uses listed in this chart.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,650,273	0	0	1,650,273	6,601,092	All ESG funds will be available for the uses listed in this chart.
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,000,000	10	0	3,000,010	12,000,040	HTF funds will be used for acquisition, multifamily rental new construction, and multifamily rental rehab

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	0	0	0	0	149,875,000	CDBG-DR will be used the uses listed in this chart.

Table 54 - Anticipated Resources

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

The State of West Virginia will utilize multiple sources of state, federal, local, and private funds to address the needs identified in this action plan.

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

To facilitate the development of adequate infrastructure systems, identified as a priority of the CDBG program, local governments may utilize publicly owned land for planned infrastructure improvements which benefit the community. Examples may include existing or acquired property that will serve as the location of a water treatment facility or wastewater treatment facility. In certain circumstances, new utility lines may be constructed in existing rights of way or through an existing easement. Local governments may also acquire property as needed for the provision of adequate water and wastewater facilities and distribution systems.

Additionally, CDBG funds may be used to pay for the cost of identifying the property to be acquired, appraisals, the preparation of legal documents, and other costs associated with acquisition required to complete a CDBG project. Such expenses qualify under the area benefit category for infrastructure projects that serve a primarily residential area consisting of residents who are at least 51% low- and moderate-income persons.

### **Discussion**

The WVHDF HOME Program anticipates the use of the HUD HOME award, estimated Program Income, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME Program.

The WVHDF HTF Program anticipated the use of the HUD HTF award and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HTF Program.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

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

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND	Departments and agencies	Rental	State
Region I Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities	Region
Region II Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region III Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Region IV Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region V Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region VI Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region VII Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region VIII Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region



<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Region IX Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region X Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
Region XI Planning and Development Council	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Region
West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Kanawha Valley Collective (KVC)	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
COALFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
Woodlands Development Group	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
FAIRMONT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
CHANGE, INC.	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
MOUNTAIN CAP OF WEST VIRGINIA, INC.	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
RCCR	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
PRIDE COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.	CHDO	Ownership	Region
Community Action of South Eastern WV (CASE)	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region
COMMUNITY RESOURCES, INC.	CHDO	Ownership	Region
Buckeye Community Hope Foundation	CHDO	Rental	Region
The Woda Group, LLC	CHDO	Rental	Region
Clarksburg-Harrison Regional Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Region
CHARLESTON-KANAWHA HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Fairmont Morgantown Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Wheeling Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
HUNTINGTON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Parkersburg Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Martinsburg Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of Mount Hope	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Housing Authority of the City of Williamson	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Keyser	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Moundsville	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Grafton	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Buckhannon	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of Benwood and McMechen	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Beckley Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
WEIRTON AREA HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Housing Authority of the City of Point Pleasant	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Bluefield Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Elkins	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of St. Albans	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of South Charleston	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Dunbar	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Spencer	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the City of Weston	PHA	Public Housing	Other
Housing Authority of the City of Piedmont	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the County of Jackson	PHA	Public Housing	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Housing Authority of Mingo County	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Housing Authority of Raleigh County	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Housing Authority of Boone County	PHA	Public Housing	Region
Housing Authority of the City of Romney	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

**Table 55 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

**Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

West Virginia awards funding to deliver programs and services to local government, non-profit organizations, and for-profit developers. Some are not listed above as subrecipients may change from Action Plan years. The state coordinates the implementation of funded projects to units of local government through the RPDCs for CDBG, housing providers such as CHDO and developers for HOME/HTF and the CoC service providers for ESG/HOPWA. This collaborative approach is a strength in the State’s approach. The PHA also deliver the goals of the Consolidated Plan, however, the State does not manage the PHA so this could be a gap. WVDO is addressing this by reviewing their plans for consistency with the State Consolidated Plan, holding a PHA focus group and finally quarterly meeting with be held with the PHAs to discuss goals, challenges and opportunities as the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is implemented. West Virginia does not have an Envision Center.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	

<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
<b>Other</b>			
	X	X	

**Table 56 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

**Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person 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**

In terms of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, coordination with mainstream resources is mandated. Subrecipients must develop and implement standard policies and procedures for coordination among providers of homeless services, as well as mainstream service and housing providers who offer services for which ESG clients may qualify. (Mainstream services include cash and food assistance and human service programs administered through the Departments of Public Welfare, Health, and Labor & Industry.)

Minimum Standards: The policies shall encompass all providers and programs listed in Sections 576.400 (b) and (c) of HUD regulations to maximize and leverage a comprehensive and seamless service delivery system for ESG clients in order to promote their successful transition from the program.

With HOPWA, case managers conduct a thorough assessment of the current state of who, what, when, and why a person is experiencing a need for housing. A one-to-one informal counseling is done to develop a housing plan with the client. Clients are linked to financial, medical, behavioral health, and other support services, along with referrals that are made to community resources such as consumer credit counseling to assist in preventing homelessness. Clients that are homeless are referred to shelters. Appointments are then set to develop a housing plan and link clients with resources that will assist in obtaining safe and affordable housing, as well as other services that may be necessary to stabilize their living situation. This is a step by step process with the goal and plan for the client to obtain stable housing.

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

For the ESG Program, successful performance of the program's goals will also be measured by evidence that the subrecipient has coordinated with each Continuum of Care (CoC) to ensure that ESG activities are consistent with CoC's strategies and objectives for preventing and ending homelessness. The impact of ESG funds will ultimately be reported by CoCs through Point-in-Time counts and through other data collected by HUD. In addition, subrecipients are to ensure coordination with other local organizations that are planning and carrying out activities related to prevention, rapid re-housing and to link participants to other mainstream resources. This practice assists in providing a seamless delivery system to the homeless of West Virginia.

One gap that can be found in the system is when a shelter or other organization serving the population is not actively engaged within the Continuum of Care within their catchment area Homeless Management Information System. The State and CoCs continue to encourage organizational involvement with their respectable CoC.

HOPWA case managers frequently review client housing agreements to encourage compliance resulting in stable housing. They have put a significant effort into budget counseling and significant time to build trust with their clients. Case managers stress the importance of becoming more independent, responsible, and accountable to the clients with the goal of reducing homelessness within the HIV/AIDS community. Working with the client daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly is determined by their level of medical and housing needs. It also includes phone calls to remind clients of appointments, to service providers related to health care, to landlords, and to local public housing representatives. This is to ensure that clients do not miss appointments, do not go without medication, are connected to multiple resources, and all housing needs are satisfied.

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

The State of West Virginia has increased involvement with each of the four Continuums of Care with quarterly CoC calls and increased engagement. This will allow for a more unified approach to homelessness based on their regional needs. It also provides the ability for coordination of mandated requirements of the Hearth Act and services and funding availability to service the homeless population.

For the HOPWA program, case managers maintain their clients stable housing environment by providing appropriate referrals, financial assistance and budget counseling. Follow-up is also offered because sometimes clients do not maintain their motivation to stay focused on their health and daily living

needs. The focus is on ensuring that clients connect with and utilize program services. One of the primary goals of HOPWA assistance is to obtain permanent housing. While there are long waiting lists for Section 8, case managers continue to work with clients to maximize the benefits of other programs to alleviate other financial burdens. The goal is to assist consumers to maintain or to obtain safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing. By developing a housing plan and working with the clients on realistic housing goals based on their monthly budget, the case manager empowers the client with better decision making. The short-term needs are addressed first, keeping in mind long term goals.

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Affordable Housing Opportunities (HOME)	HOME: \$28,782,720	Rental units constructed: 175 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 175 Household Housing Unit
2	HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Affordable Housing Opportunities (HTF)	HTF: \$15,500,050	Rental units constructed: 125 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit
3	Increase the capacity of CHDOs	2020	2024	HOME CHDO Operating Expense Grant	Statewide	CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program	HOME: \$1,000,000	Other: 20 Other



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	2020	2024	Homeless	Statewide	Homeless Assistance	ESG: \$7,907,870	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1250 Households Assisted  Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 7500 Persons Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 750 Persons Assisted
5	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$2,886,560	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 250 Households Assisted  HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 7 Household Housing Unit
6	Develop Basic Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Basic Infrastructure	CDBG: \$56,105,210	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7500 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Improve Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation	CDBG: \$2,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Households Assisted
8	Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Blighted and abandoned properties	CDBG: \$7,500,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 50 Acre  Buildings Demolished: 100 Buildings
9	Promote Fair Housing	2020	2024	Fair Housing	CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Public Service-Fair Housing	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Households Assisted
10	Support Community Planning	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Community Planning	CDBG: \$2,500,000	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	CDBG-DR	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Basic Infrastructure Economic Development	CDBG-DR: \$149,875,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 81 Households Assisted  Rental units constructed: 53 Household Housing Unit  Buildings Demolished: 288 Buildings  Other: 512 Other
12	Technical Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Basic Infrastructure Public Facilities- Parks and Recreation Blighted and abandoned properties Community Planning Economic Development	CDBG: \$712,940	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted  Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Administration	2020	2024		CDBG non-Entitlement areas	Affordable Housing Opportunities (HOME) Affordable Housing Opportunities (HTF) Homeless Assistance Non-Homeless Special Needs Basic Infrastructure Public Facilities- Parks and Recreation Blighted and abandoned properties Public Service-Fair Housing Community Planning	CDBG: \$1,925,880 HOPWA: \$76,895 HOME: \$2,555,070 ESG: \$395,390 HTF: \$1,500,000	Other: 1 Other

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The HOME CHDO and HOME Rental Programs provide construction and permanent financing with attractive terms for the acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation of multifamily residential rental housing.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The HTF Rental Program provides construction and permanent financing with attractive terms for the acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation of multifamily residential rental housing.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Increase the capacity of CHDOs
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The HOME CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program provides funds for operating expenses for certified CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible activities.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Through coordination with the Continuums of Care, West Virginia will address the housing needs of the homeless and provide necessary supportive services to help them attain stability. The driving force behind homelessness is often economic/and/or social problems. Subsidies and assistance for housing development programs can help many very low and low-income households overcome their housing problems. However, for the homeless population with little to no income, physical or mental health problems, and/or a variety of addiction problems, housing may often be a secondary issue. While continuing to provide shelter and housing programs for the homeless, WV's goal will be to address the economic and social problems as the primary causes and aid the households in their quest for stability. The best way to accomplish this is to coordinate with the Continuums of Care to best identify the needs of the homeless in their regions.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide the necessary rental assistance for persons suffering with HIV/AIDS to be able to find affordable housing. While specific use of HOPWA funds is driven by regionally identified needs, there is a broad need for affordable, accessible housing for low-income families affected by HIV disease. Short term rent, mortgage, and utility payments and tenant based rental assistance are the most needed services. Other services needed are permanent housing placement, supportive services- case management, and resource identification.

6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Develop Basic Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support local government efforts to provide infrastructure systems to strengthen the foundations for economic growth and alleviate conditions that affect environmental quality, public health, or welfare.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support local government efforts to provide parks and recreation facilities to strengthen the foundations for economic growth and alleviate conditions that affect environmental quality, public health, or welfare.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Demolition of blighted structures and remediate brownfields to eliminate slum and blight in order to increase suitable living conditions.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Fair Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Assistance provided to State of West Virginia Human Rights Department in affirmatively furthering fair housing.
10	<b>Goal Name</b>	Support Community Planning
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>&lt;div&gt;1. Planning activities supporting economic and community development strategies to sustain and increase suitable living conditions to bolster economic development. Compiling the infrastructure needs of the non-entitlement jurisdictions in the state so that UGLG’s will know specifically what their needs are in developing CDBG applications.&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;2. Update zoning ordinance.&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;3. Develop comprehensive plans.&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;4. Economic development plans to develop a comprehensive community development plan.&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;5. Develop a policy-planning-management capacity for units of local government may more rationally and effectively (i) determine its needs, (ii) set long-term goals and short-term objectives, (iii) devise programs and activities to meet these goals and objectives, (iv) evaluate the progress of such programs in accomplishing these goals and objectives, and (v) carry out management, coordination, and monitoring of activities necessary for effective planning implementation&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;6. Broadband Planning&lt;/div&gt;&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;</p>

11	<b>Goal Name</b>	CDBG-DR
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p style="margin: 0in 0in 0pt;">&lt;font face="Calibri" size="3"&gt;The State’s CDBG-DR 2016 Allocation Award is designed to support a housing program which will grant funds to homeowners and owners of rental property who have unmet housing needs as a result of the June 2016 severe flooding and severe storms. The focus of the WV Housing Restoration Program is to rehab, replace, and reconstruct single family homes and small rentals with one to four units and restore a safe sanitary home to applicants. The grant will also address the needs identified in the WV Housing Needs Assessment and help bring 53 multifamily rental units to the State that will support affordable housing for vulnerable populations. Under the CDBG-DR Housing Program, the State is implementing a Bridge Home Program that is providing grant funds to repair or reconstruct bridges that provide access to primary residences. Additional funds are being used to support a clearance and demolition program to remove unsafe structures that were damaged beyond repair from the disaster. This program will help remove possible threats to the community.&lt;/font&gt;&lt;/p&gt; &lt;p style="margin: 0in 0in 0pt;"&gt;&lt;font face="Calibri" size="3"&gt;CDBG-DR funds will help support the State’s required non-federal local match for FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. This approach will ensure that housing recovery is holistic and addresses additional unmet needs specific to West Virginia’s landscape that are outside of traditional repair and rehabilitation of housing structures to include infrastructure projects that were damaged by the disaster. &lt;/font&gt;&lt;/p&gt; &lt;p style="margin: 0in 0in 0pt;"&gt;&lt;font face="Calibri" size="3"&gt; &lt;span style="font-family: 'Calibri',sans-serif; font-size: 11pt; mso-fareast-font-family: Calibri; mso-ansi-language: EN-US; mso-fareast-language: EN-US; mso-bidi-language: AR-SA; mso-fareast-theme-font: minor-latin;"&gt;The State’s CDBG-DR planning and administration activities include activities for the development of the disaster recovery Action Plan and all future amendments, community outreach and implementation of program activities, and planning to increase resilience. The CDBG-DR money is spent in Clay, Fayette, Jackson, Lincoln, Kanawha, Summers, Greenbier, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Webster, and Roane Counties are eligible for CDBG-DR funding only.&lt;/span&gt;&lt;/font&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</p>
12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Technical Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To build and expand the capacity of the people and organizations within the State.
13	<b>Goal Name</b>	Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG and HOPWA administration

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

It is estimated that the jurisdiction will provide 350 affordable residential rental HOME units to eligible families during the 2020-2024 Con Plan period.



## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)**

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

There is no Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement; therefore, this is not applicable.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

Public Housing Authorities have activities to increase resident involvement such as resident councils, housing and credit counseling and family activities.

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

Yes

### **Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

Yes . Raleigh County Housing Authority and City of Beckley Housing Authority. WVDO will work with HUD local field office and provide technical assistance.

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The WVHDF and partner agencies have been active in the development of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families since 1968 and will continue to work towards overcoming all barriers to affordable housing. The WVHDF and its partners have identified four barriers to affordable housing and initiated strategies to eliminate those barriers.

Each barrier is identified in section MA-40 and the strategy to remove the barrier is described in SP-55.

#### **Community Opposition**

A lack of knowledge regarding affordable housing can cause communities to oppose its development out of fear that is often unfounded. In addition, lack of land use planning and zoning could adversely affect affordable residential construction or rehabilitation by creating regulatory hurdles or obstructions that are inconsistent across jurisdictions and create difficulty for developers trying to navigate the different issues.

#### **Cost of Affordable Housing**

Many housing options in areas of West Virginia are too expensive and therefore are inaccessible to many low-income families. Due to higher levels of poverty and limited access to affordable mortgage credit, communities often struggle to meet the housing needs of many. Although overall housing costs are generally lower in West Virginia, lower incomes and higher poverty rates make housing options unaffordable for many residents. West Virginia is the third poorest state in the nation. The 2018 American Community Survey nonmetro poverty rate was 16.1 for the U.S.; and the metro poverty rate was 12.6%.

#### **Housing Quality**

Poor housing quality is another barrier to affordable housing in many areas of the State. Units that are available are often in need of extensive repair or improvements to just meet basic health and safety levels. According to MA-50 data, on average 7.2% of homeowner households and 20.73% of renter households experience severe housing problems. Poor housing quality contributes to significant health problems, including infections and chronic disease, injury and poor childhood development. Children living in substandard housing are more likely to develop serious illnesses like asthma and lead poisoning, both of which negatively affect their education.

#### **Zoning and Land Use Planning**

Due to its mountainous topography, the State has somewhat limited amounts of developable land. Further, many of the State's communities were built along river valleys and streams and did not

adequately consider the risk of flooding. Awareness of land use planning and more effective land use is needed to provide safer communities, improve livability, and increase community development.

### **Rent Restrictions**

The rent restrictions required in the HOME Program create a barrier in the development of affordable rental housing. Whenever HOME funds are used to assist with the development of affordable rental housing in combination with other sources of funds, the rent limitations, the lesser of the Fair Market Rent or High/Low Home Rent for the area, often make the project financially infeasible.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

**Community Opposition** - The partner agencies will continue to review policies and procedures to identify any issues that have the potential to create an obstacle to the creation or siting of affordable housing. The partner entities will seek out opportunities to provide training to raise awareness on the facts of affordable housing and to alleviate the primarily unfounded fears many have about affordable housing and the benefits it can offer their community and their friends and neighbors.

**Cost of Affordable Housing** – WVHDF performs a construction cost analysis for all projects requesting HOME and HTF funds. The analysis confirms that costs are reasonable and necessary. In addition, the partner agencies will continue to consult with the homebuilding industry, local governments, and affordable housing advocates in considering the potential impact of state statutes and state and local regulations on the affordability of housing.

**Housing Quality** - WVHDF will continue to require that all HOME- and HTF-assisted construction projects meet the provisions of the International Building Code, monitor the attainment of public health and safety goals, and confirm the current HUD inspectable standard are met.

**Zoning and Land Use Planning** – The WVDO will work with the Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDCs) in West Virginia to accurately assess and identify communities that have comprehensive planning in place and those who do not. This information will allow the WVDO and LUSD Law Clinic to better address where local land use planning is needed in the state. Additionally, the WVDO will also provide Planning Grants and Technical Assistance through the CDBG program. The need for Planning was identified as a “High” priority need through the online survey, the Public Hearings, focus groups and direct consultations.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)**

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

The responsibility of reaching out to the homeless population and assessing their individual needs is left to the Continuums of Care and the individual shelters and vendors requesting funding from the WV Development Office. As the State's needs for homeless persons vary from region to region, WVDO keeps the eligible activities of the Emergency Solutions Grant program as flexible as the statute allows so that each applicant can develop the program best suited for their local needs. Representation of the homeless population must be on the governing boards of the CoCs under the HEART Act, so it is hoped that through this direct association, the needs will be reflected in the goals and objectives of the CoC and thus become part of the ESG program.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

All activities allowed under the Hearth Act for emergency shelters are eligible under WV's ESG program. These include rehabilitation/renovation, operational costs, and essential services. Applicants for the funding must provide the need for the required program as part of the application. This may be in the form of information from the annual Point in Time count, average bed night, referrals to other available service or the HMIS information from the previous year. As for the transitional housing needs, WV through the ESG program may only address this type of housing if they funded them in 2010 in accordance with the statute. Again, the transitional shelters must present evidence to the need for the funding to be able to be considered. In any given year not more than 60% of the ESG allocation will be given out in grants to these types of shelter and/or street outreach.

**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 State of West Virginia supports the following five federal goals to end homelessness from the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness' plan "Home, Together: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness", with the caveats that the goals must be appropriate and achievable for WV, and that increased need and limited resources may inhibit the State's ability to meet the federal

targeted timelines. Attaining these goals requires the cooperation and full commitment of federal, state, local, and private sector organizations:

- To end homelessness among Veterans
- To end chronic homelessness among people with disabilities
- To end homelessness among families with children
- To end homelessness among unaccompanied youth
- To end homelessness among all other individuals

These goals have been accepted by the WV Interagency Committee on Homelessness and will provide the footprint for policy when dealing with homelessness within the state.

The WV Development Office works closely with each of the four Continuums of Care, ESG and HOPWA funded agencies, and additional state agencies, to define and address those barriers which could ultimately result in homelessness for individuals and their families. By definition, these are individuals and families who:

- Face imminent eviction without a secured location where they might transition their families;
- Have difficulty locating available, affordable housing options;
- Are close to being discharged from a medical facility or the criminal justice system without a confirmed residence wherein they might transition or;
- Do not have access to reliable transportation or reside in areas without adequate public transportation resulting in reduced access to available jobs with livable wages;
- Reside in substandard housing conditions (i.e. without sufficient heat, running water or protection from natural elements).

It is agreed that individuals and families living under these circumstances, will experience homelessness without appropriate interventions and supportive services. Case Management plans for these individuals and families to help them overcome barriers to retaining permanent housing included job readiness/self-sufficiency training, job placement and coaching, childcare, transportation subsidy, parenting training and in many cases, counseling and/or treatment for alcohol or substance abuse. In cases where mental or physical disabilities were evident, appropriate connections with mental health/mental retardation services and health services were also included.

Serving as the working body to support the efforts of the Interagency Council on Homelessness, the four Continuums of Care will serve as the Homeless Steering Committee, which addresses programs and policies to assist the homeless in the State.

As the administrator of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, the WV Development Office has identified and prioritized rapid rehousing as its primary tool for reducing homelessness. WVDO will continue this priority until such a time that there are no families needing assistance in finding permanent housing. Under ESG, the chronically homeless, veterans, and families with children are also prioritized so as to direct as many resources necessary to these special targeted populations.

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

In addition to the rapid rehousing topic described above, WV's ESG program also allows applicants to request funding for homeless prevention. With the increase in availability of rapid rehousing funding within CoC funding competitions, this leaves the State with the ability to focus more toward homeless prevention and street outreach. It is being encouraged that funding applicants' pair homeless prevention with street outreach dollars to assist in targeting those unsheltered individuals within our state to connect them to the vital supportive and housing services.

The WVDO plans to work with both the Department of Health and Human Resources and the Department of Corrections in forming a discharge policy, so as to provide a seamless transition from the institution to housing thus keeping the patient from ever experiencing homelessness.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)**

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

While lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978, lead remains a hazard in homes constructed before 1978 (especially in homes built before 1950). Paint deterioration and home renovations in these structures significantly elevate the risk for exposure to lead and subsequently lead poisoning. WV's lead law 16-35 and its lead abatement licensing law 64CSR45. It appears 64CSR45 and WV16-45 was last passed and/or updated in 2006. The EPA has recently changed their lead dust standards, so West Virginia is in the process of revising 64CSR45 to meet these new standards. Environmental Protection Agency is discussing new clearance standards as well. These new standards will more closely align with HUD's recent lead dust and clearance standards. Note WV law follows EPA not HUD guidelines.

The WV Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program WVDHHR obtains all blood lead levels from providers and labs and they are entered into the CDC created Healthy Homes Lead Poisoning Surveillance System (HHL PSS). WVDHHRs capture demographic information for children and adults: race, age, home address including county. Also, obtaining parent information for minors, provider, and lab information. We match with Aetna and that captures Medicaid information and Social Security numbers. When a child 72 months or younger has a blood lead level of 10 mg/dL or higher we make a referral to the Office of Environmental Health. OEHS then performs a lead-based paint assessment of the home and entered in the into the HHL PSS database. The WVDO and WVHDF recognize the hazard that lead-based paint poses to children under 6 years of age and carefully consider the abatement of lead-based paint during the rehabilitation or conversion of older, existing structures into affordable housing for families and other special population groups. Our efforts to abate lead-based paint may be classified as reactive rather than proactive since there is limited funding available to provide the financial assistance required to abate lead-based paint hazards in single-family and rental housing. While we are unable to aggressively pursue a State-wide lead-based paint abatement policy, the WVHDF and other agencies require the abatement of lead-based paint hazards in projects funded with federal financial assistance.

The staff of the WVHDF Technical Services Department is qualified to undertake an initial assessment of lead-based paint hazards on projects that are considered for financial assistance under the HOME and HTF Programs. The WVHDF also takes a flexible position during the underwriting of projects that require the abatement of lead-based paint in order to promote the development of housing for low-income families.

If a HOME- or HTF-funded multifamily residential rental projects contains lead-based paint, the developer must submit an LBP remediation plan that properly addresses the abatement of the LBP hazards to the WVHDF. Following the implementation of the LBP remediation plan, the developer will submit final clearance testing to confirm the finished project is free of LBP hazards.

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

All WVDO and WVHDF administered HUD programs must conform to federal and state lead regulations. This means that all grantees, sub-recipients, project sponsors, developers, or other partners are required to conduct visual lead inspections of any structure where appropriate per program guidelines. Appropriate measures to remove the hazard and re-inspection are required where peeling or chipping paint is observed. More extensive measures are required in the case of a child 72 months or younger testing positive in a specific housing unit.

Upon submission of an application for HOME or HTF, HOME and HTF environmental review requirements are triggered. HOME- and HTF-funded projects with five or more units (or for projects with less than five units and constructed prior to 1978) must submit a Phase I ESA-ASTM, which will address the presence of LBP. If LBP is present, it must be remediated during the project's rehabilitation. HOME-funded projects must comply with LBP regulations as noted in 24 CFR 58, including the National Environmental Policy Act; HTF-funded projects must comply with LBP regulations as noted in 24 CFR 93.301 and 93.351.

WVHDF will not enter into project-specific funding commitments until there is satisfactory evidence that all appropriate environmental requirements, including LBP requirements, have been or will be met.



## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)**

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

The State of WV uses combinations of its HUD related funding, State funding, local funding and programs along with private funds to provide affordable housing programs to reduce the housing cost burden, which is frequent among households whose income is near the poverty line. For example, low interest or deferred rehabilitation loans, weatherization programs, and utility discounts based on household income reduce overall housing costs and makes money available for other necessities or to help pay toward educational programs or training.

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

The State of West Virginia seeks to help families move out of poverty in ways that promote family self-sufficiency to the highest extent possible. To this end, all ESG and HOPWA program participants are encouraged to engage in case management activities used to specialize their individual housing plans and skill development. It is a priority to assist program participants with finding housing and other services necessary to make progress toward long-term housing sustainability and financial self-sufficiency. CAAs organize a range of services related to the needs of low-income families and individuals, so that these services may have a measurable and potentially major impact on the causes of poverty in the community and may help the families and individuals to achieve self-sufficiency. CAAs utilize innovative and effective community-based approaches to attacking the causes and effects of poverty and of community breakdown. CAAs encourage maximum participation of residents of the low-income communities and members of the groups served by programs assisted through the block grants made under this subtitle to empower such residents and members to respond to the unique problems and needs within their communities.

In addition, the WVHDF HOME and HTF programs offer the following programs, which allow qualified families to escape from cost-burdened housing to affordable housing. As a result, there is a reduction of the number of poverty level families.

