



ROCKY MOUNT, NC
THE CENTER OF IT ALL

2021 - 2023 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

2021 Annual Action Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

1. Introduction

Down East HOME Consortium

The Down East HOME Consortium (DEHC) consists of nine jurisdictions within Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina. With the City of Rocky Mount, already a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement City, as the Lead Entity, the Consortium began receiving Home Investment Partnership Program funds (HOME) in 1997.

The DEHC addresses housing, homeless and non-housing community development needs for the City of Rocky Mount and only housing, homeless and related human service needs for the rest of the Consortium. The process involves an intensive collaborative effort between Rocky Mount and representatives of each member jurisdiction through a Consortium Steering Committee.

The Down East HOME Consortium consists of: Conetoe, Edgecombe County, Middlesex, Pinetops, Princeville, City of Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers.

Consolidated Plan

The DEHC Three-Year Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) is mandated by federal law and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in order for the City to receive federal funding for affordable housing and community development initiatives benefitting primarily low- and moderate-income persons. This Con Plan consolidates into a single document the planning and application requirements for the following federal programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)

The Con Plan must be prepared and submitted to HUD every three to five years. Rocky Mount uses a three-year Con Plan cycle with a program year beginning July 1. This plan covers fiscal years 2021 – 2023.

The purpose of the Con Plan is to:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable and accessible neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in aging neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through job creation, homeownership opportunities, façade improvement, development activities that promote long-term community

viability and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The Con Plan for FY 2021 – FY 2023 provides data on trends and conditions related to current and future affordable housing and community development needs. The analysis of this data has been used to establish priorities, strategies, and actions that the DEHC will undertake to address these needs over the next three years. Annually, the DEHC will develop its Action Plan in which it will describe the planned investment of federal resources to implement specific activities.

DEHC will receive the following grant amounts in fiscal year 2021:

- CDBG (City of Rocky Mount): \$506,949
- HOME (DEHC): \$407,772

Focus of the Plan

As required by HUD, the identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate-income individuals and households. The CP must also address the needs of persons with special needs such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, single parents, homeless individuals and families, and public housing residents.

Structure of the Plan

The Consolidated Plan consists of four sections: a process description for conducting outreach and receiving comments; a housing and community development needs assessment; a housing market analysis and strategic plan that identifies priority housing needs; and the community development needs and strategies that the City plans to address with the available HUD resources over the next three years. This plan was formulated using HUD's eConPlan tool, which dictates the plan's structure and provides a series of pre-populated tables. Where necessary, the City updated or supplemented the HUD-provided tables with more accurate or relevant data.

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

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan's Strategic Plan is to guide the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds in the City of Rocky Mount and the Down East HOME Consortium over the next three years. The plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to the City of Rocky Mount's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers and assisting homeless persons and families into permanent housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.

- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

Priority Needs:

The City has identified the following priority needs to be addressed over the next three years:

- Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing
- Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
- Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
- Provide Public Services
- Economic Development
- Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education
- Planning and Administration

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Rocky Mount/Down East HOME Consortium (DEHC) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for Program Year 2019 provided a quality assessment of high priority activities accomplished during the last reporting period. During the second year of the 2018-2021 Consolidated Plan, the City made great progress in meeting the high priority needs identified in the Strategic Plan.

During Program Year 2019, the City of Rocky Mount assisted nineteen (19) very-low to low-income homeowners make the necessary urgent and safety repairs to their homes, twenty-three (23) low-to-moderate income homeowners make the housing repairs to their homes, and thirty-two (32) homeowners make the housing improvements to their homes. The DEHC issued deferred loans to two (2) homeowners for HOME full scattered housing rehabilitation. Typical repairs included HVAC replacement, roofing replacement, electrical and plumbing upgrades, flooring repairs, window and door replacement, and accessibility modifications. Assistance to make the housing improvements totaled \$851,845 (\$284,730 in CDBG funds, \$87,178 in HOME funds, \$379,937 in General Funds, and \$100,000 in State funds) allowing homeowners to remain in their homes who would otherwise not be able to afford such repairs. The City's housing programs allow for the city to address and maintain the current affordable housing stock and for Rocky Mount homeowners to occupy their homes in a healthy, decent, and safe condition.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Public Services were funded in the amount of \$84,864 to four (4) local nonprofits. All services met the low- and moderate-income national objective and eligible activities includes services for homeless persons, housing counseling, job training, and youth development/childcare. Our partners have demonstrated consistency and leadership in providing much-needed services to Rocky Mount residents. To highlight our partners in providing essential public services to Rocky Mount residents, their contributions are listed:

- Boys & Girls Club of the Tar River Region Junior Staff Development Program provided 18 low-to-moderate income youth with hands-on job training.

- Buck Leonard Association for Sports & Human Enrichment Mitchell House Construction Trades Project provided 27 low-to-moderate income individuals with job training.
- Rocky Mount Edgecombe Community Development Corporation Housing Counseling Center provided foreclosure mitigation and pre-purchase housing counseling to 115 homeowners.
- United Community Ministries House the Children at the Bassett Center provided housing and case management to 63 homeless families. These families consisted of 235 persons (151 children and 84 adults).

Economic Development was funded in the amount of \$15,000 to one (1) non-profit located in low- and moderate-income area (LMA).

- Rocky Mount Edgecombe Community Development Corporation Business Counseling Center provided one-on-one business counseling and technical assistance to 100 persons in target areas of the City of Rocky Mount.

The City of Rocky Mount has made progress towards addressing high priority needs that were identified in the 2018-2021 Consolidated Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Stakeholder Interviews and Regular Meetings of Local Organizations - A series of stakeholder meetings and interviews was conducted from November 30, 2020 through January 28, 2021 to discuss issues and opportunities related to housing and community development needs. Individuals representing government and policy makers, nonprofit organizations, affordable housing providers, and other interested parties were invited to participate to ensure that as many points-of-view as possible were heard.

Participants included: Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission, Rocky Mount Area Youth Council, Community Academy, Down East HOME Consortium, Rocky Mount Housing Authority, South Eastern NC Community Development Corporation, the Tar Heel Regional CoC Committee, Legal Aid of North Carolina, Rocky Mount Redevelopment Commission, Rocky Mount staff, NC Association of Community Development Corps and the Boys and Girls Club.

Public Needs Meetings

A series of public meetings were conducted to gather input and discuss issues and opportunities related to housing and community development needs.

- January 26, 2021 at 6:30 PM
- January 27, 2021 at 9:00 AM
- January 28, 2021 at 6:30 PM

All public meetings were held virtually due to the continued recommendations to socially distance due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Consolidated Plan Public Comment Period – A draft of the Consolidated Plan is being placed on public display from April 1, 2021 through May 3, 2021.

Public Hearings – A series of public hearings were conducted to present a summary of the draft Consolidated Plan and 2021 Annual Action Plan. These were conducted on the following dates, virtually:

- April 26, 2021, during Rocky Mount City Council Meeting
- May 3, 2021, during Edgecombe County Board of Commissioners Meeting

Survey – An online resident survey was conducted as part of the community outreach for the three-year Consolidated Planning processes. The survey was made available in English and Spanish. There were only 8 respondents, and all were in the English version.

5. Summary of public comments

[to be completed after public display period]

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

All comments and views were accepted. See Appendix for full citizen participation.

7. Summary

[to be completed after public display period]

THE PROCESS

PR-05 LEAD & RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES - 91.200(B)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Rocky Mount	Department of Community and Business Development
HOME Administrator	Rocky Mount	Department of Community and Business Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the Consolidated Plan is the City of Rocky Mount which administers the CDBG and HOME programs for the City and the HOME Consortium.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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1. Introduction

The City developed an outreach effort to maximize input from a large cross-section of stakeholders. This outreach effort included public meetings, stakeholder interviews, and published meeting notices.

Several housing, social service agencies, and other organizations serving the region were consulted during the development of this Consolidated Plan. The City held four stakeholder meetings from November 30, 2020 through January 28, 2021. In addition to stakeholder meetings, stakeholder feedback was collected during regularly scheduled committee meetings within the City of Rocky Mount. These meetings included the Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission, Rocky Mount Area Youth Council, Community Academy, Down East HOME Consortium, Rocky Mount Housing Authority, South Eastern NC Community Development Corporation, the Tar Heel Regional CoC Committee chair and the Rocky Mount Redevelopment Commission.

Participants included affordable housing providers, neighborhood organizations, social service providers, economic development organizations, and the Rocky Mount Housing Authority.

During the preparation of the Consolidated Plan the world continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. While many of the needs outlined in this Consolidated Plan were true prior to the pandemic, many are exacerbated by the social, economic, and health crisis facing the world. While the City has utilized CARES Act funds to address some of the needs presented by the pandemic, there are longer lasting impacts that will continue to need attention and intervention in the future.

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

Public and assisted housing providers and private and government health, mental health, and service agencies were invited to attend public hearings and stakeholder workshops in December 2020 and February 2021. As part of the public engagement process, consults attended several regularly scheduled meetings of various boards and commissions, including the Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission, Down East HOME Consortium, Rocky Mount Redevelopment Commission, the Rocky Mount Housing Authority and the Region 9 Committee.

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 Balance of State CoC is organized into Regional Committees that coordinate local work and planning. Each Regional Committee is represented on the BoS CoC Steering Committee by a Regional Lead who is elected annually. The Regional Lead is responsible for carrying out the

tasks on the Regional Lead Job Description and working to achieve the goals listed the BoS CoC Action Plan. The City of Rocky Mount and the Down East HOME Consortium communities are within the Tar Heel Region. The City of Rocky Mount continues to support the United Community Ministries House the Children at the Bassett Center with CDBG funds to provide emergency shelter to homeless households.

The Region 9 Committee chairman was included in the list of stakeholders interviewed as part of the citizen participation and consultation.

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

The City of Rocky Mount does not receive ESG funds. Homeless service providers were invited to stakeholder meetings. ESG funds are administered by the State of NC. Annually, homeless service providers can apply for ESG funds for providing Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Rapid Rehousing, and Homelessness Prevention services. The State of North Carolina, through the NC DHHS, Division of Aging and Adult Services, Adult Services Section determines and distributes ESG money to each CoC in North Carolina and to Regional Committees within the NC BoS CoC. NCCEH staff and the Project Review Committee review and score ESG applications and provide a recommended slate of applications to the Steering Committee for approval. NCCEH completes and submits the Regional Application on behalf of CoC. After approval, project applicants submit their applications to NC DHHS.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through in-person interviews.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	ROCKY MOUNT HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through an in-person interview and stakeholder workshop.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder workshops.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	ROCKY MOUNT HUMAN RELATIONS DEPT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder workshops.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	EDGECOMBE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through an in-person interview and stakeholder workshop.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	LEGAL AID OF NORTH CAROLINA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder workshops and public hearings.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys and Girls Clubs of the Tar River Region
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children

	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>This organization was consulted through an in-person interview and stakeholder workshop.</p>

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

There were no agencies that were not consulted. The City of Rocky Mount attempted to contact Broadband service providers. The State of North Carolina provides extensive data on the digital divide and outlines a statewide broadband access plan. Data for this section was gathered using the information from the NC Broadband Infrastructure office. Hazard mitigation information was collected from the N.E.W Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Atlantic Arlington Corridor Land Use Study	City of Rocky Mount	Data and strategies identified in the Atlantic Arlington Corridor Land Use Study are consistent with the Strategic Plan and address ways the City of Rocky Mount can increase affordable housing across the City.
Crossroads to Prosperity Housing Report	City of Rocky Mount	Data and strategies identified in the Crossroads to Prosperity Housing Report are consistent with the Strategic Plan.
Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments CEDS 2017-2022	Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments	The CEDS was consulted to inform the economic development-related goals in the Strategic Plan.
Connecting North Carolina State Broadband Plan	Broadband Infrastructure Office	Connecting North Carolina State Broadband Plan was consulted to inform the broadband goals section of the Con Plan, and to address the requirement to consult with organizations involved in expanding broadband per 81 FR 90997.
N.E.W Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan	Nash County, NC and the Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments	was consulted to inform the hazard mitigation section of the Con Plan, and to address the requirement to consult with organizations involved in climate change.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

In accordance with 24 CFR 91.100(4), DEHC will notify adjacent units of local government of the non-housing community development needs included in its Con Plan. DEHC will continue to interact with public entities at all levels to ensure coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Con Plan and thereby maximize the benefits of the DEHC's housing and community development activities for the residents being served.

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting

The City of Rocky Mount and DEHC recognizes that a successful plan requires input from a broad array of stakeholders. The Public Participation Plan develops a public engagement process for the Three-Year Consolidated Plan. The plan defined key stakeholders, engagement tools, and outlined a meeting schedule to engage a wide variety of stakeholders throughout the study process. Finally, the plan formalized the commitment of the DHEC to solicit meaningful input and engage the public throughout the project.

In order to gain agency and stakeholder perspectives, Mullin and Lonergan Associates conducted a series of stakeholder workshops, presentations at regularly scheduled committee meetings and public needs meetings. Comments received during the Consolidated Plan citizen participation process and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing process informed the development of the three-year goals. A summary of the citizen participation process is below.

Stakeholder Interviews - A series of stakeholder meetings and interviews was conducted from November 30, 2020 through February 4, 2021. In addition to stakeholder meetings, stakeholder feedback was collected during regularly scheduled committee meetings within the City of Rocky Mount. These meetings included the Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission, Rocky Mount Area Youth Council, Community Academy, Down East HOME Consortium, Rocky Mount Housing Authority, South Eastern NC Community Development Corporation, Region 9 Committee chairman and the Rocky Mount Redevelopment Commission. Full comments can be reviewed in the appendix.

General comments received from the meeting participants were:

- Housing rehabilitation continues to be a top priority for the community.
- The desire for a strategic process for area development that is transparent, involves community members, mitigates the negative effects of gentrification, and considers the affordable housing needs of the community.
- Implement and use the research and utilize best practices across the state, country and those outlined in the Atlantic Arlington Corridor land use study for possible developer incentives for affordable housing development by the private market.
- The need for services for area youth, particularly mental health and educational services.
- The pandemic will have a lasting impressions on community members that aren't measurable at this time. The immediate effects being experienced are an increased awareness of the digital divide, increased food insecurity for households, the need for mental health and educational services for area youth and the possible increase in homelessness due to evictions.

Public Needs Meetings

A series of public meetings were conducted to gather input and discuss issues and opportunities related to housing and community development needs.

- January 26, 2021 at 6:30 PM
- January 27, 2021 at 9:00 AM
- January 28, 2021 at 6:30 PM

All public meetings were held virtually due to the continued recommendations to socially distance due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A full summary of comments can be viewed in the appendix. General comments received from the meeting participants were:

- There is a strong desire for a more strategic approach to area development that is transparent, involves community members, mitigates the negative effects of gentrification, and considers the affordable housing needs of the community.
- The City should implement an affordable housing bond or general obligation bond that can assist with the creation and preservation of affordable housing.
- Community members want to see the Atlantic Arlington Corridor land use plan fully implemented.
- The City should provide incentives to developers to encourage the private market to develop affordable housing.
- Participants noted the need for the Workforce Housing Advisory Commission to be continued in 2021, wanting to see the group brought online and educated and be involved in creations of development and housing plans.
- Housing rehabilitation continues to be a top priority for the community. Neighborhoods have deteriorated over the years and there has been a clear disinvestments in parts of the community.

Consolidated Plan Public Comment Period – A draft of the Consolidated Plan is being placed on public display from April 1, 2021 through April 30, 2021.

Public Hearings – A series of public hearings were conducted to present a summary of the draft Consolidated Plan and 2021 Annual Action Plan. These were conducted on the following dates:

- April 26, 2021
- May 3, 2021

Survey- An online resident survey was conducted as part of the community outreach for the three-year Consolidated Planning processes. The survey was made available in English and Spanish. There were only 8 respondents to the survey, all were in the English version. A full summary of survey results can be viewed in the appendix

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Stakeholder Workshops	Housing and Community Development Stakeholders	12 unique attendees	See unique appendix	None	N/A
2	Regularly scheduled Committee Meetings	Housing and Community Development Stakeholders	7 committee meetings attended	See unique appendix	None	N/A
3	Public Meetings	All Community Residents	39 attendees	See unique appendix	None	N/A GoToWebinar used
4	Online Survey	All Community Residents	8 responses	See unique appendix	None	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/XNTSJL6 https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/XX82XH9
5	Newspaper Ads	All Community Residents	Notice of availability of the FY 2021-FY 2023 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2021 Annual Action Plan for public review and comment was published in local newspapers.	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Public Comment Period	All Community Residents	April 1, 2021-May 3, 2021	See unique appendix	None	N/A
7	Public Hearings	All Community Residents	April 27, 2021 May 3, 2021	See unique appendix	None	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 OVERVIEW

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment is based on an analysis of housing problems in the City of Rocky Mount and the Down East HOME Consortium (DEHC) by income level among renters, owners, and households with special needs. Needs were also identified through a comprehensive public outreach process that included stakeholder consultation, public hearings, an online resident survey, and a review process designed to meaningfully engage citizens. All outreach was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic and due to this, all held on virtual platforms. Data in the following sections was populated prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the needs addressed in this section continue to be an issue and, in some cases, have been exasperated. While there is no reliable data source to quantify the emerging needs due to the pandemic, stakeholder insight and U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey data at the state level was used to identify possible future needs.

Data in this section was drawn primarily from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data set, which is a special tabulation of 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Census Bureau. The CHAS data describes housing problems, such as overcrowding or incomplete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities, as well as cost burden, which occurs when a household pays more than 30% of its gross income on housing costs. Severe cost burden occurs when a household pays more than 50% of its gross income on housing costs. Supplemental data were drawn from the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates and other sources to provide additional context when needed.

- According to CHAS data for all households, 15.2% of City and DEHC households are cost burdened and 13.6% of households are severely cost burdened.
- Small, related households who are *renters* have higher rates of being cost burdened and severely cost burdened.
- Elderly households who are *owners* have higher rates of being cost burdened and severely cost burdened.
- Single Family Households are more likely to live in overcrowded housing, with 1.01-1.5 people per room.

Racial/ethnic groups with disproportionately greater housing problems include the following:

Housing Problems

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% AMI, 30-50% AMI, 50-80% AMI, and 80-100% AMI (small sample size).
- It should be noted that Black/African American households with incomes at 50-80% AMI are also very close (62.9%) to 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole (53.1%).

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI (small sample size);
- Hispanic households with incomes at 50-80% AMI.

Cost Burden

- Asian households with housing cost burden of 30-50% of AMI and more than 50% of AMI (very small sample size).

Summary of Housing Needs

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities and access to prosperity, especially among lower-income households. Real incomes in the area have declined while housing costs have risen, resulting in an increase in the need for affordable housing options. Between 2010 and 2015, the median income for City of Rocky Mount residents actually *declined* by 11.2% after adjusting for inflation, while median rent largely stayed the same and median home values decreased by 7.1%. The median income for Nash County residents declined by 12.5% after adjusting for inflation, while median contract rent increased by 10.7% and median home value increased by 5.4%. In Edgecombe County, the median income for residents declined by 8.9% after adjusting for inflation, while median contract rent increased by 10.2% and median home values decreased by 7.7%. This means that housing costs take up a relatively larger share of income for rental households in the City of Rocky Mount, Nash County and Edgecombe County compared to 2010. The combination of falling inflation-adjusted income and rising housing costs translates to diminished buying power for rental households. Given a lack of decent, affordable housing options, the City's lower-income households often face a choice between deficient housing and being cost burdened.

As the data below shows, the most significant housing issue identified is cost burden, defined as spending over 30% of household income on housing. In the City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC 15.2% of households are cost burdened. Similarly, according to CHAS data, 13.6% of households are severely cost burdened defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments. Renters are much more likely than homeowners to experience housing problems, among which severe cost burden is the most prevalent. Renters at the lowest ends of the income spectrum, 0-80% AMI, are most likely to be severely cost burdened.

The following tables are HUD-generated tables within the IDIS eCon Planning Suite using 2011-2015 CHAS data and 2011-2015 ACS data. HAMFI refers to "HUD Adjusted Median Family Income," which is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction in order to determine Fair Market Rents and income limits for HUD programs.