1. CHDO Rental Program: CHDOs are awarded HOME funds to develop affordable rental units that will be rent restricted in accordance to the Low HOME and High HOME limits.
1. HOME Rental Program: Developers are awarded HOME funds to develop affordable rental units that will be rent restricted in accordance to the Low HOME and High HOME limits.
1. HTF Rental: Developers are awarded HTF funds to develop affordable rental units that will be rent restricted in accordance to the HTF limits.

WVDO CDBG programs gives priority to non-entitlement communities projects submitted throughout the State that are in “Distressed” or “At-Risk” counties as assigned by the Appalachian Regional Commissions (ARC).

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330**

**Describe the standards and procedures that the state 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**

### **CDBG**

The CDBG projects are monitored on an on-going basis with a two-tiered process that includes:

- Financial account and audit monitoring
- Project/grantee level monitoring

Financial management of each project is provided through a desk review of every reimbursement request that is submitted. The request comes into the appropriate Community Development Representative who is the first to review and contact the project administrator if additional documentation is needed. The packet is then sent to accounting staff for review and payment. Review of project administrative financial records are monitored in the field by the Community Development Compliance Unit Representatives. The CDBG Program staff is responsible for project/activity set-up, requests and approvals (by two separate division positions) of drawdowns, de-obligations or re-obligations.

CDBG staff monitors program spending and practices to assure that the department is meeting its action plan targets and federal regulations on the amount of funds committed and expended by the program.

On a project or activity level, project sponsors, grantees, and sub-recipients are monitored on a regular basis in accordance with program specific guidelines and risk assessments. The WVDO Compliance Unit staff conducts these monitoring annually, based on risk assessments, and/or as needed. The approach utilized to project and activity monitoring is to both ensure compliance and to provide appropriate technical assistance to assure the long-term success of our partners, programs, and the clients that they serve.

### **ESG and HOPWA**

WVDO Staff determines sub-recipients based on a set of scoring criteria of submitted applications. Based on the yearly total award from HUD, WVDO then decides on individual award amounts for the ESG program. The Housing Programs Manager is responsible for the RFP process and contracts and assists WVDO accounting staff with setting up fiscal activity in IDIS. The accounting staff is also responsible for the oversight of the fiscal activity set-up, requests and approvals of drawdowns. Requests for extensions are approved by the WVDO Housing Programs Manager. All

drawdowns are originated by one division and approved by another division in order to ensure a separation of duties within the office.

All ESG and HOPWA requests are reviewed by an extensive monitoring process. ESG and HOPWA program(s) on-site monitoring takes place on an annual basis, risk assessments are utilized to determine monitoring order of all sub-recipients. Drawdown requests come from the sub-recipient and based on monitoring findings which may include a copy of the original request (utility bill, payment for rental assistance, etc.) and a copy of the check used for payment of request. These requests are used to monitor program spending and practices to assure that each sub-recipient is meeting spending goals and project outputs. In addition to on-site monitoring, WVDO does perform desk-top monitoring if there is a need to ensure compliance and provide technical assistance. Continued technical assistance is offered to all ESG & HOPWA sub-recipients on an on-going basis as needed.

### **HOME and HTF PROGRAMs**

The HOME and HTFs Program are monitored in compliance with the regulations set forth by HUD and the West Virginia Housing Development Fund.

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

This plan is prepared as a collaborative effort of two agencies: The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) is responsible for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund is responsible for the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) programs.

The following table displays the anticipated resources to be allocated to the State of West Virginia broken down by program type. Projections

are made for FY 2020 and the remaining four years of the Consolidated Plan.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,258,806	0	2,706,636	16,965,442	57,035,224	All CDBG funds will be available for the uses listed in this chart.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	5,110,143	1,700,000	900,942	7,711,085	27,240,572	HOME funds will be used for acquisition, multifamily rental new construction, and multifamily rental rehab

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	577,362	0	0	577,362	2,309,448	All HOPWA funds will be available for the uses listed in this chart.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,650,273	0	0	1,650,273	6,601,092	All ESG funds will be available for the uses listed in this chart.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	3,000,000	10	0	3,000,010	12,000,040	HTF funds will be used for acquisition, multifamily rental new construction, and multifamily rental rehab
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	0	0	0	0	149,875,000	CDBG-DR will be used the uses listed in this chart.

Table 58 - Expected Resources – Priority Table



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

The State of West Virginia will utilize multiple sources of state, federal, local, and private funds to address the needs identified in this action plan.

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

To facilitate the development of adequate infrastructure systems, identified as a priority of the CDBG program, local governments may utilize publicly owned land for planned infrastructure improvements which benefit the community. Examples may include existing or acquired property that will serve as the location of a water treatment facility or wastewater treatment facility. In certain circumstances, new utility lines may be constructed in existing rights of way or through an existing easement. Local governments may also acquire property as needed for the provision of adequate water and wastewater facilities and distribution systems.

Additionally, CDBG funds may be used to pay for the cost of identifying the property to be acquired, appraisals, the preparation of legal documents, and other costs associated with acquisition required to complete a CDBG project. Such expenses qualify under the area benefit category for infrastructure projects that serve a primarily residential area consisting of residents who are at least 51% low- and moderate-income persons.

**Discussion**

The WVHDF HOME Program anticipates the use of the HUD HOME award, estimated Program Income, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME Program.

The WVHDF HTF Program anticipated the use of the HUD HTF award and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HTF Program.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing Opportunities (HOME)	HOME: \$5,756,544	Rental units constructed: 35 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit
2	Increase the capacity of CHDOs	2020	2024	HOME CHDO Operating Expense Grant		Affordable Housing Opportunities (HOME)	HOME: \$200,000	Other: 4 Other
3	Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	2020	2024	Homeless		Homeless Assistance	ESG: \$1,585,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 250 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
4	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$577,362	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 7 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Develop Basic Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Basic Infrastructure	CDBG: \$11,221,042	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Households Assisted
6	Improve Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted
7	Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Blighted and abandoned properties	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Brownfield acres remediated: 10 Acre Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings
8	Promote Fair Housing	2020	2024	Fair Housing		Public Service-Fair Housing	CDBG: \$10,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4 Persons Assisted
9	Support Community Planning	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Planning	CDBG: \$500,000	Other: 1 Other
10	CDBG-DR	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development			CDBG-DR: \$1	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing Opportunities (HTF)	HTF: \$2,700,010	Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Administration	2020	2024			Affordable Housing Opportunities (HOME) Affordable Housing Opportunities (HTF) Homeless Assistance Non-Homeless Special Needs Basic Infrastructure Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation Blighted and abandoned properties Public Service-Fair Housing Community Planning Economic Development	CDBG: \$385,176 HOPWA: \$15,379 HOME: \$511,014 ESG: \$79,078 HTF: \$300,000	Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
13	Technical Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Basic Infrastructure Public Facilities- Parks and Recreation Blighted and abandoned properties Community Planning Economic Development	CDBG: \$142,588	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted

Table 59 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	HOME: It is estimated that 4,056,544 of the 2020 HOME award allocated to the State of West Virginia and the estimated \$1,700,000 of 2020 HOME Program Income will be allocated to Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities in order to increase the supply of affordable housing through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Increase the capacity of CHDOs
	<b>Goal Description</b>	It is estimated that \$200,000 of the HOME award allocated to the State of West Virginia will be allocated to CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program in order to provide funds for operating expenses for certified 4 CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible activities.

3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Through coordination with the Continuums of Care, West Virginia will address the housing needs of the homeless and provide necessary supportive services to help them attain stability. The driving force behind homelessness is often economic/and/or social problems. Subsidies and assistance for housing development programs can help many very low and low-income households overcome their housing problems. However, for the homeless population with little to no income, physical or mental health problems, and/or a variety of addiction problems, housing may often be a secondary issue. While continuing to provide shelter and housing programs for the homeless, WV's goal will be to address the economic and social problems as the primary causes and aid the households in their quest for stability. The best way to accomplish this is to coordinate with the Continuums of Care to best identify the needs of the homeless in their regions.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide the necessary rental assistance for persons suffering with HIV/AIDS to be able to find affordable housing. While specific use of HOPWA funds is driven by regionally identified needs, there is a broad need for affordable, accessible housing for low-income families affected by HIV disease. Short term rent, mortgage, and utility payments and tenant based rental assistance are the most needed services. Other services needed are permanent housing placement, supportive services- case management, and resource identification.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Develop Basic Infrastructure
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To provide reliable and clean water, wastewater, and storm water systems to their communities. These investments will improve the quality of life for low- and moderate-income residents and promote better public health through the provision of clean water and the efficient collection of wastewater. Basic water and sewer infrastructure provides a necessary foundation for economic development since all industrial and manufacturing processes rely upon an adequate and reliable supply of water. Similarly, the development and upkeep of efficient wastewater systems mitigates pollution in streams which in turn spurs the development of businesses based on outdoor recreation and tourism. As the State recognizes that broadband connectivity is essential economic success, West Virginia will continue to enhance broadband and focus on the extension of broadband services to unserved and underserved communities.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Improve Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To increase access to public parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. Projects that increase and improve open areas for conservation purposes will also be considered.



7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To address and mitigate blighted and abandoned properties in their communities. Blighted and abandoned properties can include vacant residential and non-residential buildings, unused lots that attract trash and debris, and abandoned industrial properties with suspected environmental contamination (also known as brownfields). WVDO CAD will prioritize projects that involve clearance and demolition activities and cleanup of contaminated sites (brownfields). Mitigating blighted and abandoned buildings increases public safety, improves the attractiveness of communities, strengthens the likelihood of attracting businesses to a community, and promotes the reuse of vacant properties for redevelopment.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Fair Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	To promote and provide education on Fair Housing throughout the State of West Virginia.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Support Community Planning
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The State of West Virginia will allocate approximately \$500,000 towards planning activities that supporting economic and community development.

10	<b>Goal Name</b>	CDBG-DR
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>The State of West Virginia was awarded \$149,875,000 in CDBG-DR funds due to the flooding in June 2016.</p> <p>The CDBG-DR budget is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Restoration Program - \$82,389,250</li> <li>• Rental Assistance Program - \$6,500,000</li> <li>• Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Match - \$11,450,000</li> <li>• Bridge HOME Program - \$7,280,000</li> <li>• Restore Riverview Onsite Project - \$1,000,000</li> </ul> <p>Restore Riverview Offsite Project - \$4,712,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RISE WV Clearance and Demo - \$5,875,000</li> <li>• Multifamily Rental Housing Program - \$5,875,000</li> <li>• RISE WV Economic Development Program - \$12,500,000</li> <li>• Planning -\$4,800,000</li> <li>• State Administration - \$7,493,750</li> </ul> <p>The CDBG-DR Plan may be viewed at <a href="https://wvfloodrecovery.com/">https://wvfloodrecovery.com/</a></p>
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	HTF: It is estimated that \$2,700,000 of the HTF award allocated to the State of West Virginia and the estimated \$10 of the 2020 HTF Program Income will be allocated to Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities in order to increase the supply of affordable housing through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.
12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Administration of CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG, HOPWA Programs

13	<b>Goal Name</b>	Technical Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	State Technical Assistance

## AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

### Introduction:

The Annual Action Plan executive summary is prepared in compliance with 24 CFR 570.91.320(b). The purpose of the executive summary is to outline the State's method of distributing funds to local governments and organizations to carry out activities (or activities to be undertaken by the State) using funds that are expected to be received under formula allocations and other HUD assistance received during the program year, including program income.

These funds are expected to be made available to address the housing-related needs and non-housing community development needs described in the strategies, priority needs, and objectives section of the five-year consolidated plan. As required by 91.320(b), the State of West Virginia will submit this FY2020 Consolidated Action Plan on or before the due date of May 15, 2020.

### Funding Allocation Priorities

	HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities (%)	Increase the capacity of CHDOs (%)	Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless (%)	Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS (%)	Develop Basic Infrastructure (%)	Improve Public Facilities- Parks and Recreation (%)	Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties (%)	Promote Fair Housing (%)	Support Community Planning (%)	CDBG- DR (%)	HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities (%)	Administrati (%)
CDBG	0	0	0	0	79	3	11	1	3	0	0	
HOME	96	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HOPWA	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ESG	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HTF	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other CDBG- DR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	

Table 60 – Funding Allocation Priorities

## Reason for Allocation Priorities

HOME: It is estimated that \$4,056,544 of the 2020 HOME award allocated to the State of West Virginia and the estimated \$1,700,000 of 2020 HOME Program Income will be allocated to Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities in order to increase the supply of affordable housing through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation. It is estimated that \$200,000 of the HOME award allocated to the State of West Virginia will be allocated to CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program in order to provide funds for operating expenses for certified CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible activities.

HTF: It is estimated that \$2,700,000 of the HTF award allocated to the State of West Virginia and the estimated \$10 of the 2020 HTF Program Income will be allocated to Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities in order to increase the supply of affordable housing through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.

ESG: Under ESG, no more than 60% of all funding be used for the Street Outreach and Emergency Shelter activities. Through direct consultations with each of the Continuums of Care and the currently funded organizations through ESG within the state, it has been established that a priority of no less than 50% of the remaining funding be used for Rapid Re-housing and Homeless Prevention.

HOPWA: Distribution of the estimated HOPWA award in West Virginia for fiscal year 2020 will use the fiscal year 2019 funding allocation (a combination of the number of living HIV/AIDS cases, service utilization data, and demonstrated need) as a baseline.