Table 5 Supplemental Table Median Income, adjusted for inflation

Median Income	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Edgecombe County	\$32,665 (\$35,853 in 2015 dollars)	\$32,659	-0.01% (-8.9% adjusted)
Nash County	\$44,499 (\$48,842 in 2015 dollars)	\$42,713	-4% (-12.5% adjusted)
City of Rocky Mount	\$37,059 (\$40,676 in 2015 dollars)	\$36,088	-2.6% (-11.2% adjusted)

SOURCE: 2010 ACS: 5 YEAR ESTIMATES (B19013), 2015 ACS: 5-YEAR ESTIMATES (MOST RECENT YEAR)

Table 6 Supplemental Table Median Home Value/Contract Rent, adjusted for inflation

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value			
Edgecombe County	\$82,600 (\$89,087 in 2015 dollars)	\$82,200	-0.48% (-7.7% adjusted)
Nash County	\$116,300 (\$125,434 in 2015 dollars)	\$118,600	1.9% (5.4% adjusted)
City of Rocky Mount	\$105,900 (\$114,218 in 2015 dollars)	\$106,000	-0.09% (-7.1% adjusted)
Median Contract Rent			
Edgecombe County	\$353 (\$380 in 2015 dollars)	\$419	18.6% (10.2% adjusted)
Nash County	\$468 (\$504 in 2015 dollars)	\$495	5.7% (1.7% adjusted)
City of Rocky Mount	\$458 (\$493 in 2015 dollars)	\$490	6.9% (-0.6% adjusted)

SOURCE: 2010 ACS: 5 YEAR ESTIMATES (B25077 & B25058), 2015 ACS: 5-YEAR ESTIMATES (MOST RECENT YEAR)

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	0	144,075	
Households	0	55,510	
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	

Table 7 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

*Note: Median household income data was unavailable for the combined DEHC area. Instead, supplemental data for each county was acquired. The table above was prepopulated by HUD with zero values.

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,795	7,485	10,415	5,259	25,560
Small Family Households	2,496	2,394	4,068	2,061	12,944
Large Family Households	462	444	859	496	1,790
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,186	1,730	2,302	1,609	6,678
Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older	1,054	1,662	1,569	484	2,222
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,731	999	1,823	821	2,505

Table 8 - Total Households Table

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	189	120	195	15	519	65	28	34	0	127
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	105	0	40	4	149	0	10	25	4	39
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	123	69	173	0	365	60	35	319	57	471
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,538	1,610	405	19	4,572	1,265	920	593	214	2,992

	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)	431	1,357	2,242	492	4,522	491	1,068	1,514	860	3,933
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	445	0	0	0	445	232	0	0	0	232

Table 9 – Housing Problems Table

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,958	1,807	804	38	5,607	1,390	989	981	278	3,638
Having none of four housing problems	1,146	2,588	4,421	1,857	10,012	646	2,083	4,205	3,108	10,042

	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	445	0	0	0	445	232	0	0	0	232

Table 10 – Housing Problems 2

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,518	1,151	1,268	3,937	481	671	784	1,936
Large Related	243	219	154	616	194	80	194	468
Elderly	823	863	631	2,317	798	1,011	879	2,688
Other	767	818	746	2,331	378	222	297	897
Total need by income	3,351	3,051	2,799	9,201	1,851	1,984	2,154	5,989

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 30%

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,368	718	205	2,291	331	336	243	910
Large Related	239	90	20	349	149	80	0	229
Elderly	547	366	165	1,078	553	407	322	1,282
Other	748	500	65	1,313	318	103	38	459
Total need by income	2,902	1,674	455	5,031	1,351	926	603	2,880

Table 12 – Cost Burden > 50%

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	243	40	203	0	486	10	39	239	53	341
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	39	10	0	49	50	10	105	8	173
Other, non-family households	0	0	55	4	59	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	243	79	268	4	594	60	49	344	61	514

Table 13 – Crowding Information - 1/2

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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								

Table 14 – Crowding Information – 2/2

The above chart prepopulates from HUD’s IDIS system with no data. There is no local data collected on crowding for households with children present.

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

According to 2019 ACS data, there are 15,572 householders living alone in the DEHC, or 26.8% of all householders. In the City of Rocky Mount independently, the percent of householders living alone is much higher at 31.1%, or 6,833 households. The median household income for a single female household (\$21,406) is just half the median income (\$40,665) for the City, while single male households have a median income of \$22,679. This indicates that single female households are more likely to be cost burdened or severely cost burdened than male households. This group would be the most in need of housing assistance.

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority operates a Housing Choice Voucher program for low-income households. Currently there are 259 vouchers being utilized in the area and of those 97.68% of voucher holders are single or single head of household families.

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.

In 2019, 13,607 DEHC residents or 9.4% of the population, reported a disability. Across the DEHC, 30.4% of persons with a disability also live below poverty compared to 18.2% without a disability who live in poverty. These figures underscore the struggle that many DEHC households that include a person with a disability experience in finding and maintaining suitable affordable housing.

In the City of Rocky Mount, 5,019 residents or 9.3% of the population, reported a disability. Of those with a disability, 33.8% lived in poverty compared to 12.1% without a disability who lived in poverty.

Victims of Domestic Violence

According to the North Carolina Department of Administration, which collects annual statistics on the number of individuals served by domestic violence agencies, 361 domestic violence survivors were served in Edgecombe County in FY 2019 (July 2019– 2020) and 466 domestic violence survivors were served in Nash County. This equates to 0.6% of the total population of Nash and Edgecombe County combined. Of the 827 domestic violence survivors countywide, 86.7% were female and 13.3% were male. In terms of race and ethnicity, 52.1% of domestic violence survivors were Black, 39.9% were White, and 6.2% were Hispanic. No specific data was available for the City of Rocky Mount.

In 2019, My Sister's House of North Carolina, the provider of support services for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault services in Nash and Edgecombe counties, sheltered 64 women and 43 children. In addition, the agency logged 5,618 volunteer hours.

Sexual Assault

Statistics on sexual assault are provided by grantees based on the number of clients served. At the County level data is available from the North Carolina Department of Administration. In FY 2019 (July 2019 – July 2020) the Council reported 25 calls and 15 clients in Edgecombe County and 23 calls and 23 clients in Nash County. The data doesn't indicate the specific services provided to the victims, but a range of services is reported, from hospitalization to counseling and support groups. No specific data was available for the City of Rocky Mount.

What are the most common housing problems?

As shown in the previous tables, the most common housing problem in the communities within the DEHC is housing cost burden. Both owner-occupied and renter-occupied households at 0-30% of AMI had the largest number of severely cost burdened households. Stakeholders note there is also a lack of affordable housing for households earning 0-30% AMI. Stakeholders note when these households are able to find housing, it is often in substandard conditions and the only option for low-income households with high barriers.

In addition to cost burden, a number of renter households were experiencing at least one type of housing problem, including overcrowding. This is particularly true of single-family renter households. Elderly homeowner households had a large number of both cost-burdened (greater than 30% of income toward rent) and severely cost-burdened (greater than 50% of income toward rent) households. The City of Rocky Mount has set a priority goal to provide assistance to elderly homeowner households through the Urgent Repair and Homeowner Rehab programs. Small-related renter households had the largest number of both cost-burdened (greater than 30%) and severely cost-burdened (greater than 50%) households.

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

According to the CHAS data, extremely low-income populations and elderly populations are more affected than others by these problems.

According to ACS data, the population in the City of Rocky Mount is slightly older than that of the rest of the state and county. The median age in Rocky Mount is 42.1, ten percent higher than the state of North Carolina. The total population has decreased in Rocky Mount from 2010 to 2018. Much of the decrease in population was those age 25-44, while the highest population growth was in those over the age of 65.

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

According to stakeholder, these households are in need of assistance in finding suitable housing, as well as continued housing subsidies and wraparound support services while they move towards self-sufficiency.

This Consolidated Plan process initiated in November 2020, during the continued COVID-19 pandemic. Stay at home orders throughout the state caused several non-essential businesses to close, leaving several North Carolinians without jobs. Without paychecks to make rent payments, a moratorium on evictions was ordered. This was extended by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention through December 2020.

Although there are predictions of an enormous wave of rental evictions anticipated once the CDC moratorium is lifted, there is no reliable data available to reflect in this plan.

Available data does show that at the state and federal levels, the pandemic is having a disproportionate impact on women and people of color as these groups compose much of the workforce in industries hardest hit by the pandemic – retail, food services, travel and hospitality, and childcare. Large numbers of women are dropping out of the labor force for various reasons including the burden of balancing full-time employment with increasing levels of unpaid work such as homeschooling children. Minorities are unemployed at higher rates than their White counterparts. Now, months into the pandemic, the recovery is emerging as one that is and will continue to be split between industries and economic groups, further widening the gap between lower and higher income households. The economic impacts of COVID-19 will surely impact the housing market and households' housing stability though the specific ways in which this occurs – specifically at the local level – and will not be known until data is more widely available.

The long-term impacts that COVID-19 will have on homelessness is unknown. While the immediate concern of homeless service providers includes providing shelter services to currently homeless households while adhering to social distancing and sheltering in place, many

communities are bracing for an increased number of newly evicted households seeking services as eviction moratoria expire.

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:

Neither the City nor DEHC has estimates of the at-risk population.

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

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development's study *Market Predictor of Homelessness: How Housing and Community Factors Shape Homelessness Rates Within Continuums of Care* (2019) outlines several market conditions that are associated with higher rates of homelessness in a community. In communities where the share of renters with a housing cost burden greater than 30 percent of their income is high, there are often higher rates of total homelessness. In addition, communities where there is a higher level of overcrowded housing units, indicating a lack of housing availability, there are often higher rates of total homelessness.

The DEHC's relatively high housing costs compared to average incomes, evident through the CHAS estimates that 60.4% of all households earning less than 50% of AMI are cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened, and 34% live in an overcrowded living situation, make it difficult for low-income individuals and families to maintain a stable household. As a result, this group is at greatest risk of instability and homelessness.

NA-15 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING PROBLEMS - 91.405, 91.205 (B)(2)

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The 2011-2015 CHAS data table below summarizes the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing problems by HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (AMI) levels. Housing problems include:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than one person per room)
- Cost burden greater than 30%

Income classifications are as follows: 0%-30% AMI is considered extremely low-income, 30%-50% AMI is low-income, 50%-80% AMI is moderate-income, and 80%-100% is middle-income.

The following racial/ethnic household groups experienced disproportionately greater housing need, for both renters and owners combined, as exemplified by housing problems:

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% AMI, 30-50% AMI, 50-80% AMI, and 80-100% AMI (small sample size)
- It should be noted that Black/African American households with incomes at 50-80% AMI are also very close (62.9%) to 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole (53.1%).

This information is summarized in the following table based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages.

Table 15 Supplemental Chart Housing Problems by race/ethnicity and AMI tier

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more housing problems			
White	86.2%	61.9%	43.1%	26.6%
Black/ African American	85.8%	74.7%	62.9%	36.8%
Asian	100.0%	86.2%	70.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	76.9%	71.8%	51.8%	14.2%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	85.8%	70.0%	53.1%	31.7%

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,260	870	677
White	1,722	276	223
Black / African American	3,313	549	439
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	30	29

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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	5,236	2,244	0
White	1,598	985	0
Black / African American	3,265	1,108	0
Asian	25	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	254	100	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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	5,526	4,873	0
White	1,860	2,460	0
Black / African American	3,148	1,855	0
Asian	35	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	85	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	413	385	0

Table 18 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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	1,672	3,603	0
White	647	1,781	0
Black / African American	950	1,630	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
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	24	145	0

Table 19 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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%

NA-20 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS - 91.405, 91.205 (B)(2)

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The distinction between housing problems and severe housing problems is the degree of cost burden and overcrowding. Severe housing problems are characterized by:

- Housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and/or complete plumbing facilities
- Overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Cost burden greater than 50%

Income classifications are as follows: 0-30% AMFI is considered extremely low-income, 30-50% AMFI is low-income, 50-80% AMFI is moderate-income, and 80-100% AMFI is middle-income.

In terms of Severe Housing Problems, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing need in the DEHC:

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI (small sample size)
- Hispanic households with incomes at 50-80% AMI

Numerically, Black households in all income tiers had the largest number of households with greater severe housing needs, with 5,653 households identified as having one or more of four housing problem.

This information is summarized in the table on the following page based on the HUD-generated tables in the subsequent pages.

Table 20 Supplemental Chart Severe Housing Problems by race/ethnicity and AMI tier

	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with one or more severe housing problems			
White	65.8%	28.8%	15.0%	6.7%
Black/ African American	74.3%	41.9%	16.2%	5.2%
Asian	100.0%	86.2%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	19.2%	35.3%	38.5%	2.4%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	70.8%	37.4%	17.1%	6.0%

SOURCE: CHAS 2011-2015

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,348	1,792	677
White	1,327	689	223
Black / African American	2,874	996	439
Asian	20	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	105	29

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data
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

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	2,796	4,671	0
White	749	1,851	0
Black / African American	1,834	2,548	0
Asian	25	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	8	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	229	0

Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data
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	1,785	8,626	0
White	652	3,685	0
Black / African American	812	4,210	0
Asian	0	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	105	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	309	493	0

Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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	316	4,965	0
White	163	2,253	0
Black / African American	133	2,442	0
Asian	0	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	12	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	4	165	0

Table 24 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data 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%

NA-25 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS - 91.405, 91.205 (B)(2)

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater housing need when a racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate 10 percentage points or greater than for the income level as a whole. The tables below summarize the percentage of each racial/ethnic group experiencing housing cost burden. Racial/ethnic groups are sub-divided into the percentage of each racial/ethnic group paying less than 30% (no cost burden), between 30-50% (cost burden), and above 50% (severely cost burden) of gross income on housing costs. The column labeled "no/negative income" is the population paying 100% of gross income on housing costs. This, however, is assuming that these households have housing costs.

Based on the above definitions of cost burden, the following household types experienced disproportionately greater housing cost burden in the DEHC:

- Asian households with housing cost burden of 30-50% of AMI and more than 50% of AMI (very small sample size)

This information is summarized from the HUD CHAS data in the following table.

Table 25 Supplemental Chart Housing Cost Burden by race/ethnicity and AMI tier

	Less than 30% (No Cost Burden)	30-50%	More than 50%	No/ negative income (not computed)
Racial/ Ethnic Group	% with housing cost burden			%
White	75.1%	14.9%	10.0%	0.8%
Black/ African American	54.4%	24.3%	21.3%	1.9%
Asian	41.6%	33.1%	25.3%	0.0%
Hispanic	72.6%	20.4%	7.0%	1.5%
Jurisdiction as a Whole	65.4%	19.4%	15.2%	1.3%

SOURCE: CHAS 2011-2015

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	35,851	10,658	8,312	693
White	20,568	4,084	2,749	223
Black / African American	13,374	5,969	5,246	460
Asian	74	59	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	215	58	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,449	407	140	29

Table 26 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

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?

Based on CHAS data, Asian households appear to have disproportionately greater need for affordable housing compared to other racial or ethnic groups. It should be noted the sample size of Asian households is very small. Black/African American households also have a disproportionately greater need for affordable housing compared to other racial or ethnic groups, while not meeting the 10% or greater threshold, still have higher numbers of cost burden households.

The following is an overall summary of the disproportionately greater needs in the DEHC:

Housing Problems

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% AMI, 30-50% AMI, 50-80% AMI, and 80-100% AMI (small sample size).
- It should be noted that Black/African American households with incomes at 50-80% AMI are also very close (62.9%) to 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole (53.1%).

Severe Housing Problems

- Asian households with incomes at 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI (small sample size);
- Hispanic households with incomes at 50-80% AMI.

Cost Burden

- Asian households with housing cost burden of 30-50% of AMI and more than 50% of AMI (very small sample size).

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

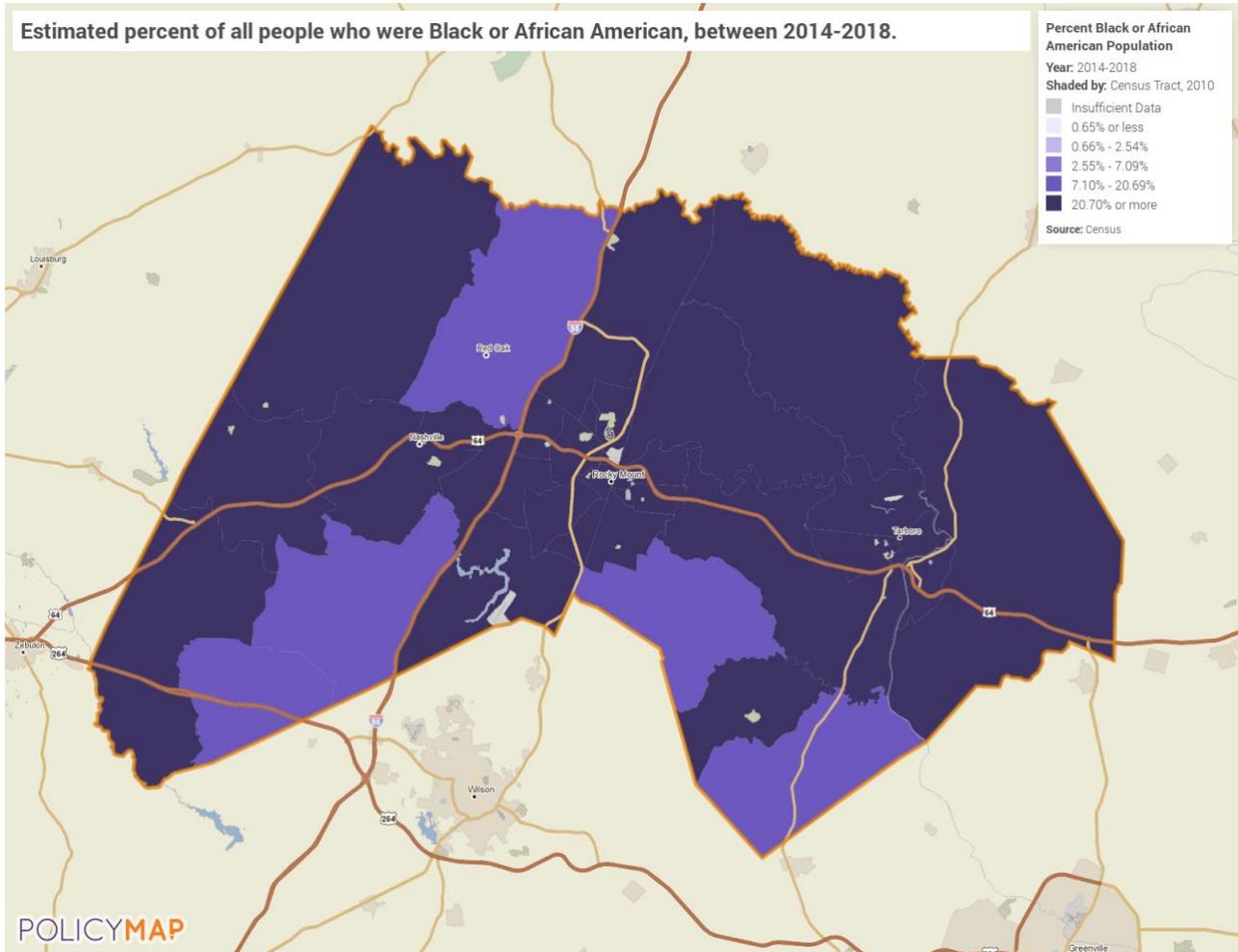
The needs are identified above.

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

The PolicyMaps on the following pages were created to show concentrations of Black/African American households. There was no map created for Asian households due to the small sample size (178 households).

Black/African American households live throughout the DEHC, with the highest concentration in Edgecombe County, western part of Nash County and central areas of the region.

Figure 1 PolicyMap Percentage of all people who were Black/African American



Introduction

Public housing units are located in the larger Consortium jurisdictions of Rocky Mount and Tarboro. Each of these programs is described below. A more complete description of each is found in the Needs of Public Housing section of this plan.

Rocky Mount Housing Authority

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority (RMHA) was formed in 1951 to provide affordable housing to low and very low-income citizens.

RMHA has 754 units of public housing and 259 vouchers in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The Waiting List for the public housing program currently has 323 applicants and 215 for the HCV program. No HCV units are expected to be lost.

As a result of the COVID-19 the RHMA has partnered with OIC to bring health services on site at Weeks Armstrong, which includes COVID testing and other health services. The RMHA has also distributed COVID care packages to each family including masks, cleaning supplies, gloves, hand sanitizer, toilet paper, paper towels, plungers and Clorox wipes.

Tarboro Housing Authority

In the Town of Tarboro, public housing is managed by the Town of Tarboro Redevelopment Commission. The Commission manages and operates three public housing developments, one Section 8 housing complex, and 82 units of scattered site public housing.

To help achieve excellent quality of life and living environment for its public housing tenants, the Rocky Mount Housing Authority (RMHA) and the housing authorities in Tarboro provide funds in support of programs and activities to enhance the lives of these households. Physical improvements such as modernization of kitchens and baths, upgrading heating systems, exterior renovations, and site work (sidewalks, landscaping, paving) represent on-going efforts in that direction.

The following tables are HUD-generated based on information provided by the housing authorities to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUDs) Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC)

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	961	265	0	259	0	0	0

Table 27 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

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	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	167	27	0	27	0	0	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	152	70	0	68	0	0	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	961	265	0	259	0	0	
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 28 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	37	8	0	8	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	924	257	0	251	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 29 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	959	264	0	258	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 30 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 24 CFR Part 8 requires that 5% of all public housing units be accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Another 2% of public housing units must be accessible to persons with sensory impairments. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) is the standard against which residential and non-residential spaces are judged to be accessible.