CDBG: Per the 2020-2024 West Virginia 5-Year Consolidated Plan Community Assessment, the development of Public Infrastructure (water, sewer, and broadband) continues to be the greatest priority need for the CDBG funding for the State of West Virginia. Realizing that reliable infrastructure forms the foundation for other opportunities, the State will continue to invest CDBG funds to develop suitable living conditions and create an environment conducive to future community & economic development.

During several consultations and focus groups, the State was informed of the growing concern regarding abandoned and dilapidated structures. In response to this, the State of West Virginia will also prioritize CDBG funds to address this need. Blighted and abandoned properties can include vacant residential and non-residential buildings, unused lots that attract trash and debris, and abandoned industrial properties with suspected environmental contamination (also known as brownfields). WVDO CAD will prioritize projects that involve clearance and demolition activities and cleanup of contaminated sites (brownfields).

The State will prioritize CDBG funds to increase access to public parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. Such activities enhance the quality of life in low income communities, increase access to facilities for healthy living, and improve the attractiveness of communities. Parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities were identified as critical needs in the survey results, public hearings, consultations, and analysis of data compiled by WVDO CAD during the Consolidated Plan process.

Lastly, the State will prioritize CDBG funds to support community planning. As noted in the community assessment, adequate planning continues to be a struggle for smaller communities in West Virginia. Funding for community planning grants will aid in the development of clear strategies for addressing a communities' greatest community development needs. Examples of such community planning grants include, but is not limited to, the following: community and economic needs assessment and CDBG project planning.

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

HOME Rental Program: Will receive approximately 70% of the HOME award (estimated \$3,632,529) and 90% of the HOME Program Income (estimated \$1,530,000) and will provide funds for nonprofit and for-profit developers to increase the supply of affordable rental units through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation. It is estimated that 62 families will be served from the HOME Rental Program.

CHDO Rental Program: Will receive no less than 15% of the HOME award (estimated \$766,600) and will provide CHDOs funds to increase the supply of affordable rental units through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation. It is estimated that eight qualified families in the State will be served from the CHDO Program.

CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program: Will receive no more than 5% of the HOME award (estimated \$200,000) and will provide grant funds for certified CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible projects. It is estimated that 4 certified CHDOs will benefit from this program.

HOME Administration: Will receive 10% of the HOME award (estimated \$511,014) and 10% of HOME Program Income (estimated \$170,000) and be used by the WVHDF to administer HOME.

HTF Rental: Will receive 90% of the HTF award (estimated \$2,700,000) and will provide funds for nonprofit and for-profit developers to increase the supply of affordable rental units through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation. It is estimated that 50 families will be served

from the HTF Rental Program.

HTF Administration: Will receive 10% of the HTF award (estimated \$300,000) and 10% of HTF Program Income (estimated \$1) and be used by the WVHDF to administer HTF.

ESG: It is the goal of the WVDO to disperse funds throughout the entirety of the state ensuring that all funding components of ESG are available throughout.

HOPWA: In prior years, distribution of the HOPWA funds and coverage areas by each organization has been erratic; however, it is the goal of the WVDO to keep these consistent to prevent any confusion or service gaps for individuals currently receiving HOPWA funds, and to assist organizations in the ability to plan adequately and serve their HIV/AIDS population continuously without interruption. The estimated HOPWA award of \$512,579 for the upcoming year was applied across all the entire state using the funding distribution noted above.

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

### Introduction:

The methods of distribution identify the process each State HUD-funded program will follow to distribute funds. The CDBG funds development of communities within the State’s strategy is based upon the consolidated plan, and the identification of local priorities for investments that are consistent with the objectives of the program. The method of distribution is designed to permit flexibility in the utilization of other sources of funding and timing of investment decisions. A proposed 2020 CDBG program budget is provided within this document. The State will adjust allocation amounts as necessary within each category to align with demonstrated needs and to ensure that all CDBG funding is allocated in an efficient and effective manner. Funds more than demonstrated needs at the end of each CDBG funding cycle, and/or recaptured funds, will be returned to an available status and may be used to fund applications in eligible categories.

### Distribution Methods

Table 61 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	CDBG



<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>&lt;div&gt;CDBG funds will be awarded on a competitive basis through an annual open application process. The WVDO will notify all eleven of the state’s Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDCs) when the grant application period is open. The RPDCs will forward the notice on to their regional member governments (municipalities and counties). The WVDO will also make all application guidelines and materials available on its website at <a href="http://www.wvcad.org/resources">www.wvcad.org/resources</a> and will make the application available upon request. Applications are reviewed by WVDO staff and recommendations are made to the Governor, who approves the recommendations and announces awards. In the interest of timely distribution and expenditure of funds, WVDO reserves the right to conduct a supplemental open competition for applications in a program year if it determines that the first open competition did not result in an adequate pool of projects that are ready-to-proceed. The WVDO will notify all eleven of the state’s Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDCs) when the supplemental grant application period is open. The RPDCs will forward the notice on to their regional member governments (municipalities and counties). The WVDO will also make all application guidelines and materials available on its website at <a href="http://www.wvcad.org/resources">www.wvcad.org/resources</a> and will make the application available upon request. Applications will be reviewed by WVDO staff and recommendations made to the Governor, who will approve the recommendations and announce awards. Applications for community/project planning will be accepted year-round. All other project applications will only be accepted during the announced open grant application period or the supplemental open grant application period (if necessary). Broadband applications for PY2020 are due to the WVDO no later than September 30th, 2020. Each application and forms are subject to the policies described located at <a href="http://www.wvcad.org/resources">http://www.wvcad.org/resources</a>.</p>
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<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>All Application Review: All applications determined to be eligible and meet a national objective will be reviewed for funding. To the extent applicable, criteria to be considered during the review will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) National objective and percent of low- and moderate-income persons served,</li> <li>b) the relationship to CDBG program design objectives,</li> <li>c) the public health, environmental, and economic development benefits of the project,</li> <li>d) the degree to which the project will correct identified deficiencies or achieve compliance with required standards,</li> <li>e) the cost effectiveness of the project,</li> <li>f) the availability of secured matching funds for the project,</li> <li>g) match (not required) but scored with additional points</li> <li>h) cost effectiveness</li> <li>i) the degree to which the project achieves state, regional, and local planning goals,</li> <li>j) the readiness of the project to proceed</li> <li>k) Resiliency measures incorporated in the project</li> <li>l) In quantitative terms, the proposed outcomes and accomplishments the project is to achieve</li> <li>m) open grants, other requests from the same area</li> <li>n) applicant’s capacity to administer and implement the project.</li> </ul>
<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>CDBG application, instruction forms and the CDBG Implementation Manual are available on WVDO's website at <a href="http://wvcad.org/resources">http://wvcad.org/resources</a>. The application and instruction forms provide a comprehensive review of application procedures, criteria for eligibility, applicable federal and state regulations, and details regarding the CDBG program design. Recipients may also contact the office for a paper or electronic copy. Revisions and/or additions to this manual will be updated and made available on the (WVDO) website at <a href="http://www.wvdo.org/resources">www.wvdo.org/resources</a>.</p>

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>Priority will be placed on project applications that focus on the following categories: water, sewer, storm water, broadband, public facilities-parks and recreation, blighted and abandoned properties, brownfields, and community/project planning.</p> <p>Basic Infrastructure (water, sewer, storm water, broadband): \$11,221,042</p> <p>Facilities-Parks and Recreation: \$500,000</p> <p>Blighted and Abandoned Properties: \$1,000,000</p> <p>Brownfields: \$500,000</p> <p>Community Planning: \$500,000</p> <p>Fair Housing: The CDBG program will allocate approximately \$10,000 for Fair Housing activities such as Fair Housing Promotion and Education.</p> <p>The allocations specified above are estimates. WVDO reserves the right to adjust the allocations between the categories above based upon the actual number of applications received, amounts requested by applicants, and the readiness to proceed of the applications that are submitted.</p>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>Water, sewer, and storm water projects have an award limit of \$2,000,000. Matching funds are not required.</p> <p>Broadband Grants have the following award limits: Infrastructure Broadband projects are limited to \$1,250,000. Planning grants shall be limited to a range of \$30,000 to \$50,000 per municipality; \$50,000 to \$75,000 per county; and \$75,000 to \$125,000 per regional applicant. Pilot and/or Demonstration projects shall be limited to \$500,000. Matching funds are not required.</p> <p>Public facilities—parks and recreation, mitigating abandoned and blighted buildings, and planning projects have an award limit of \$250,000. Matching funds are not required.</p> <p>Brownfields projects have an award limit of \$1,000,000. Matching funds are not required.</p> <p>Funding for Fair Housing activities is limited to a total of \$10,000.</p> <p>Planning grants have an award limit of \$250,000. No match is required for planning grants.</p>

	<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>The following outcome measures are expected to be achieved during the 2020 Program Year:</p> <p>LMI Households Benefit from Basic Infrastructure: 1500 Households.</p> <p>Improved Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation (Other than LMI Household) Benefit: 200 Households.</p> <p>Buildings Demolished: 20 Buildings.</p> <p>Acres of Brownfield Remediated: 10 Acres.</p> <p>Persons Assisted Through the Promotion of Fair Housing: 4 Households.</p>
2	<p><b>State Program Name:</b></p>	<p>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)</p>
	<p><b>Funding Sources:</b></p>	<p>ESG</p>
	<p><b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b></p>	<p>Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) is federal grant funding for the rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless, for the payment of certain expenses related to operating emergency shelters, for essential services related to emergency shelters and street outreach for the homeless, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance, HMIS and administration. The intent of ESG assistance is to rapidly transition program participants to stability, either through their own means or through public assistance, as appropriate. Funding provided under ESG is not intended to provide long-term support, nor will it be able to address all the financial and supportive service needs of individuals and families. All activities are to be an important part of the process to finding stability and should provide a comprehensive approach to eradicating homelessness in West Virginia.</p>

<p><b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b></p>	<p>Based on WV's history of administering programs for homeless people, particularly the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing funds in recent years, WV has seen greater dollars allocated for re-housing activities than homelessness prevention with approximately one third of those funds used for homeless prevention activities. Further, the input that WV has received in designing the Emergency Solutions Grant indicates that emergency shelter is a vital source of much needed funding for the operational expenses of many facilities. Also, street outreach is a necessary complimentary component to emergency shelter in reaching those individuals that are unsheltered within the state and connecting them to services.</p> <p>For all of these reasons, the WV Development Office will establish the following priorities for its use of the 2020 allocation of Emergency Solutions Grant funds for Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention.</p> <p>Despite the preference of many of the local Continuums of Care (CoCs) to use the ESG funds for prevention rather than rapid rehousing, it is critical that certain subpopulations of households who are already homeless receive priority due to their vulnerability. Therefore, WV will give greater priority to applicants for rapid re-housing of those who are chronically homeless, homeless veterans, and/or homeless families and children.</p> <p>WV will seek to use at least 50% of its allocation of ESG funds for Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention (excluding administration and HMIS) for Rapid Re-housing but reserves the right to adjust this as the need becomes evident. To ensure that this goal is met, applicants requesting rapid re-housing funds will receive a priority.</p> <p>For applications proposing renovations to shelters, WV has established the following priorities for funding activities based mostly on the urgent need of the shelter and not just cosmetic improvements. Priority will be given to the following documented needs: Code Deficiencies, ADA Compliance, Health and Safety Issues, Increase in Bed Capacity, and Energy Conservation.</p> <p>In order to maintain adequate flexibility in responding to local needs which may vary across the state, WV will not establish sub-priorities by activity types. Even where an applicant's grant proposal addresses WV's priorities for ESG funding, it must also demonstrate the intent and capacity to fulfill all program requirements.</p>
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<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable to the Emergency Solutions Grant program.</p>
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>The WV Development Office will accept applications from any non-profit 501(c)(3). Applicants should complete the ESG proposal and associated forms and attachments by submission to the WV Development Office by mail, or electronically to the current program manager in accordance with instructions outlined in the guidelines as posted at <a href="http://www.wvcad.org/emergency-solutions-grant">http://www.wvcad.org/emergency-solutions-grant</a></p> <p>Eligible activities include all activities listed in the interim rule. Emphasis will be placed on the Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention categories of the program. As prescribed by the program regulations, no less than 40% of the state's grant allocation will be allocated to Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention.</p> <p>All applications will be reviewed for completeness and eligible activities. Then the applications will be evaluated based on a 205 point scale. Part of the evaluation is based on the participants' involvement in the CoC and knowledge of the programs or activities of the applicant and/or its vendors. No application will be funded with less than 75% of available points.</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable to the Emergency Solutions Grant program.</p>

<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>&lt;div&gt;In accordance with the Interim Rule of December 5, 2011, emphasis will be placed on the Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention categories of the program. As prescribed by the program regulations, no less than 50% of the state's grant allocation will be allocated to Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention. In addition, despite the preference by some organizations to use the ESG funds for Homelessness Prevention rather than Rapid Re-housing, it is critical that certain subpopulations of households who are already homeless receive priority due to their vulnerability. Therefore, WV will give greater priority to applicants for Rapid Re-housing of those who are chronically homeless, homeless veterans, and/or homeless families and children. In attempting to keep with the US Interagency Council's request to use the majority of the ESG funding for rapid-rehousing, WV will seek to use at least 50% of its allocation of ESG funds for Rapid Rehousing and Homelessness Prevention (excluding administration and HMIS) for rapid re-housing, but reserves the right to adjust this as the need becomes evident. To ensure that this goal is met, applicants requesting Rapid Re-housing funds will receive a priority. The WVDO understands that with WV's unique geographical and socioeconomic makeup of the state, it is understood that each agency has diverse and differing needs to serve the homeless population. It is in this regard that the WVDO does not attempt to dictate what eligible activities are to be used but instead let the organizations decide on what is best for their coverage areas.</p>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>WV intends to make grants of no less than \$10,000 for the provision of the following ESG components: 1. Street Outreach 2. Emergency Shelter 3. Homelessness Prevention 4. Rapid Re-housing 5. Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) 6. Administration or any combination of components. Applicants must demonstrate that the proposed activities will meet all program requirements and be undertaken in a timely fashion.</p>
<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>The expected outcomes for the 2020 ESG program is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter beds provided - 1500 persons</li> <li>• Rapid Rehousing - 250 persons</li> </ul> <p>Homelessness Prevention - 150 persons</p>
<p><b>State Program Name:</b></p>	<p>HOME</p>