Data provided by the two active housing authorities in the region confirm the limited availability of accessible publicly supported housing. The Rocky Mount Housing Authority (RMHA) has a total of 67 accessible Public Housing units of a total of 756 units (8.86%). Note that RMHA has a total of 756 units. The Tarboro Redevelopment Authority has a total of 26 accessible units out of a total of 193 units (13.5%), with plans for an additional 2 accessible units.

Given that all of the publicly supported housing units in the City and the region are fully occupied, individuals with disabilities likely have to wait a long time to access these units. Rocky Mount Housing Authority had a total of 27 disabled individuals on and its public housing waiting list as of December 2020.

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?

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

RMHA currently has approximately 323 applicants on its Public Housing waiting list and 215 on its Housing Choice voucher (HCV) waiting list. Of the households on the Public Housing waiting list, a majority (50.7%) need a 3-bedroom unit. Of those on the public housing waiting list, 87% of households identified as Black and 3% identified as White.

Of those on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) waiting list, 88% of households identified as Black.

Table 31 Supplemental Table RMHA Public Housing Waiting List Demographics

	Public Housing	HCV
Elderly	10	7
Near Elderly	0	0
Handicap/Disabled	27	60
Family	286	148
Waiting List Total	323	215

Race/Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	5	1
White	11	11
Black	280	190
Mixed	11	5
Indian/Alaskan	4	1
Asian	0	1
Other	8	1

SOURCE: ROCKY MOUNT HOUSING AUTHORITY WAITING LIST

The population at large includes households that share many of the same needs as public housing residents and voucher holders: a need for more decent affordable housing. Those on the public housing waiting lists and the HCV waiting lists continue to subsist on extremely low incomes in housing conditions that are likely unaffordable, inadequate, or both.

The RHMA notes there is a need for assistance with rent payments which includes all charges due such as excess utilities and work orders. Many of the households have children who are attending school remotely and they need Wi-Fi access and computers. Due to the pandemic and stay home orders, there is also a need for tutoring and childcare assistance for working families.

Introduction:

The City of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County and Nash County are members of the North Carolina Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC). BoS CoC was created in 2005 in order to help rural communities apply for Continuum of Care funding from HUD. The following counties are part of the NC Balance of State Continuum of Care: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrell, Union, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilson, Yadkin. Because the Balance of State is the largest geographic CoC in the North Carolina, representing 79 out of 100 counties, it is organized into Regional Committees that coordinate local work and planning. The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities are represented in the Tar Heel Regional Committee.

The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities continue to face significant problems associated with homelessness and the prevention of homelessness. The City and the DEHC, working with the counties, local churches, agencies, and not-for-profit organizations, attempt to monitor the situation and to provide services to meet the needs the homeless and to prevent homelessness.

The following table provides a summary of the population of homeless persons using the 2019 Annual Point In Time (PIT) data for the NC Balance of State CoC.

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night	
	Unsheltered	Sheltered
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	28	222
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	2

Persons in Households with Only Adults	664	1,388
Chronically Homeless Individuals	119	148
Chronically Homeless Families	6	26
Veterans	33	124
Unaccompanied Youth	27	125
Persons with HIV	4	9

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):

The below table is a summary of the NC (BoS CoC) system performance measures.

Table 32 Supplemental 2019 System Performance Measures NC BoS CoC

	2019
Average Length of Time Homeless (days)	84
Rate People Return to Homelessness in 6 Months	6.60%
Number of People who are Homeless for the First Time	5,202
Rate People Exit from ES, SH, TH, and RRH to PH	43.90%
Rate People in PSH and OPH Retain or Exit to PH	98.40%

SOURCE: 2019 NC BOS COC SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,138	558
Black or African American	861	251
Asian	12	0

American Indian or Alaska Native	26	21
Pacific Islander	6	1
Multiple Races¹	96	19
Ethnicity:		
Hispanic	86	35
Not Hispanic	2,053	815

SOURCE: 2019 POINT IN TIME COUNT, NC BOS COC

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

The total youth experiencing homelessness counted in the 2019 Point-In-Time Count was just 165 or 6% of the total number of people counted in the NC BoS CoC. Veterans make up a small percentage of the overall population of people experiencing homelessness in the NC BoS CoC (157 people or 5%).

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

The North Carolina Balance of State Continuum of Care (NC BoS CoC) has committed to racial equity in its 79- county geographic area. In late 2019, the CoC developed a Racial Equity Subcommittee “to [oversee] implementation of the annual Racial Equity Assessment . . . [analyze] data collected, . . . and [recommend] data-informed action steps to the NC BoS CoC Steering Committee to improve equity across the CoC.”

In the 2020 Racial Equity Assessment report, which reviews 2019’s PIT data, the committee reports “when comparing the general populations of North Carolina and the population of everyone within the 79 counties of the NC BoS CoC, more people identified as White in the CoC (72%) versus people throughout North Carolina (69%) and slightly fewer people identified as Black (19% versus 21%)”, more people identified as Native American (2% versus 1%), fewer people identified as Asian/Pacific Islander (1% versus 3%), and fewer people identified as Other/Multi-Racial (5% versus 6%).” The report also notes, “people who identify as Black make up only 19% of the entire population in the NC BoS CoC’s 79 counties, while the percentage of people who identify as Black increased when looking at poverty (31%), homelessness (37%), and especially families (45%).”

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The Racial Equity Subcommittee also reviewed sheltered versus unsheltered homelessness through a racial equity lens. The subcommittee reports, “the total number of people experiencing homelessness in the NC BoS CoC who identify as Black (37%) is overrepresented versus the total population of people identifying as Black in the general population in NC BoS CoC counties. When looking where these individuals experience their homelessness, the majority

¹ Not required in reporting in Consolidated Plan template.

access emergency shelters and do so at a higher percentage (40%) than that in the overall homeless population. Fewer people experiencing unsheltered homelessness identify as Black (30%) whereas people identifying as White have lower than expected sheltered homelessness (53% sheltered versus 57% overall homelessness) and higher than expected unsheltered homelessness (66% unsheltered versus 57% overall homelessness)."

U.S. Census Bureau Households Pulse Survey data from October 28 through November 9, 2020 shows that in North Carolina 4% of households reported having "no confidence" in their ability to make next month's payment for owner-occupied housing units and 12% of households reported having "no confidence" in their ability to make next month's payment for renter-occupied units. Of owner households, 3% reported "very likely" having to leave their current home in the next two months due to foreclosure and 16% of renter households reported "very likely" having to leave their current home in the next two months due to eviction. If this state-wide data is reflective of what is happening in the City of Rocky Mount and the Down East HOME Consortium, there will likely be an increased need for homeless services in the near future. The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond notes, "With the eviction moratorium set to expire at the end of the year, many renters may face eviction or payment due on rental debt burdens accrued during the moratorium. Also ending in September 2021 are the CARES Act provisions that extended state unemployment benefits and expanded coverage to those not traditionally covered by unemployment, which may have allowed some renters to avoid missed payments."

Introduction

Persons with special needs include the elderly and frail elderly, persons with developmental and physical disabilities, persons suffering from drug and alcohol addiction, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Individuals who have special needs are typically extremely low income and face tremendous challenges finding housing that they can afford.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

Elderly persons are more likely to live on fixed, very low incomes and/or require special supportive service to complete their daily routines. This means elderly residents especially need affordable housing options and easy access to service providers.

According to ACS data, 17.6% of the population of the DEHC is age 65 and older, of those 40.5% have a disability. Of the people 65 and older with a disability, 16.9% live below the poverty level.

In the City of Rocky Mount, 16.4% of the population is age 65 and older, of those 38.5% have a disability. Of the people 65 and older with a disability, 15.7% live below the poverty level.

People Living with Disabilities

There were 23,888 persons with disabilities in the DEHC in 2019, representing 16.5% of the population. The most common disabilities reported were ambulatory, meaning difficulty walking or moving around (53.9%); cognitive, meaning difficulties with various types of mental tasks (44.9%); and independent living difficulties (40%). Individuals with ambulatory disabilities generally require accessible housing units, and individuals with independent living and cognitive disabilities may require assisted living facilities.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

No local data is available for substance abuse and addiction. population generally requires affordable, substance-free housing while in recovery.

Individuals with substance use disorders sometimes require supportive services in addition to housing that they can afford to maintain housing. Public and private sources have much smaller funds available for these purposes, making it difficult for non-profit organizations to develop and operate housing and supportive service programs.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Victims of Domestic Violence

As discussed in NA-10, Housing Needs Assessment, according to the North Carolina Department of Administration, which collects annual statistics on the number of individuals served by domestic violence agencies, 361 domestic violence survivors were served in Edgecombe County in FY 2019 (July 2019– 2020) and 466 domestic violence survivors were served in Nash County. This equates to 0.6% of the total population of Nash and Edgecombe County combined. Of the 827 domestic violence survivors countywide, 86.7% were female and 13.3% were male. In terms of race and ethnicity, 52.1% of domestic violence survivors were Black, 39.9% were White, and 6.2% were Hispanic. No specific data was available for the City of Rocky Mount.

Sexual Assault

Statistics on sexual assault are provided by grantees based on the number of clients served. At the County level data is available from the North Carolina Department of Administration. In FY 2019 (July 2019 – July 2020) the Council reported 25 calls and 15 clients in Edgecombe County and 23 calls and 23 clients in Nash County. The data doesn't indicate the specific services provided to the victims, but a range of services is reported, from hospitalization to counseling and support groups. No specific data was available for the City of Rocky Mount.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Persons living with HIV/AIDS require several levels of service. These services can include substance use and mental health treatment, life skills training, including employment and vocational training and managing activities of daily living, such as living on a fixed income. As medical advances have increased the life expectancy of those living with HIV/AIDS. The OIC of Rocky Mount and the Nash County and Edgecombe County Health Departments provide testing, counseling and other assistance to HIV/AIDS patients.

The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, *North Carolina HIV/STD Quarterly Surveillance Report* provides data on the number of newly diagnosed HIV infections by County from 2018-2020. In Edgecombe County, there were 7 and in Nash County, 8 newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2020.

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

Each of the different needs for these populations is unique.

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

According to the North Carolina State Division of Public Health's Epidemiology's HIV/STD Survey Report, there were 667 persons in Nash and Edgecombe Counties combined diagnosed and alive with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2018, or just 1.8% of those diagnosed and alive statewide. Still, Edgecombe County alone had the second highest three-year average (2016-2018) of newly diagnosed persons in North Carolina. Also, according to the North Carolina

Department of Health and Human Services Quarterly Surveillance Report from the third quarter of 2020, there were 50 newly reported HIV infected individuals between 2018 and 2020 in the DEHC. Overall, the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS include affordable rental housing and wrap-around supportive services.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Through CDBG funds, the City of Rocky Mount can fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities. Eligible public facilities include neighborhood facilities (such as educational centers, recreation centers, and libraries) and facilities for special needs populations (such as homeless shelters, elderly facilities, or centers for disabled persons).

Public facilities in Rocky Mount are well provided. There are over 50 parks in the city that offer a range of recreation opportunities. Stakeholders noted the City of Rocky Mount is embarking on battle park area and received a grant to do reconstruction. Many of the parks have received upgrades across the City of Rocky Mount over the past several years.

Rocky Mount also has a 10-mile nature trail that is used often in the community. There are plans for additional trails in the future.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Rocky Mount facilitated a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings, and online survey on needs across the community. In addition, there has been coordination between community partners and staff to identify ongoing needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Through CDBG funds, the City can also fund the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public improvements. Public improvements include, but are not limited to, street and sidewalk improvements, water and sewer installation, and maintenance and ADA compliance construction and rehabilitation.

The community recently completed a street project with Citizen Participation. This project includes widening the through fare and a roundabout.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Rocky Mount facilitated a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings, and online survey on needs across the community. In addition, there has been coordination between community partners and staff to identify ongoing needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Through CDBG funds, the City can fund an array of public services. Eligible public services include, but are not limited to, homeless services, education and workforce development programs, homebuyer counseling, elderly care and programs, and childcare and health services.

Stakeholders noted an increased need for food assistance since the pandemic. U.S. Census Bureau Households Pulse Survey data from October 28 through November 9, 2020 shows that in North Carolina, 7.2% households who were food sufficient prior to March 13, 2020 and had enough

food (of foods wanted and not always the types wanted) now report “sometimes not having enough food to eat” or “often not enough to eat.”

Stakeholders also noted the increase mental health and educational needs of youth in the community since the pandemic. Many of the area's youth are struggling with new distance learning and lack of socialization. Stakeholders note the digital divide has been exacerbated for youth living in more rural parts of the community. There is a need for additional remote learning sites with adequate staff and internet services.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Rocky Mount facilitated a series of stakeholder interviews, public meetings, and online survey on needs across the community. In addition, there has been coordination between community partners and staff to identify ongoing needs.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 OVERVIEW

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Crossroads to Prosperity Housing Report notes “Rocky Mount is a city with significant assets and major challenges. It is home to historically significant buildings, beautiful parks, and precious cultural amenities. It also has relatively low household incomes, high unemployment, a shrinking population, and high numbers of distressed residential assets. Some parts of the city have flourished, while others have declined, with heavy concentrations of vacancy, deferred maintenance, and population loss bringing instability to once-growing communities.”

This market analysis identifies the need to preserve existing affordable housing opportunities while advancing efforts to create a diverse supply of additional affordable units. Ideally, communities in the DEHC will have a mix of housing types to accommodate households of all types and income levels. The DEHC’s housing strategies will be especially guided by the increasing mismatch between incomes and housing costs and the specific accommodations necessary to ensure that special needs populations have adequate affordable housing options with appropriate supportive services where needed.

Data in the follow sections was populated prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the needs addressed in this section continue to be an issue and, in some cases, have been exasperated. While there is no reliable data source to quantify the immerging needs due to the pandemic, stakeholder insight and U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey data at the state level was used to identify possible future needs.

General conclusions about the market, as described in the following pages, include:

- The housing stock in the City of Rocky Mount is principally single-family (63%) and owner-occupied (53%).
- Median rents have increased over 10% (adjusted for inflation) in Edgecombe County, 1.7% in Nash County and essentially stayed the same (decrease of .6%) in the City of Rocky Mount, putting pressure on low-income rental households.
- The 1,746 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of the HUD-adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) represent only 8.5% of the rental housing inventory in the City.
- A minimum wage worker in Rocky Mount earning \$7.25 per hour needs to work in excess of 80 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit at Fair Market Rent (FMR).

Introduction

The DEHC housing stock is principally single-family (63%) and owner-occupied (53%), with the next highest property type being mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc. The majority of multi-family units are located in small (2 to 4 unit) buildings.

Data from the 2018 ACS indicates that, 16.8% of all adults aged 18-64 in the DEHC live below the poverty line. In the City of Rocky Mount, 19.5% of all adults aged 18-64 live below the poverty line. Among the entire population of the DEHC, 18.5% live below the poverty line. Among children under the age of 18 and seniors over the age of 65, approximately 27.1% and 13%, respectively, live below the poverty line. The high incidence of poverty among households with children and persons with disabilities points to the need for affordable housing, particularly within the renter-occupied market.

Of the 34,340 owner-occupied units in the DEHC area, 84% consist of three or more bedrooms. This is in contrast to renter-occupied units, of which only 44% include three or more bedrooms. The majority of renter households live in one- and two-bedroom units.

Note that the number of units listed below is for all units, both occupied and un-occupied.

According to data from The City of Rocky Mount, 83% of the City's parcels are designated exclusively for residential use. 60.5% of these residential parcels are designated for single family homes, while 39.5% are designated for multi-family land use. 6.7% of the City's total parcels are zoned for retail, 2.4% for office, 1.9% for industrial, and 5.0% of parcels are agricultural or undeveloped land.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	40,420	63%
1-unit, attached structure	1,217	2%
2-4 units	5,563	9%
5-19 units	3,894	6%
20 or more units	785	1%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	12,685	20%
Total	64,564	100%

Table 33 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

2011-2015 ACS

Data
Source:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	85	0%	528	2%
1 bedroom	422	1%	3,019	14%
2 bedrooms	5,173	15%	8,334	39%
3 or more bedrooms	28,660	84%	9,265	44%
Total	34,340	100%	21,146	99%

Table 34 – Unit Size by Tenure

2011-2015 ACS

Data
Source:

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

According to data provided by the local housing authorities, there are a total of 994 public housing units across Nash and Edgecombe Counties. These units typically serve extremely low-income individuals and families (below 30% AMI). There are units available for seniors, families with children, and people with physical disabilities.

There are also 850 Housing Choice Vouchers available. These vouchers typically serve families with children in the 30% to 80% AMI range.

Stakeholders note there is not enough affordable housing for households earning 0-30% AMI. Many of these households are receiving social security income or disability income and do not make enough to afford safe, decent housing in the City of Rocky Mount.

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

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition's National Housing Preservation database on expiring project-based rental assistance (PBRA), which includes project-based Section 8, Section 202, Section 811, RAP, LIHTC, and HOME, there are 175 actively subsidized units in the DEHC at-risk for conversion to market-rate units within the next 5 years: Arc/Hds Edgecombe Co Apts, Arc/Hds Edgecombe/Nash Gh #1, Arc/Hds Edgecombe/Nash Gh #2, CAC Of Nash/Rocky Mount, United Manor Courts, Mayfair Apartments and CHC Of Rocky Mount #2 (non-profit); R.M. Wilson Apartments (profit motivated). In the absence of intervention to preserve the affordability of these units, conversion would occur as the rental assistance or affordability periods expire and these units would be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

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

Median rents have increased in Edgecombe and Nash County (adjusted for inflation), putting pressure on low-income rental households. In the DEHC 15.2% of households are cost burdened. Similarly, according to CHAS data, 13.6% of households are severely cost burdened defined as spending over 50% of household income on housing costs, such as mortgage and rent payments.

Stakeholders report there is a lack of affordable housing for households in the lowest income range. Of the units available, many are in substandard conditions.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Stakeholders note there is not enough affordable housing in all income ranges, but this is especially true for households earning 0-30% AMI. Many of these households are receiving social security income or disability income and do not make enough to afford safe, decent housing in the City of Rocky Mount.

Introduction

The HUD-provided table below indicates the number of affordable units available to households with various income levels. The 1,746 rental units identified as affordable to households below 30% of the HUD-adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) represent only 8.5% of the rental housing inventory in the City. Given that CHAS data indicates there are 2,345 renter households with incomes below 30% of HAMFI, there are nearly 2 households that need affordable housing at this income level for each affordable unit available, representing a clear and demanding need for additional affordable housing units.

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in the City of Rocky Mount is \$721 per month. To avoid being cost burdened, a household needs to earn \$2,403 per month, or roughly \$15.00 per hour. A minimum wage worker in Rocky Mount earning \$7.25 per hour needs to work in excess of 80 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom unit. The monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$771. Households for which this is the sole source of income can spend \$231 monthly on housing, which is less than a half of the cost of renting an efficiency unit.

Table 35 Supplemental Table Median Home Value/Contract Rent

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value			
Edgecombe County	\$82,600 (\$89,087 in 2015 dollars)	\$82,200	-0.48% (-7.7% adjusted)
Nash County	\$116,300 (\$125,434 in 2015 dollars)	\$118,600	1.9% (5.4% adjusted)
City of Rocky Mount	\$105,900 (\$114,218 in 2015 dollars)	\$106,000	-0.09% (-7.1% adjusted)
Median Contract Rent			
Edgecombe County	\$353 (\$380 in 2015 dollars)	\$419	18.6% (10.2% adjusted)
Nash County	\$468 (\$504 in 2015 dollars)	\$495	5.7% (1.7% adjusted)

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
City of Rocky Mount	\$458 (\$493 in 2015 dollars)	\$490	6.9% (-0.6% adjusted)

SOURCE: 2010 ACS: 5 YEAR ESTIMATES (B25077 & B25058), 2015 ACS: 5-YEAR ESTIMATES (MOST RECENT YEAR)

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	0	0	0%
Median Contract Rent	0	0	0%

Table 36 – Cost of Housing

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

Data Source:

The above chart was prepopulated by HUD with zero values.

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	12,987	61.4%
\$500-999	7,663	36.2%
\$1,000-1,499	369	1.7%
\$1,500-1,999	19	0.1%
\$2,000 or more	100	0.5%
Total	21,138	99.9%

Table 37 - Rent Paid

2011-2015 ACS

Data Source:

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,746	No Data
50% HAMFI	5,467	3,668
80% HAMFI	13,129	8,968
100% HAMFI	No Data	12,726
Total	20,342	25,362

Table 38 – Housing Affordability

2011-2015 CHAS

Data
Source:

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	552	555	721	985	1,106
High HOME Rent	552	555	721	900	984
Low HOME Rent	483	518	621	718	801

Table 39 – Monthly Rent

HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Data
Source:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a lack of rental housing for households making 30% or less of AMI. Stakeholders note a lack of affordable housing for all income levels, but especially for those with low and extremely low incomes.