<b>3</b>	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HOME
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	The projected use of funds reflects the strategy of the State's HOME funds to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing. This strategy is based upon the consolidated plan, the identification of local priorities, and making commitments that are consistent with the objectives of the HOME Program. The method of distribution is designed so that the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing is increased providing funds that will allow for the acquisition, new construction, and/or rehabilitation of rental units; provide operating expense grants to CHDOs; and allow the State to administer the HOME Program in the entire State.
	<b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b>	<p>HOME Rental Program: The criteria to be considered during the review will include: Developer capacity, Fiscal soundness of developer(s), Continuous site control in the name of the ownership entity, Identification and commitment of other funding sources, Project feasibility, Examination of market conditions to ensure an adequate need, Number of assisted units, and Subsidy layering of federal funds.</p> <p>CHDO Rental Program: The criteria to be considered during the review will include: Developer capacity, Fiscal soundness of developer(s), Continuous site control in the name of the ownership entity, Identification and commitment of other funding sources, Project feasibility, Examination of market conditions to ensure an adequate need, Number of assisted units, and Subsidy layering of federal funds.</p> <p>CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program: The criteria to be considered during the review will include: Need for Grant Program funds; Feasibility of the proposed HOME-assisted CHDO set-aside project; Capacity to complete HOME CHDO project(s) in a timely manner; Experience and qualifications of paid employees; Timeliness and accuracy of past draw submissions; and Utilization rate of previous operating expense awards.</p>

<p><b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>1. HOME Rental Program: will provide funds for nonprofit and for-profit developers to increase the supply of affordable rental units through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.</p> <p>2. CHDO Rental Program: will provide CHDOs funds to increase the supply of affordable rental units through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.</p> <p>3. CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program: will provide grant funds for certified CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible projects.</p> <p>4. Administration: will be used by the West Virginia Housing Development Fund in the administration of the HOME Program in the State.</p>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>HOME Rental Program: funding is limited to the availability of funds as described in the annual RFP and must comply with the maximum per unit subsidy limit.</p> <p>CHDO Rental Program: funding is limited to the availability of funds as described in the annual RFP and must comply with the maximum per unit subsidy limit.</p> <p>CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program: funding is limited to no more than 5% of the annual HOME award (estimated to be \$200,000) and as described in the annual RFP.</p> <p>Administration: funding is limited to 10% of the annual HUD HOME allocation that the State receives.</p>
<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>HOME Rental Program: as a result of the method of distribution, the outcome measure is 62 rental units.</p> <p>CHDO Rental Program: as a result of the method of distribution, the outcome measure is 8 rental units.</p> <p>CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program: as a result of the method of distribution, the outcome measure is anticipated to provide operating expense grants to 4 CHDOs.</p> <p>Administration: as a result of the method of distribution, the outcome measure is to provide the WVHDF with the funds necessary to operate the HOME Program for the entire State.</p>
<p><b>State Program Name:</b></p>	<p>Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS</p>

4	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HOPWA
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) is federal grant funding dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Eligible activities include tenant-based rental assistance, short-term mortgage, rent, and utility payments, supportive services, housing information, relocation and stabilization, permanent housing placement, facilities operations and administration. The WVDO HOPWA program allocates funds on a formula basis to regional grantees. The formula to allocate these funds is primarily based on the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS in each region and the grantees expressed funding needs.
	<b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b>	<p>Grantees will establish grant agreements or directly disperse funds based on the need for a full range of eligible housing activities. Each grantee has prioritized needs for its respective region through a formal process reflective of demographic and epidemiological differences that exist within the regions. The formula to allocate these funds is primarily based on the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS in each region.</p> <p>In order to maintain adequate flexibility in responding to local needs which may vary across the state, WVDO will not establish priorities by activity types. The grantee must demonstrate the intent and capacity to fulfill all program requirements.</p>
<b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b>	Not applicable to the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program.	

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable to the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program.</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>The WV Development Office will accept applications from any non-profit 501(c)(3). Applicants should complete the HOPWA proposal and associated forms and attachments by submission to the WV Development Office by mail, or electronically to the current program manager in accordance with instructions outlined in the guidelines as posted at <a href="http://www.wvcad.org/housing-opportunities-for-persons-with-aids">http://www.wvcad.org/housing-opportunities-for-persons-with-aids</a>.</p> <p>All applications will be reviewed for completeness and eligible activities. Then the applications will be evaluated based on a 205 point scale. Part of the evaluation is based on the participants' involvement in the CoC and knowledge of the programs or activities of the applicant and/or its vendors. No application will be funded with less than 75% of available points.</p> <p>Grantees will disperse the funds based on the need for the full range of eligible activities: short term rent, mortgage, and utility payments; tenant based rental assistance; resource identification; permanent housing placement and supportive services.</p>

<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>Each applicant provides a detailed response to the six areas delineated in the HOPWA program announcement listed below along with their Outcome measures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Estimate the number and characteristics of eligible persons who will be served by the proposed activities. Provide a description of how their eligibility for participation in the program will be determined.</li> <li>2. List the general locations and costs of the proposed activities.</li> <li>3. Describe how the proposed activities will address urgent and supportive service needs (not currently addressed by available public and private resources) of eligible persons. Include a description of the public and private resources that are to be made available in connection with the proposed HOPWA-supported activities.</li> <li>4. Describe the method used (outreach, referrals, existing shelter network) to inform eligible persons of housing assistance/services availability. Describe the process for selecting program participants.</li> <li>5. Describe procedures that have been, or will be, implemented to ensure coordination of HOPWA assistance with state and local government agencies responsible for providing services to persons with AIDS or related diseases. Include, where applicable, a description of coordination efforts with Ryan White funded agencies. Describe how community-based, non-profit HIV/AIDS services organizations have been consulted and involved in the application planning process.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>Usage of HOPWA funding for grantees will be in proportion to the number of live HIV/AIDS cases in each respective region. Additionally, service utilization patterns have been factored into this distribution.</p>
<p><b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b></p>	<p>Outcome measures are the number of persons/households that will receive housing assistance based on established goals and objectives. The HOPWA program will provide decent affordable housing to benefit low income persons living with HIV/AIDS by providing services to 644 households through tenant based rental assistance, short term rent, mortgage and utility assistance, supportive services, permanent housing placement, and resource identification. This will enable clients to establish and/or maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, affordable, safe and sanitary. Thus, through better access to care and support, there is an improved quality of life and increased housing stability for HIV/AIDS clients and their families.</p>

<b>5</b>	<b>State Program Name:</b>	Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
	<b>Funding Sources:</b>	HTF
	<b>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</b>	The projected use of funds reflects the strategy of the State's HTF funds to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for extremely low-income and very low-income populations. This strategy is based upon the consolidated plan, the identification of local priorities, and making commitments that are consistent with the objectives of the HTF Program. The method of distribution is designed so that (a) the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing is increased by providing funds that will allow for the acquisition, new construction, and/or rehabilitation of rental units for extremely low income and very low income populations in the State.
	<b>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</b>	The criteria to be considered during the review will include: Developer capacity, Fiscal soundness of developer(s), Continuous site control in the name of the ownership entity, Identification and commitment of other funding sources, Project feasibility, Examination of market conditions to ensure an adequate need, Number of assisted units, Subsidy layering of federal funds, and The extent to which to project has Federal, State or local project-based rental assistance so rents are affordable to extremely low income and very low income populations in the State.
	<b>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</b>	Not applicable.

<p><b>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</b></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p><b>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</b></p>	<p>HTF Rental Program: will provide funds for nonprofit and for-profit developers for the development (acquisition, new construction, and/or rehabilitation) of rental housing for extremely low-income and very low-income populations in the State. 90% of the grant award (estimated \$2,700,000) will be allocated to this funding category.</p> <p>Administration: will be used by the WVDHF in the administration of the HTF Program for the State. 10% of the grant award (estimated \$300,000) will be allocated to this funding category.</p>
<p><b>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</b></p>	<p>HTF Program: funding per award is limited to the availability of funds as described in the annual RFP and must comply with the maximum per unit subsidy limit.</p> <p>Administration: funding is limited to 10% of the annual HTF allocation that the State receives.</p>



<b>What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?</b>	HTF Program: as a result of the method of distribution, the outcome measure is 50 rental units. Administration: as a result of the method of distribution, the outcome measure is to provide the state with the funds necessary to operating the HTF Program
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## **Discussion:**

### **Use of the 1% Set-Aside for CDBG Technical Assistance:**

Pursuant to Section 106(d)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 as amended, the WVDO will use its 1% technical assistance set-aside funds as needed and as funds are available for the following purposes:

1. Providing UGLG's with the capability of using the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). The purchase of appropriate materials and equipment including computers and computer software for UGLG's is eligible to aid in developing and sustaining increased capacity at the local level.
  2. Compiling the infrastructure needs of the non-entitlement jurisdictions in the state so that UGLG's will know specifically what their needs are in developing CDBG applications.
  3. Writing technical assistance handbooks or developing technical assistance in other media (film, slides, and computer programs) for potential applicants and program participants.
  4. Giving workshops (including satellite conferences) on applying for and implementing CDBG programs.
  5. State staff time that is spent on technical assistance provided onsite during a monitoring visit and technical assistance sessions to help potential applicants for State CDBG funds learn the application process.
  6. Training state staff to provide technical assistance to UGLG's and nonprofits on specific aspects of program administration or application preparation (for example, economic development loan underwriting, procurement rules, Davis-Bacon requirements).
  7. Assistance provided to UGLG's in affirmatively furthering fair housing. This can include assistance in preparing an analysis of impediments to fair housing (AI). This can also include assisting PHA's in developing the AI component of their PHA plans and ensuring consistency between PHA and state AI's.
  8. Aiding UGLG's to help plan and implement community revitalization strategies.
  9. Providing TA to troubled PHA's to help them improve their operations.
- The WVDO will distribute the funds as needed and as they are available by providing the technical assistance directly with state staff, hiring a contractor to provide the assistance, or by directly allocating funds to nonprofits and units of general local governments to secure/contract for technical assistance.

### **Cost Overruns:**

Requests for cost overruns may be submitted at any time during the year and considered without competition. Cost overruns cannot include an increase in the scope of the approved project unless it is clearly demonstrated that the new scope is required by regulatory agencies. In addition, cost overruns cannot bring a project's total above the funding ceiling established for the project type.

### **Cost Underruns:**

The WVDO reserves the right to recapture all unexpended funds remaining upon project completion. If

the total amount of the awarded project contract (or contracts) is less than the approved budget cost for construction, excess CDBG funds cannot be used to add items or activities or change the scope of the project unless additives were used in the bid document. All requests must have prior approval from the WVDO. Grant funds that remain available following a cost underrun or bid underrun is subject to recapture and may be prorated with other funding agencies.

**Grant Anticipation Notes (GANS):**

Due to the WVDO's efforts to improve its expenditure rate, a new program is being initiated to allow grantees that have a full split year commitment to borrow funds in anticipation of a future CDBG allocation. This will allow projects to move forward in a timely manner and not wait for the formal commitment of CDBG funds. The application forms have been altered to include a line item for all costs associated with the GANS. If project has potential to be considered for a GANS, a \$50,000-line item is recommended to ensure that all soft costs associated with this interim financing program are covered.

**Minimize Displacement:**

Section 104(d) of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 contains requirements for a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan. Each State recipient must adopt, make public, and certify to the State that it is following a "residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan." The Federal Register at 24 CFR, Part 570.488, sets forth relocation, displacement, replacement housing, and real property acquisition policies and requirements applicable to the State CDBG program.

**Land Acquisition Requirements Prior to Bidding**

The Grantee must obtain all land, rights-of-ways and easements necessary for carrying out the project prior to bidding the project. The provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 are applicable to the purchase of real property and all permanent easements. Please see HUD Handbook 1378: Tenant Assistance Relocation and Real Property Acquisition for additional information. See Chapter 10: Property Acquisition for additional details.

## **AP-35 Projects – (Optional)**

### **Introduction:**

#### **HOME**

The HOME Program does not identify specific projects requiring HOME funds. However, the WVHDF HOME Department issues RFPs for nonprofit and for-profit developers to request HOME funds in order to develop a project. The WVHDF adheres to the Method of Distribution for the HOME program as mentioned in AP-30.

#### **HTF**

The HTF Program does not identify specific projects requiring HTF funds. The WVDHF HTF Program issues RFPs for nonprofit and for-profit developers to request HTF funds in order to develop a project. Please note, the WVHDF adheres to the Method of Distribution for the HTF program as noted in AP-30.

#### **ESG**

The ESG program does not identify specific projects to be funded in the 2020 Annual Action Plan. The WVDO uses the Method of Distribution mentioned above for the ESG Program and funds those projects that best meet the needs of their CoC and communities.