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

The City of Rocky Mount's Crossroads to Prosperity Housing report reviewed the cost of living using Bureau of Labor statistics. Using the most recent data, the average household in the City of Rocky Mount spends slightly less locally than the average United States household spends nationally, reflecting Rocky Mount's low relative cost of living. The cost of living and other consumer spending categories from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the average Rocky

Mount household spending 64.6% of what the average American household does nationally on housing. Yet, these households pay more than the average American households on grocery costs, utility costs and healthcare cost. There are still a number of households who cannot afford housing in the community.

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

The fair market rent (FMR) is higher than the HOME Rents/FMR for three- and four-bedroom units. This reflects the need for more affordable housing units. DEHC's median contract rent (\$495 in Nash County and \$419 in Edgecombe County) is lower than the HOME rent for efficiency and one-bedroom apartments which are \$552 and \$555, respectively. This is also true for the City of Rocky Mount, with a median contract rent of \$490. This means that a household receiving a tenant-based rental subsidy should be able to afford most homes within the DEHC.

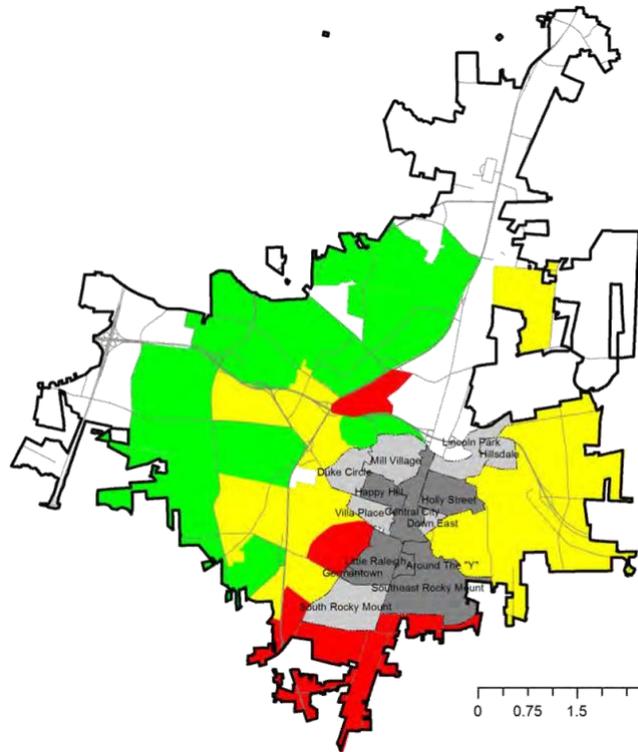
Between 2010 and 2015, the median income for City of Rocky Mount residents actually *declined* by 11.2% after adjusting for inflation, while median rent largely stayed the same and median home values *decreased* by 7.1%. The median income for Nash County residents declined by 12.5% after adjusting for inflation, while median contract rent increased by 10.7% and median home value increased by 5.4%. In Edgecombe County, the median income for residents declined by 8.9% after adjusting for inflation, while median contract rent increased by 10.2% and median home values decreased by 7.7%. This means that housing costs take up a relatively larger share of income for rental households in the City of Rocky Mount, Nash County and Edgecombe County compared to 2010.

Introduction

As part of the Crossroads to Prosperity Housing Report, there were 22,907 residential parcels assessed for the study, of which 18,398 were residential structures. Approximately 6.3% of these parcels appeared to be vacant or abandoned. Of the 19.8% of total residential parcels (structures and lots) in the city that are vacant, large numbers are concentrated in a few neighborhoods. The research group deployed a team of 18 industry professionals and volunteers to assess property conditions. This data was then given a metric score known as the Neighborhood Wave. This information was used to develop Targeted Areas of Opportunity (TAO). These TAOs cluster around Rocky Mount's Central City. Among many other factors indicating low investment quality, these neighborhoods tend to suffer from high vacancy and blight, symptomatic of disinvestment, posing major constraints to their stabilization. These neighborhoods include

- Around The "Y"
- Central City
- Down East
- Duke Circle
- Germantown
- Happy Hill
- Hillsdale
- Holly Street
- Lincoln Park
- Little Raleigh
- Mill Village
- Southeast Rocky Mount
- South Rocky Mount
- Villa Place

Figure 2 Target Areas of Opportunity



SOURCE: CROSSROADS TO PROSPERITY HOUSING REPORT

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

Definitions:

Standard Condition: No major structural defects; adequate plumbing and kitchen facilities; appearance which does not create a blighting influence; and the house meets additional, more stringent, local standards and building codes, including lead-based paint clearance.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehabilitation: The nature of the substandard condition makes rehabilitation both financially and structurally feasible.

Housing Conditions: Condition of units is assessed using the same criteria, for the most part, as in the Needs Assessment. This includes: 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, 4) cost burden (amount of income allocated to housing) is greater than 30%, and 5) complies with applicable building code standards.

It should be noted that 72% of the owner-occupied housing units had no selected condition, while 49% of the renter-occupied units had no selected condition.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	9,280	27%	10,005	47%
With two selected Conditions	175	1%	659	3%
With three selected Conditions	15	0%	90	0%
With four selected Conditions	4	0%	55	0%
No selected Conditions	24,845	72%	10,385	49%
Total	34,319	100%	21,194	99%

Table 40 - Condition of Units

2011-2015 ACS

Data Source:

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	6,881	20%	3,233	15%
1980-1999	12,295	36%	8,091	38%
1950-1979	11,605	34%	7,387	35%
Before 1950	3,554	10%	2,441	12%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	34,335	100%	21,152	100%

Table 41 – Year Unit Built

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

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	15,159	44%	9,828	46%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,667	17%	2,857	14%

Table 42 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Data Source:

Note: No data is available for the following table. Information for the City of Rocky Mount is provided in the following paragraph.

Vacant Units

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

Table 43 - Vacant Units

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

Stakeholders note that housing rehabilitation is a very high priority for the community. Rocky Mount has three programs to address rehabilitation and due to the overwhelming need, these programs often run out of funding prior to the end of a full fiscal year. Despite some signs of improvement in the Rocky Mount housing market, problems like distressed homes, vacant lots, and blight remain in the city. These conditions prove to be a major constraint on the housing supply and demand, and to the revitalization of struggling neighborhoods. Stakeholders note without other incentives or assistance, investors and developers are unlikely to invest in areas afflicted by these issues in their current state.

While no data is available for the DEHC, the City of Rocky Mount's "Crossroads to Prosperity" housing report (2015) indicated a total of 1,158 vacant structures in the City, or 6.2% of all structures.

The report focused on assessing the City's 22,907 residential parcels, of which 18,398 were residential structures. Of these residential structures, approximately 6.3% appear to be vacant or abandoned. Of the 19.8% of total residential parcels (structures and lots) in the City that are vacant, large numbers are concentrated in a few neighborhoods, with half of the total vacant properties found in just nine of the eighty-two neighborhood investment areas.

The City of Rocky Mount continues to utilize federal, state and local resources to provide urgent repairs and housing rehabilitation assistance.

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

Lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint. HUD has made the elimination of housing units containing lead-based paint a priority. The poisoning of children from contact with lead-based paint has been recognized as a major public health problem by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). According to the CDC, lead is the number one environmental health hazard to American children. It is estimated that 10%-15% of all preschoolers in the United States are affected. Lead poisoning causes IQ reductions, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior.

Lead-based paint hazards pose the greatest risk for children, especially those under seven years of age. The HUD IDIS-generated table above provides data on owner-occupied and renter-occupied units built before 1980 with children present. As Table 41 indicates, children in the City's owner-occupied units are more likely to be impacted by lead-based paint hazards than children in renter-occupied units.

Introduction

As discussed in NA-35 Public Housing, the Consortium is served by two Public Housing Authorities:

Rocky Mount Housing Authority

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority (RMHA) was formed in 1951 to provide affordable housing to low and very low-income citizens. RMHA has 754 units of public housing. The Waiting List for this program currently has 323 applicants.

In addition, RMHA has 259 vouchers in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The Waiting List for this program currently has 215 applicants. No HCV units are expected to be lost.

Tarboro Housing Authority

In the Town of Tarboro, public housing is managed by the Town of Tarboro Redevelopment Commission, has 240 units of public housing. The Commission manages and operates three public housing developments, one Section 8 housing complex, and 82 units of scattered site public housing.

Nash-Edgecombe Economic Development, Inc. (NEED) operates the Section 8 program in the Consortium. Of the over 585 Section 8 vouchers in its program, there are over 100 units in Tarboro.

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			979	266			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 44 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Table 45 Supplemental Table Rocky Mount Housing Authority Public Housing Developments

Development	# of Units	Year Constructed
West End Terrace	110	1954
Armstrong Homes	96	1954
West End Terrace	100	1958
Armstrong Homes	84	1958
Scattered Sites	199	1971

McIntyre Lane	50	1985
Lucille Powell Village	14	2003
Beal Street Redevelopment	6	2009
Armstrong Homes	50	2010
Roscoe Batts Village	23	2010
Weeks Phase 3	16	2012
Branch/Midway	2	2013
Russell Jackson Village	4	2016
TOTAL UNITS	754	

SOURCE: ROCKY MOUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

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:

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
PINEHURST HOMES	97
WestEnd Terrace Community	82
Weeks Armstrong Homes Community	72

Table 46 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority have a number of special projects and initiatives that will improve the living environment for residents of the Housing Authority's West End Terrace Community- Amp 1 and Weeks Armstrong Community- Amp 2. These include flooring upgrades, upgrading kitchens, interior painting, upgrading bathrooms, upgrading interior doors and plumbing upgrades.

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

To help achieve a high quality of life and decent living environment for its public housing tenants, the Rocky Mount Housing Authority (RMHA) and the housing authority in Tarboro provide funds in support of programs and activities to enhance the lives of these households. Physical improvements such as modernization of kitchens and baths, upgrading heating systems, exterior renovations, and site work (sidewalks, landscaping, paving) represent on-going efforts in that direction.

The City also supports the Rocky Mount Housing Authority's efforts to develop senior assisted housing in response to the increasing number of elderly residents in the City. The City also recognizes the need for additional handicapped units and supports the Rocky Mount Housing Authority's renovation program to create more non-senior handicapped units.

Introduction

The City of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County and Nash County are members of the North Carolina Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC). BoS CoC was created in 2005 in order to help rural communities apply for Continuum of Care funding from HUD. The following counties are part of the NC Balance of State Continuum of Care: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrell, Union, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilson, Yadkin. Because the Balance of State is the largest geographic CoC in the North Carolina, representing 79 out of 100 counties, it is organized into Regional Committees that coordinate local work and planning. The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities are represented in the Tar Heel Regional Committee.