#### **HOPWA**

The HOPWA program does not identify specific projects to be funded in the 2020 Annual Action Plan. The WVDO uses the Method of Distribution mentioned above for the HOPWA Program and funds those projects that best meet the needs of their communities.

#### **CDBG**

Prior to the receipt of funds, the State must prepare a statement of community development objectives and projected use of funds. The projected use of funds shall consist of the method by which the State will distribute funds to units of general local government (UGLGs) to fulfill one of three national

objectives. All funds will be used for projects which:

1. Benefit low- and moderate-income persons,
2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight, or
3. Serve an urgent need.

Funds accruing to the CDBG program not obligated; prior appropriations; recaptured and reallocated funds; program income; or additional appropriations shall be added to either of the Community Development categories at the discretion of the Community Development Division.

Program Income is defined in 2 CFR 200.80 as gross income received by a unit of local government that was generated from the use of CDBG funds. If less than \$25,000 is received in a single year, funds may be treated as miscellaneous income and will not be subject to program requirements. If \$25,000 or more is received in a single year, funds will be treated as additional program funds and will be subject to all program requirements. This program income will be used to continue the same activity from which it was derived or be subject to recapture by the State.

#	Project Name

**Table 62 – Project Information**

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

**CDBG:** Funding priorities are modified this year within the CDBG program, with the addition of the following: Public Facilities—Park and Recreation, Community Planning, Blighted and Abandoned Properties, and Fair Housing. The new funding allocation priorities were added this year in response to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community Assessment survey results and feedback received during multiple public hearings, listening sessions, and focus group discussions. With that said, the development of basic infrastructure (water, sewer, and broadband) remains the highest priority. While federal funding exists to address critical needs, West Virginia communities continue to struggle with inadequate water systems and access to stable broadband services, creating more need than available funding. Each investment of CDBG funding will improve these circumstances; however, many residents will continue to struggle with inadequate and/or unsafe water and wastewater systems and limited access to broadband.

Realizing that infrastructure development forms the basic foundation for other opportunities, the WVDO will continue to invest in viable projects to develop suitable living conditions and create an environment conducive to community and economic development in low- to moderate-income areas. Similarly, broadband development projects will be reviewed to ensure consistency with the State's

Consolidated Plan.

**HOME/HTF:**

In addition to the challenges associated with infrastructure development, as described above, specific obstacles to meeting underserved housing needs include:

- West Virginia housing costs exceed household income
- Significant quantity of substandard housing
- Absence of state resources for affordable housing
- Increased federal priority on community integration for disabled persons has highlighted a severe shortage in subsidized, affordable, and accessible housing
- Serious market decrease in the demand for tax exempt bonds has limited leveraging opportunities
- Rural challenges to providing homeless services

**ESG:** In order to provide the most coverage per funding component and availability to the homeless population throughout the state, it is the goal of the WVDO to disperse ESG funds to organizations covering all geographical areas of the state. Obstacles identified in addressing underserved needs.

**HOPWA:** It is the goal of the WVDO that HOPWA funding is to be allocated to the same regional organizations each year moving forward as they are trained to administer the program properly and have experience in working with the HIV/AIDS population within their respective region.

**CDBG-DR:** The State of West Virginia was awarded \$149,875,000 in CDBG-DR funds due to the flooding

in June 2016.

The CDBG-DR budget is as follows:

- Housing Restoration Program \$82.3
- Rental Assistance Program \$6.5M
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Match \$11.5M
- Bridge HOME Program \$7.3M
- Restore Riverview Project \$5.7M
- Slum and Blight Removal Program \$5.9M
- Multifamily Rental Housing Program \$5.9M
- Economic Development Program \$12.5M
- Planning \$4.8M
- State Administration \$7.5M

The CDBG-DR Plan may be viewed at <http://wvloodrecovery.com/useful-resources/>

The CDBG-DR Plan may be viewed at <http://wvloodrecovery.com/useful-resources/>

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**



**AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)**

**Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?**

No

**Available Grant Amounts**

The State of West Virginia will not help non-entitlement units of general local government to applying for Section 108 Loans. Available grant amounts for Section 108 Loan Guarantee is \$0.00.

**Acceptance process of applications**

Not applicable.

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

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

**State’s Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies**

## AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

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

Investing across a large and diverse area is challenging; however, the WVDO and WVHDF continue to evaluate its methods of distribution to assure that funds for these critical programs (CDBG, ESG, HOPWA, HOME, HTF) meet the priority needs within West Virginia. Each program varies in its methods for fund distribution, but generally the WVDO gives priority to non-entitlement communities throughout the State that are in “Distressed” or “At-Risk” counties as assigned by the Appalachian Regional Commissions (ARC). Each specific program is tailored to meet federal and program specific regulations and to best meet the needs specific to each target population.

The WVDO CDBG-DR program is intended to aid low income West Virginians seeking assistance in the repair, replacement, or reconstruction of their homes damaged by the June 2016 Flood. All CDBG-DR funding will be used in the following counties: Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Roane, Summers, Webster.

### Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Statewide	
CDBG non-Entitlement areas	

Table 63 - Geographic Distribution

### Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

HOME and HTF:

The geographic areas in which an affordable housing project may receive direct HOME and/or HTF assistance includes all fifty-five counties in the State. The WVHDF conducts a Site Inspection for each proposed HOME or HTF project to confirm compliance with 24 CFR 92.202 and 24 CFR 93.150, respectively, in order to provide housing that is suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable provision of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, and promotes greater choice of housing opportunities. This review ensures compliance with 24 CFR 983.57(e) and notates the (i) adequacy of site; (ii) site conditions; and (iii) site standards.

The rationale for the entire State as the entire geographic priority area results from: The need for affordable housing, whether new construction or rehabilitation, exists for the State’s fifty-five counties. Consequently, there are no Target Areas within the State receiving a percentage of HOME and/or HTF

funds.

Because the State's significant affordable housing needs exceed the limited amount of HOME and HTF funding, the WVHDF equitably ranks proposed projects so that HOME and HTF funds are judiciously awarded. Moreover, the WVHDF provides technical assistance and offers a reasonable, competitive developer fee to encourage developers to submit proposals that respond to the affordable housing needs throughout the State. All these features are used to encourage the submission of project applications so that HOME and HTF funds may be used to address communities needing affordable rental housing.

ESG:

Funds are distributed with the goal to cover every county in West Virginia while providing the full range of allowable activities available within the ESG grant program, leaving the grantees with the responsibility of addressing the needs of the underserved in their communities. Additional allocation priority information is part of the method of distribution which can be found in AP-30.

HOPWA:

Funds are distributed accordingly statewide based on living HIV/AIDS cases within each agency catchment area. HOPWA funding is typically allocated to the same regional grantees each year as they are trained to administer the program properly. Additional allocation priority information is part of the method of distribution which can be found in AP-30.

CDBG:

CDBG funding supports projects and activities in non-CDBG entitlement areas. As noted above, priority is given to project applications that are in "Distressed" or "At-Risk" counties as identified by the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). Priority is given to these counties as they are the most economically depressed counties with the greatest needs in the West Virginia. The three economic indicators used to measure economic distress include: three-year average unemployment rates, per capita market income, and poverty rates.

Below are the ARC-Designated Distressed Counties in West Virginia for Fiscal Year 2020:

Boone  
Braxton  
Calhoun  
Clay  
Fayette  
Gilmer  
Lincoln

Logan  
McDowell  
Mingo  
Nicholas  
Roane  
Webster  
Wetzel  
Wirt  
Wyoming

Below are the ARC-Designated At-Risk Counties in West Virginia for Fiscal Year 2020:

Barbour  
Lewis  
Mason  
Mercer  
Monroe  
Pleasants  
Pocahontas  
Raleigh  
Randolph  
Ritchie  
Summers  
Tyler  
Upshur  
Wayne

## **Discussion**

Obstacles to meeting underserved needs include:

- West Virginia housing costs exceed household income
- Significant quantity of substandard housing
- Absence of state resources for affordable housing
- Increased federal priority on community integration for disabled persons has highlighted a severe shortage in subsidized, affordable, and accessible housing
- Serious market decrease in the demand for tax exempt bonds has limited leveraging opportunities
- Rural challenges to providing homeless services
- Lack of or limited local, state, and federal resources for the development of necessary

infrastructure

- Community development needs are greater than available funding
- Most communities statewide are utilizing infrastructure that is past its lifecycle.
- Lack of or limited local, state and federal resources for the development of necessary infrastructure
- Community development needs are greater than available funding

## Affordable Housing

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

**Introduction:**

The State will focus its HOME Program resources on the following

(1) HOME Rental Program with loans to developers to increase the supply of affordable rental housing through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.

(2) Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs):

(a) CHDO Rental Program: No less than 15% of the State’s annual HOME award (estimated \$766,600) will be set-aside for CHDO developers to increase the supply of affordable rental housing through acquisition, new construction and/or rehabilitation.

(b) CHDO Operating Expense Grant Program: An estimated \$200,000 (but no more than 5% of the State’s annual HOME award) will be provided for operating expenses of certified CHDOs to maintain or build capacity to implement current or anticipated CHDO eligible activities.

The State's HOME Program is operated as a direct program. The WVHDF, the State-designated HOME participating jurisdiction, issues a permanent financing commitment for a project when all HOME conditions are met, and the State retains full control of the quality of the loans.

The State will focus its HTF Program resources on following:

(1) HTF Rental Program with loans to developers to increase the supply of affordable rental housing through new construction, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation of rental housing units for extremely low- and very low-income populations.

The State's HTF Program (Program) is operated as a direct program. The WVHDF, the State-designated HTF Program administrator, issues a permanent financing commitment for a project when all Program conditions are met, and the State retains full control of the quality of the loans.

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</b>	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	120
Special-Needs	0
Total	120

**Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</b>	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	60
Rehab of Existing Units	60
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	120

**Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type  
Discussion:**

The goals listed are in relation to HOME and HTF funding only. The limited HOME and HTF resources awarded by HUD to the State of West Virginia are insufficient to satisfactorily address all housing needs of the state. Therefore, the WVHDF will actively work with other groups, including nonprofit agencies, housing authorities, community development agencies, community action programs, other organizations, and for-profit developers to expand the supply of affordable housing in the State. Each of these agencies has the potential to provide the technical expertise to address the housing problems in their respective geographic areas. Moreover, the WVHDF seeks to leverage HOME and HTF with other investments in order to increase the supply of affordable housing in the State.

The WVHDF has established a CHDO and nonprofit agency Working Group to openly discuss methods of effectively addressing and meeting the needs of affordable housing for low-income families in various regions within the state.



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

### **Introduction:**

Public housing authorities are an important component of the state affordable rental housing delivery system. The public housing authorities provide subsidized rental housing units and tenant based rental assistance (certificates/vouchers) for low and moderate income households throughout the state. However, since local housing authorities are established by units of local government subject to state enabling legislation, neither the State nor the WVHDF have direct oversight of the operations of local public housing authorities.

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

While the WVHDF does not have jurisdiction over public housing agencies, several public housing authorities and other housing and community development agencies that use federal funds are required to obtain a certification that their program plans are consistent with the Consolidated Plan for their jurisdiction. The State Consolidated Plan serves the majority of the state since only a few local jurisdictions develop Consolidated Plan documents. The WVHDF has begun to serve as the lead agency for reviewing housing plan for consistency with the housing component of the State Consolidated Plan. Applicants for federal funds submit their requests for a Certification of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan to the WVHDF prior to submitting their applications to the appropriate federal agency. If the PHA is in "troubled " status in a non-Entitlement area, WVDO may provide technical assistance from the TA CDBG funding.

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

There are no current programs to become more involved in management and participation in homeownership.

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

The Raleigh and City of Beckley Housing Authorities are designated as troubled. WVDO will work with the local HUD office and provide technical assistance.

Public housing authorities are an important component of the state affordable rental housing delivery system. The public housing authorities provide subsidized rental housing units and tenant based rental assistance (certificates/vouchers) for low- and moderate-income households throughout the

state. However, since local housing authorities are established by units of local government subject to state enabling legislation, neither the State nor the WVHDF have direct oversight of the operations of local public housing authorities.

**Discussion:**

Public housing authorities are an important component of the state affordable rental housing delivery system. The public housing authorities provide subsidized rental housing units and tenant based rental assistance (certificates/vouchers) for low- and moderate-income households throughout the state. However, since local housing authorities are established by units of local government subject to state enabling legislation, neither the State nor the WVHDF have direct oversight of the operations of local public housing authorities.

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

### **Introduction**

The WV Development Office is engaged in interagency planning to expand community-based housing opportunities for people with disabilities who are at risk of, or who are currently living in places such as nursing homes, mental health institutions, personal care homes, facilities for people with developmental disabilities, and other forms of congregate residential settings. This planning activity is also directed toward the needs of the homeless or at risk of homelessness, as they face similar issues when finding affordable housing. These individuals face significant barriers to accessing standard housing in the community such as: a lack of affordable accessible housing; difficulties coordinating community-based supportive services; discrimination by public and private landlords due to disabling conditions; and obstacles resulting from criminal histories and insufficient rental histories, often connected to periods of institutionalization and disability. WV has a number of organizations within its governmental limitations that deal with the state's issues on homelessness and special needs.

In order to maintain adequate flexibility in responding to local needs which may vary across the state, the WV Development Office will not establish sub-priorities by activity types.

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

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

The WV Development Office through coordination with the four Continuums of Care within the state, have worked in collaboration to provide the most efficient delegation of Emergency Solutions Grant funding resources and not duplicate any other available funding sources while also providing the best allocation of resources where limited or no resources exist within a specific area.

It is hoped through this interaction with the Continuums will better assess the needs of the homeless in their regions and incorporate these needs into their own strategic plans, goals and objectives of the CoC and ESG programs. This connection should also be carried to the WV Interagency Council on Homelessness which will consider these needs when making policy that affects all of the State's homelessness programs.

Data gathered through one-on-one consultations with homeless service providers and the online survey expressed the need to connect unsheltered individuals throughout the state with housing and supportive services. The WV Development Office will encourage the use of ESG funds, more specifically the partnering of funding within the Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach components, to target the unsheltered homeless population throughout our state in getting them connected to this vital services.

Through coordinated pairing of these two vital components agencies can best use available resources to target this most vulnerable population and have greater success in getting individuals off the streets and into shelter leading them to permanent housing and stability resulting in a reduction of the unsheltered population.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

All activities allowed under the Hearth Act for emergency shelters are eligible under WV's ESG program. These include rehabilitation/renovation, operational costs, and essential services. Applicants for the funding must provide the need for the required program as part of the application. This may be in the form of information from the annual Point in Time count, average bed night, referrals to other available service or the HMIS information from the previous year. In any given year not more than 60% of the ESG allocation will be given out in grants to these types of shelter and/or street outreach. It is the goal of the ESG program within WV to serve 1,500 individuals with emergency shelter and street outreach services.

### **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 State of West Virginia supports the following five federal goals to end homelessness from the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness' plan "Home, Together: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness", with the caveats that the goals must be appropriate and achievable for WV, and that increased need and limited resources may inhibit the State's ability to meet the federal targeted timelines. Attaining these goals requires the cooperation and full commitment of federal, state, local, and private sector organizations:

- To end homelessness among Veterans
- To end chronic homelessness among people with disabilities
- To end homelessness among families with children
- To end homelessness among unaccompanied youth
- To end homelessness among all other individuals

These goals have been accepted by the WV Interagency Committee on Homelessness and will provide the footprint for policy when dealing with homelessness within the state.

The WV Development Office works closely with each of the four Continuums of Care, ESG and HOPWA funded agencies, and additional state agencies, to define and address those barriers which could

ultimately result in homelessness for individuals and their families. By definition, these are individuals and families who:

- Face imminent eviction without a secured location where they might transition their families;
- Have difficulty locating available, affordable housing options;
- Are close to being discharged from a medical facility or the criminal justice system without a confirmed residence wherein they might transition or;
- Do not have access to reliable transportation or reside in areas without adequate public transportation resulting in reduced access to available jobs with livable wages;
- Reside in substandard housing conditions (i.e. without sufficient heat, running water or protection from natural elements).

It is agreed that individuals and families living under these circumstances, will experience homelessness without appropriate interventions and supportive services. Case Management plans for these individuals and families to help them overcome barriers to retaining permanent housing included job readiness/self-sufficiency training, job placement and coaching, childcare, transportation subsidy, parenting training and in many cases, counseling and/or treatment for alcohol or substance abuse. In cases where mental or physical disabilities were evident, appropriate connections with mental health services were also included.

Serving as the working body to support the efforts of the Interagency Council on Homelessness, the four Continuums of Care will serve as the Homeless Steering Committee, which addresses programs and policies to assist the homeless in the State.

As the administrator of the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, the WV Development Office has identified and prioritized rapid rehousing as its primary tool for reducing homelessness with a goal of connecting individuals to housing in 30 days or less and use rapid re-housing activities to connect 250 individuals to housing. WVDO will continue this priority until such a time that there are no families needing assistance in finding permanent housing. Under ESG, the chronically homeless, veterans, and families with children are also prioritized so as to direct as many resources necessary to these special targeted populations.

**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**

In addition to the rapid rehousing topic described above, WV's ESG program also allows applicants to request funding for homeless prevention. With the increase in availability of rapid rehousing funding

within CoC funding competitions, this leaves the State with the ability to focus more toward homeless prevention and street outreach. It is being encouraged that funding applicants pair homeless prevention with street outreach dollars to assist in targeting those unsheltered individuals within our state to connect them to the vital supportive and housing services with a yearly goal to use homeless prevention funds to assist 150 households in remaining in housing.

The WVDO plans to work with the Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Children and Families, and the Department of Corrections through the WV Interagency Council on Homelessness in forming discharge policies from funded institutions or systems of care, so as to provide a seamless transition from the institution to housing thus keeping the patient, prisoner or child exiting foster care from ever experiencing homelessness.

## **Discussion**

There are many challenges that exist for the homeless and other special needs populations in West Virginia. In working closely with the four Continuums of Care, current recipients of ESG and HOPWA funding, and other agencies and state organizations, the WV Development Office has identified a number of challenges that either prevent an individual from accessing services or make it extremely difficult to do so including such as lack of adequate public transportation, lack of affordable childcare, sparse available funding opportunities and the geographic makeup of the state. The WV Development Office plans to continue engagement with each of these homeless and special needs stakeholders to come up with viable solutions to these challenges in the hopes that individuals attempting to access services or those existing publicly funded institutions will be connected to housing and other supportive services.

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)**

<b>One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	75
Tenant-based rental assistance	50
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	7
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>

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

### **Introduction:**

The partner agencies (WVDO and WVHDF) have identified several barriers and potential barriers to the creation and availability of affordable housing. We have outlined these barriers in the Market Analysis section of this consolidated plan at MA-40. The state has also developed a long-term strategy for alleviating or eliminating these identified barriers and the state has outlined that in the Strategic Plan section of this plan at SP-55.

Due to continued diminishing funding and limited staff resources states are restricted as to the options available to deal with these types of issues. Therefore, states must leverage resources and create an annual plan of action addressing certain issues that when added together can culminate in achieving the strategic vision for the elimination of the identified barriers. Below we discuss the actions expected to be taken in this coming year that will move us toward achieving that goal.

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

**Community Opposition** - The partner agencies will continue to review policies and procedures to identify any issues that have the potential to create an obstacle to the creation or siting of affordable housing. The partner entities will seek out opportunities to provide training to raise awareness on the facts of affordable housing and to alleviate the primarily unfounded fears many have about affordable housing and the benefits it can offer their community and their friends and neighbors.

**Cost of Affordable Housing** – WVHDF performs a construction cost analysis for all projects requesting HOME and HTF funds. The analysis confirms that costs are reasonable and necessary. In addition, the partner agencies will continue to consult with the homebuilding industry, local governments, and affordable housing advocates in considering the potential impact of state statutes and state and local regulations on the affordability of housing.

**Housing Quality** - WVHDF will continue to require that all HOME- and HTF-assisted construction projects meet the provisions of the International Building Code, monitor the attainment of public health and safety goals, and confirm the current HUD inspectable standard are met.

### **Discussion:**

The WVDO will continue to work with each of the four Continuums of Care, as well as the Interagency Council on Homelessness, which is a council of government agencies with the responsibility of coordination more effective inter-agency response to end chronic homelessness, as well as public and



private housing providers to continue to improve and expand services to those areas of need.

- The WVDO coordinated all ESG funding decisions with the four CoCs in the State.
- All four CoCs utilize one statewide Homelessness Management Information System.
- All CoCs utilize a coordinated assessment system. The coordinated assessment assures all homeless persons are assessed by a common tool and receive appropriate services based on standards of care.
- West Virginia utilizes a SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) to train front line workers to improve success rates for initial determinations for the Social Security Income (SSI) applications.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)**

### **Introduction:**

The State currently provides a variety of services to the citizens of the State of West Virginia, some funded by CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG, and HOPWA with private, State, and other federal funding. In doing so, additional assets are leveraged and used to meet a variety of needs. Below are some of the actions currently performed by the State to meet these needs.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Through ESG and HOPWA funded project sponsors work to identify unmet needs of those they serve and those homeless households as having underserved needs. This includes individuals and families who cannot secure or maintain affordable and safe housing and lack a fixed residence or reside at night in an emergency shelter or other place not meant for human habitation. Numerous homeless sub-populations exist throughout the state and have specific needs that require more intense specialized attention to resolve their homelessness such as mental illness and substance use disorder. These sub-populations include veterans, youth, senior, and disabled individuals.

In addition:

(a) The WVHDF's website offers a link to the Statewide Housing Needs Study, which offers a comprehensive overview of housing in West Virginia. This provides a venue in which developers can assess and recognize underserved housing areas in the state.

(b) The WVHDF's website has multiple locations in which a user can click to request more information about the HOME and HTF programs. Frequently, underserved West Virginians communicate in this manner to inquire about programs to meet their housing needs.

(c) Developers submitting a HOME or HTF application must submit a market analysis that thoroughly examines neighborhood market conditions and realistically demonstrates need for the project for which HOME/HTF funds are being requested.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The State of West Virginia will remove barriers to affordable housing by continuing its program for affordable housing through the HOME and HTF programs.

The WVDO will continue to work with the four Continuums of Care to coordinate state-wide community efforts to broaden partnerships in support of affordable housing; continue participation in the West Virginia Interagency Council on Homelessness; continue to fund emergency shelters, domestic violence

shelters, rapid re-housing and targeted homelessness prevention programs; continue to research a variety of risk factors affecting the ability to provide low to moderate income housing including; housing burden, employment trends, and population.

In addition:

(a) The WVHDF sponsors a HOME & HTF Rental Training (conducted annually) to provide instruction regarding HOME & HTF compliance requirements. This allows employees of owners/developers of HOME/HTF projects to learn and/or be reminded of HUD regulations for the project's affordability period, which aids in fostering and maintaining affordable housing.

(b) The WVHDF maintains a list serve in order to communicate information related to the HOME and HTF programs and regulations, which aids in fostering and maintaining affordable housing.

(c) The WVHDF is a co-sponsor of the WV Housing Conference, which occurs annually each September. This conference (approximately 16 hours) allows housing agencies and stakeholders throughout the state to learn about a variety of housing topics, which positively impact the fostering and maintaining affordable housing.

(d) The WVHDF sponsors CHDO and nonprofit agency Advisory Group meetings. These meetings provide forums for attendees to interact with WVHDF HOME/HTF Staff and network to learn of best practices, which aids in fostering and maintaining affordable housing.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

All WVDO and WVHDF administered HUD programs must conform to federal and state lead regulations. This means that all grantees, sub-recipients, project sponsors, developers, or other partners are required to conduct visual lead inspections of any structure where appropriate per program guidelines. Appropriate measures to remove the hazard and re-inspection are required where peeling or chipping paint is observed. More extensive measures are required in the case of a child 72 months or younger testing positive in a specific housing unit. Enacted in 1999, the West Virginia Lead Abatement Law and Rule enables the State to:

- Require certification and license of all lead abatement professionals and contractors;
- Establish certification requirements for lead training providers;
- Require refresher courses for all disciplines;
- Require education/experience pre-requisites for certification examinations;
- Provide enforcement to certify or revoke state licenses;
- Develop protocols for reporting, data collection and processing of certified professionals and

- lead abatement projects;
- Provide public outreach/education;
- Require notification of lead abatement projects; and
- Provide penalties for violating the State law.

Since implementation of the WV Lead Abatement Law, Chapter 16-35 and the enactment of the Lead Abatement Rule, CSR 64-45, the State's HOME and HTF programs have followed and will continue to follow the policy of abating lead-based paint during rehabilitation or reconstruction of projects identified as having a lead-based paint hazard as efficiently as possible under the regulations. The legal requirements relating to lead-based paint from OSHA, EPA and HUD apply to all buildings, whether the building or transaction is assisted by the West Virginia Housing Development Fund or not.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The State of West Virginia seeks to help families move out of poverty in ways that promote family self-sufficiency to the highest extent possible. To this end, all ESG and HOPWA program participants are encouraged to engage in case management activities used to specialize their individual housing plans and skill development. It is a priority to assist program participants with finding housing and other services necessary to make progress toward long-term housing sustainability and financial self-sufficiency.

In addition, the WVHDF HOME and HTF programs offer the following programs, which allow qualified families to escape from cost-burdened housing to affordable housing. As a result, there is a reduction of the number of poverty level families.

1. CHDO Rental Program: CHDOs are awarded HOME funds to develop affordable rental units that will be rent restricted in accordance to the Low HOME and High HOME limits.
2. HOME Rental Program: Developers are awarded HOME funds to develop affordable rental units that will be rent restricted in accordance to the Low HOME and High HOME limits.
3. HTF Rental: Developers are awarded HTF funds to develop affordable rental units that will be rent restricted in accordance to the HTF limits.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

The State has established an institutional structure to address the needs of poverty-level families and homeless persons. The WV Department of Health and Human Resources (WV DHHR) is the primary agency responsible for the delivery of financial services and other services to poverty-level families. WV DHHR operates offices in almost every county of the state and representatives process applications for financial assistance.

The WVDO provides services to homeless persons through an established network of service providers. These service providers include public agencies, quasi-public agencies, non-profit

organizations and private contractors. THE WVDO agents and contractors deliver financial assistance and other services to homeless persons through an established network of service providers. It should be noted that both the WV DHHR service providers and the WVDO service providers often collaborate with non-profit organizations such as Community Action Agencies and Public Housing Authorities to address the needs of poverty-level families and the homeless. The WVDO will continue to work with the CoCs of the state to encourage shelters and organizations receiving ESG funding to be active participants in the administering and governing process.

Additionally, the WVDO collaboratively works with 11 Regional Planning and Development Councils through out the State of West Virginia to implement the CDBG Program. WVDO staff work closely with the RPDCs to provide guidance, technical assistance and training to promote on-going learning and understanding of the CDBG program. In turn, the RPDCs work closely with the CDBG Grantees (Non-entitlement Communities) to ensure all activities and projects are wholly compliant with all HUD requirements.

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

Unlike the coordination among homeless service providers, there is less coordination among affordable housing providers to coordinate service delivery. The housing providers primarily work separately with social service agencies and the service providers know the programs and housing offered by each housing agency. One goal is to foster coordination among all affordable housing providers. This coordination would help ensure that the resources of agencies serving low-income community members are used efficiently. It is also foreseen that through participation with the WV Interagency Council on Homelessness (WVICH) and the Annual WV Housing Conference that coordination between public and private housing and service agencies will take place.

### **Discussion:**

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

#### Introduction:

CDBG funds are used to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Consistent with this primary objective, not less than 70 percent of the aggregate of the federal Title I assistance distributed under this program design statement shall be used for the support of activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income in the non-entitlement areas of West Virginia. As noted in the table, the State will ensure that a minimum of 70 percent of CDBG funds will be used to benefit persons of low and moderate income over a consecutive three-year period. It is anticipated that all funding will be used to benefit persons of low and moderate income; therefore, the 70 percent threshold will be maintained through the Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Action Plan, as well as the period covered by the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, which spans Fiscal Years 2020 through 2024.

CDBG Program Income is minimal and is reported on a fiscal year basis. Program Income that does not exceed \$25,000 in a single year is retained by the unit of local government. As a result, program income is not reported in this plan for the State CDBG program. The State has not undertaken a project under the Urgent Need category. This category could be utilized in circumstances which meet stringent regulations. Additionally, the State CDBG program has not undertaken a Section 108 program and, therefore, reports no proceeds.

All activities which are eligible for federal CDBG funding, under Section 105 of the Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, are eligible for funding. The State's method of distribution is provided in section AP-30: Annual Action Plan-Method of Distribution. The State's priorities are provided in section SP-25: Strategic Plan-Priority Needs.

The WVHDF HOME and HTF Programs anticipate the use of the HUD HOME and HTF awards, estimated Program Incomes, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME and HTF Programs. HOME and HTF Program Income is generated by each program. In addition, other HOME and HTF Program descriptions include:

Eligible applicants: Eligible individuals/families to rent a HOME unit earn up to and including 60% AMI; eligible individuals/families to rent an HTF unit earn up to and including 30% AMI. Eligible developers of projects that include HOME and/or HTF funds include for profit and nonprofit entities.

Process for soliciting applications: The WVHDF will use the Request for Proposals (RFP) process to solicit applications for the purpose of receiving requests for HOME and HTF funds.

Process for funding applications: Upon receipt of RFPs, the WVHDF will thoroughly review and process each RFP. RFPs will be ranked according to the scoring criteria included in the RFP in order to determine

the number of projects to be funded with the available HOME and HTF funds.

Where detailed information may be obtained: Eligible individuals/families receive HOME and HTF information through: (a) network of nonprofits throughout the state; (b) the WVHDF website; and (c) public hearings. For profit and nonprofit developers receive HOME and HTF information through: (a) the WVHDF website; (b) information received through the WVHDF HOME/HTF emails; and (c) a variety of meetings that a WVHDF HOME/HTF representative attends (i.e., public hearings, FAHE meetings, and the annual WV Housing Conference).

**Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)  
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)**

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

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

**Other CDBG Requirements**

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

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)  
Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)**

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

Not applicable: no other forms of investment are being used beyond those identified in Section

92.205.

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

WVHDF does not intend to use HOME funds for homebuyer activities.

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

WVHDF does not intend to use HOME funds for homebuyer activities.

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

There are no plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)  
Reference 91.320(k)(3)**

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

Subrecipients of ESG must develop and implement standard policies and procedures for the determination and verification of an applicant/family's eligibility for assistance under the Emergency Solutions Grant program. These standards must evidence how subrecipients will prioritize which eligible families and individuals will receive ESG assistance.

Minimum Standards:

- a. Consistency with the definition of homeless and at-risk homeless as stated in 24 CFR § 576.2
- b. The record keeping requirements as stated in 24 CFR § 576.500 (b – e) (HUD regulations)
- c. Subrecipients are encouraged to give preference to families with children for both Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing assistance, to the maximum extent feasible, keeping the family



units intact.

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

Each CoC within the state has a centralized coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements and prioritizes individuals based on the VI-SPDAT which assesses and scores individuals in regard to their greatest needs. Each CoC provides a coordinated entry phone line and process which serves as an entry point for the emergency shelter system within the state; though diversion is practiced first to divert those individuals who may find other sources of housing with family or friends, giving those individuals at the greatest risk priority in being connected to available services.

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

The WVDO provides a NOFA to all Continuums of Care and homeless service agencies throughout the state when the application round is open, and organizations are able to begin applying for funds. The WVDO accepts applications from any state-recognized registered non-profit within the state that serves the homeless population allowing each to decide what their needs are with the ESG program and the amount of funding in which they apply for under the eligible activities they feel are needed within their individual coverage areas. The WVDO then reviews the requests for eligibility and fundability under the ESG program.

The WVDO has an evaluation and scoring process that also takes into consideration information provided by each respective Continuum of Care on the applicant's active participation within the CoC and their ability to administer a grant funded program.

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

The WVDO relies on the inclusion of homeless participation within each Continuum of Care and project sponsor governing board to develop policies and funding decisions that are the most needed by the homeless population.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The WVDO, like HUD, recognizes that performance standards are key to successful implementation of the Emergency Solutions Grant program. As subrecipients improve their program outcomes through the evaluation of HMIS data and through integration of ESG-funded services into their local Continuum of Care systems, scoring of returning applicants will take into consideration their past

performance utilizing the ESG program.

To assist in the evaluation of the 2020 ESG applications, the WVDO is building into the application process HMIS related CoC verified data scoring within each eligible funding activity. These measurements will be a portion of the evaluation used to determine the capacity of the subrecipient in conducting an effective program under the 2020 ESG program. Similar measurements will be used in future funding proposals for the ESG Program.

Using these goals as a framework, performance standards for ESG will be measured by the following:

- Number of households served
  
- Street Outreach - number of households reaching shelter or permanent housing
  
- Emergency Shelter - number of households entering Rapid Re-housing program
  
- Emergency Shelter - number of households attaining permanent housing and remaining in unit for more than 3 months
  
- Rapid Re-housing - number of households attaining permanent housing and remaining in unit for more than 3 months
  
- Homelessness Prevention - Number of households retaining permanent housing and remaining in unit for more than 3 months
  
- Mainstream Resources - Number of households utilizing additional resources to assist needs

\*Performance will also be measured by evidence that the subrecipient has coordinated with the local Continuum of Care (CoC) to ensure that ESG activities are consistent with CoC's strategies and objectives for preventing and ending homelessness. The impact of ESG funds will ultimately be reported by CoCs through Point-in-Time counts and through other data collected by HUD. In addition, subrecipients are to ensure coordination with other local organizations that are planning and carrying out activities related to prevention, rapid re-housing and to link participants to other mainstream resources.

**Housing Trust Fund (HTF)**  
**Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(5)**

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

Applications submitted by eligible recipients

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

N/A.

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

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

Eligible applicants for HTF funding include nonprofit and for-profit entities and must meet minimum qualifications and demonstrate proficiency as developers and asset managers.

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

1. Will comply with the requirements of the HTF program and that rental units assisted with HTF will comply with HTF requirements;

2. Demonstrate financial capacity to undertake, comply with, and manage the HTF eligible activity;

3. Have experience and capacity to conduct eligible HTF activities by demonstrating ability to own, construct, manage and operate an affordable multifamily residential rental project that includes HTF units;

4. Show familiarity with the requirements of other federal, state, or local housing programs that will be used in conjunction with HTF funds to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements and

regulations of such program through demonstrated experience with developing, owning, and managing affordable multifamily residential rental projects; and

5. Demonstrate the ability to understand and manage practices related to leasing to tenant populations at or below 30% AMI, including homeless households or persons with special needs.

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

In addition to regulations (24 CFR 93) and State application criteria, eligible applicants submitting an application for HTF funding will be reviewed according to the following:

1. The extent to which a proposed project has federal, state, or local project-based rental assistance (up to 25 points available);
2. Demonstrate that the project is financially feasible for the 30-year affordability period (minimum requirement, no points awarded);
3. Gross tenant paid rent (tenant paid rent plus utility allowance) must not exceed HTF Rent Limitations pursuant to 24 CFR 93.302(b) (minimum requirement, no points awarded);
4. Sources and uses of funds are clearly defined (minimum requirement, no points awarded);
5. Financial commitments (for HTF applications also requesting LIHTC, up to 25 points will be awarded for financial commitments);
6. Current market demand in the neighborhood in which the project will be located (minimum requirement, no points awarded);
7. Experience and capacity of applicant as evidenced by previous projects developed in the State (minimum requirement, no points awarded); and
8. Developer (development team) has no outstanding and/or unresolved issues of noncompliance after the end of the correction period as regulated by the State's Asset Management Department (minimum requirement, no points awarded).

When an application is received, it will be reviewed for eligibility, scored, and ranked.

Applications that comply with both the HTF regulations and application requirements will be issued a letter (letter of intent, waiting list letter, or denial letter). Applicants receiving a denial letter will not be

further considered but should reevaluate the application and apply in response to a future HTF funding round. Applications that are not fully completed and/or received after the submission date will be returned and not further considered.

All projects receiving a letter of intent will be subject to credit underwriting and undergo a subsidy layering review to ensure that the financing awarded is no greater than what is needed for financial feasibility. The affordability period for HTF projects will not exceed 30 years, since the WVHDF anticipates projects will require re-capitalization at approximately 30 years.

The State will be responsible for executing contracts.

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

Resulting from the relatively small amount of HTF funds available, the State will limit one HTF award per census tract in the 2020 funding cycle, unless no feasible alternative exists.

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

While no application points are awarded for this category, since it's a minimum requirement, a review of the developer's capacity, from prior performance records, will include an assessment of the developer's ability to own, construct, manage, and operate an affordable multifamily residential rental project that includes HTF units. Developers who do not have a history of or have demonstrated an inability to own, construct, manage, and operate an affordable multifamily residential rental project that received federal funds will not receive a letter of intent for HTF funds.

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

For rental housing, the extent to which the project has Federal, State or local project-based rental

assistance so rents are affordable to extremely low-income families: For projects receiving HTF:

15 points will be awarded to a property which has property-based rental assistance (e.g. Rural Development, HUD, or applicable public housing authority) for at least 25% but less than 50% of the residential rental units in the property; OR

20 points will be awarded to a property which has property-based rental assistance (e.g. Rural Development, HUD, or applicable public housing authority) for at least 50% but less than 75% of the residential rental units in the property; OR

25 points will be awarded to a property which has property-based rental assistance (e.g. Rural Development, HUD, or applicable public housing authority) for at least 75% of the residential rental units in the property.

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

Developers whose projects receive HTF funding will execute and record a Declaration of Restrictive Covenants document for a 30-year affordability period. Complying with the 30-year affordability period is a minimum requirement, and no points are awarded for this category.

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

Funding includes the projects quality of housing characteristics including:

1. Energy Star Certified Whole-Unit HVAC, up to 15 points awarded
2. Energy Star Certified Appliances and Kitchen Range Hoods, up to 15 points awarded
3. Energy Star Certified Exterior Doors and Windows, up to 15 points awarded
4. Stove Top Fire Suppression or Prevention, up to 15 points awarded
5. Energy Star Certified Light Fixtures, Ceiling Fans, and Bath Exhaust Fans, up to 10 points awarded
6. Energy Star Certified Washer and Dryer, up to 20 points awarded
7. High Speed Internet Access, up to 15 points awarded

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

For projects requesting HTF, with or without HOME, application points will be awarded for the federal funds requested in relation to the total project costs.

LEVERAGE—PROPOSED HOME AND/OR HTF FUNDS REQUEST RELATIVE

TO TOTAL HOME and/or HTF PROJECT COSTS EQUALS: (maximum 30 points)

Less than or equal to 20%.....30

Greater than 20% to less than or equal to 40%.....20

Greater than 40% to less than or equal to 60%.....10

Greater than 60% to less than or equal to 100%.....00

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

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

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

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



Please see the attached 2019 Maximum Per Unit Subsidy Limits for the HTF Program, which are identical to the HOME Program as a result of consistent construction costs throughout the state.

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

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

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

Please see the attached Rehabilitation Standards.

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

N/A.

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

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

The grantee has determined its own affordable homeownership limits using the methodology described in § 93.305(a)(2) and the limits are attached.

<TYPE=[section 3 end]>

N/A.

**11. Grantee Limited Beneficiaries or Preferences.** Describe how the grantee will limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population to serve unmet needs identified in its consolidated plan or annual action plan. If the grantee will not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population, enter “N/A.”

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

N/A.

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

N/A.

**Discussion:**



## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<b>Data Source Name</b> 2019 WVHDF Housing Needs Assessment
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> West Virginia Housing Development Fund
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Housing needs assessment
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> To provide data for the CDBG-DR and Consolidated Plan
	<b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b> Entire State of West Virginia
	<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b>
	<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b> Complete
	2
<b>Data Source Name</b> Housing Inventory Count-HIC	
<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> Continuum of Cares	
<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Count of homeless inventory	
<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Count the housing inventory to homelessness	
<b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b>	
<b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b>	

	<b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b>
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