The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities continue to face significant problems associated with homelessness and the prevention of homelessness. The City and the DEHC, working with the counties, local churches, agencies, and not-for-profit organizations, attempt to monitor the situation and to provide services to meet the needs the homeless and to prevent homelessness.

According to the 2019 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) United Community Ministries' Emergency Shelter, My Sister's House, and Tarboro Community Outreach provided a total of 102 emergency shelter beds and 87 transitional housing beds for persons experiencing homelessness in the area.

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)	16	0	60	-	-
Households with Only Adults	86	0	27	-	-
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	-	-
Veterans	5	0	0	-	-
Unaccompanied Youth	3	0	0	-	-

Table 47 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

The City has a number of programs that provide shelter and assistance to people experiencing homelessness and relies on these services and facilities.

Emergency Shelter activities will continue through programs at My Sister's House of North Carolina, Tarboro Community Outreach and the United Community Ministries' (UCM) Emergency Shelter.

In addition, the City will continue to assist programs that provide a range of supportive services to persons in jeopardy of becoming homeless. The City works through the UCM to develop and implement programs to address the issue of publicly funded institutions that may discharge persons into homelessness.

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 City of Rocky Mount has programs that provide shelter and assistance to people experiencing homelessness. People experiencing homelessness rely on these services and facilities for emergency shelter and supportive services.

Emergency Shelter activities will continue through programs at the Bassett Center, the Salvation Army, My Sister's House, Tarboro Community Outreach and the United Community Ministries' (UCM) Community Shelter.

With the resources available, the City attempts to prevent homelessness, address special needs populations, assist the homeless, and eliminate chronic homelessness, through increasing the availability of affordable housing and providing financial support to United Community Ministries (UCM).

The Permanent Supportive Housing Program (PSH) is permanent housing with indefinite leasing or rental assistance paired with supportive services to assist homeless persons with a disability or families with and adult or child member with a disability achieve housing stability (HUD Exchange). Adults have to be chronically homeless or permanently disabled to qualify. A person is considered chronically homeless when he/she has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years or continually homeless for one year. The Edgecombe-Nash County Mental Health Department offers 40 units of permanent supportive housing to men, women and children.

Homeless veterans are identified by outreach teams asking about military service, coordinated assessment staff asking veteran status on assessment, Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grantees outreaching to unsheltered veterans and calling referral sources in the community, in addition to veterans calling into the State's veteran hotline. To increase access,

CoC staff provide maps and contact information for the CoC and SSVF programs to the NC Department of Military & Veterans Affairs for a resource guide that is distributed to veterans and agencies serving veterans, including Veteran Service Officers. CoC staff ensure that Regional Committees, VA grantees and VA staff are connected, and each region's coordinated assessment system has a specific process for referring identified veterans to VA programs. SSVF grantees are very active in Regional Committees and complete the majority of screening for VA eligibility. Some Regional Committees currently have by-name lists of homeless veterans and the CoC is working on creating a CoC-wide by-name list.

Introduction

Special needs populations include, but are not limited to, persons who are mentally ill, mentally disabled, physically disabled, are substance abusers/addicts, have AIDS, are homeless, and are elderly and in need of supportive housing.

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

Elderly Population

The City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC have a special emphasis in their housing and community development programs upon the elderly, allocating resources for a range of senior services. This emphasis will be continued.

The City of Rocky Mount has an active senior center that connects adults aged 50 or older with services. These programs include the following:

- **Health/Wellness**
Exercise Classes, Line Dancing, Fitness Center
- **Day and Overnight & International Trips**
Various local, regional and national locations such as, museums, novelty shops, restaurants, farmer's market, NC coast, and NC mountains.
- **Special Events**
Annual and seasonal events such as Christmas Lights Tour, Christmas Gala Luncheon, Ice Cream Social, Dinner Theatre, Dances, Black History Celebration Luncheon, Veterans' Luncheon, Senior Tea Party, Summer Blast, National Senior Health & Fitness Day.
- **Clubs & Leagues**
Bowling, pinocle and book club.
- **Educational & Presentations**
Computer classes Lunch & Learns, fire & home safety, diabetes classes, fall prevention, various health screenings.
- **Drop-in & Socialize**
Walking, computer lab, library, horseshoe, shuffleboard, TV/Lounge, Bingo, and cards.
- **Information and Referral Service**
For all Senior Adults to various other services located in surrounding area.

Disabled Population

The City of Rocky Mount will continue its efforts to increase services for the disabled population (physical, developmental, and mental). These efforts will include supervised settings, shelter care facilities, emergency housing, housing for the mentally ill, chemical abusers, and a home care provider system.

Persons With HIV/AIDS

The City of Rocky Mount does not directly fund, operate, or administer any programs addressing HIV/AIDS patients.

Persons with Drug or Alcohol Addiction

The City of Rocky Mount does not directly fund, operate, or administer any programs of this type. The City will support programs to assist these persons and their families primarily through programs dealing with health and family life.

Victims of Domestic Violence

The City has one shelter for victims of domestic violence, My Sister's House of North Carolina, which offers shelter, a variety of services and counseling. The City will continue to support victims of abuse through its support of health, counseling, and services for both youth and the elderly.

The need for programs and services among these segments of the population is great and increasing. The City would like to provide more assistance to organizations providing these types of assistance. However, City funds are limited to priorities outlined earlier in this Plan.

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

The City has a limited number of services and facilities to meet the needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing. There are also limited services and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

These services and facilities are limited because the resources required to operate and to maintain these entities are very limited.

The City has units available in group homes for persons with intellectual disabilities, behavioral health disabilities, and assisted living needs.

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

The City of Rocky Mount continues to partner with local non-profits and use federal funds to provide public services for persons who are low- to moderate income. These services include but are not limited to homelessness prevention, housing counseling, job training, youth services, veteran services, and community gardens.

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

As part of the City of Rocky Mount's Atlantic-Arlington Corridor redevelopment, new opportunities have presented to review the existing land use and zoning code to develop new standards that would result in development that is desired in the community. The City of Rocky Mount's current zoning adopted in the 1970s and does not align with the changes occurring in the community. Stakeholders would like to see the full implantation of the Atlantic-Arlington Corridor Land Use Study.

Stakeholders believe there needs to be a strategic approach to maintaining the naturally occurring affordable housing within in the area and would like to see discussions around affordable housing development as the area begins to grow and change. Stakeholders are interested in providing opportunities and incentives to developers to encourage construction of new affordable housing.

Funding is also a barrier to affordable housing. The City recognizes the federal funds received will not address all the affordable housing needs in the community and will be working toward an affordable housing bond or general obligation bond that will provide ongoing, dedicated funding to address the needs of the community.

MA-45 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS - 91.410, 91.210(F)

Introduction

The largest number of workers who live in the DEHC, according to the Business Activity table below, are employed in the Manufacturing sector. This sector alone represents almost one quarter of the employment for City residents.

According to the data by occupation, the Sales and Office sector is the largest, with 34% of DEHC residents working in this sector.

Economic Development Market Analysis

The following HUD-generated tables contain data pertinent to economic development in the DEHC. Discussion and analysis of the data follows the Educational Attainment table.

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	193	72	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,553	4,058	13	15	1
Construction	787	939	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	2,916	4,436	15	16	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	679	1,200	4	4	1
Information	464	933	2	3	1
Manufacturing	3,567	4,722	19	17	-2
Other Services	493	799	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,457	3,316	8	12	4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,877	4,097	15	15	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	526	372	3	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,030	1,343	5	5	-1
Total	17,542	26,287	--	--	--

Table 48 - Business Activity

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

Data
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	26,395
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Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	22,225
Unemployment Rate	15.77
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	40.32
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	9.59

Table 49 - Labor Force

2011-2015 ACS

Data Source:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	3,595
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	654
Service	3,168
Sales and office	5,420
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,335
Production, transportation and material moving	1,725

Table 50 – Occupations by Sector

2011-2015 ACS

Data Source:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	17,118	80%
30-59 Minutes	3,255	15%
60 or More Minutes	900	4%
Total	21,273	100%

Table 51 - Travel Time

2011-2015 ACS

Data Source:

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	1,375	470	1,995
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,665	1,180	2,715
Some college or Associate's degree	6,545	865	1,840
Bachelor's degree or higher	4,420	220	1,150

Table 52 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

2011-2015 ACS

Data
Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs.	25–34 yrs.	35–44 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade	69	235	187	585	1,150
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,219	705	610	1,515	1,425
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,700	2,430	2,085	5,055	2,780
Some college, no degree	1,894	1,899	1,790	3,040	1,530
Associate's degree	139	384	700	1,425	450
Bachelor's degree	300	980	980	2,100	1,005
Graduate or professional degree	34	295	340	1,115	569

Table 53 - Educational Attainment by Age

2011-2015 ACS

Data
Source:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	110,489

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	129,507
Some college or Associate's degree	143,072
Bachelor's degree	220,898
Graduate or professional degree	240,286

Table 54 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

2011-2015 ACS

Data Source:

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

The major employment sectors within the DEHC and their shares of the jurisdiction's jobs (Table 46, Number of Jobs column) are Manufacturing (4,722), Education and Health Care Services (4,436), Retail Trade (4,097), and Arts, Entertainment and Accommodation (4,058).

Carolinas Gateway Partnership reports several new economic development opportunities for the region. In February 2020, the World's Largest Producer of Polymer Concrete, Armorock, announced it is investing \$6.6 million and creating 55 new jobs in Edgecombe County.

In November 2020, it was announced Wolf and Flow X-Ray will invest more than \$4.5 million to create 68 new jobs as it relocates its headquarters and manufacturing operations to the City of Rocky Mount.

Sara Lee Frozen Bakery in Tarboro is expanding and investing \$19.8 million and creating 108 new jobs in the region.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

In the spring of 2017, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments conducted a leadership survey and analysis of the region' strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats – known as a SWOT. SWOT identifies what local government staff, elected officials, community members and other stakeholders consider important. This helps identify regional priorities for economic and community development.

This analysis led to the identification and creation of challenges and strategies to address the workforce development needs and infrastructure needs as follows:

Workforce Development

Challenge 1: Develop, attract and retain workers with the necessary skills required for today's, and tomorrow's jobs.

Challenge 2: Further align and coordinate the region's workforce and educational systems.

Challenge 3: Further address human resource development deficits through workforce development

Infrastructure

Challenge 1: There are increasingly divergent economies of scale in water and wastewater systems. Large and small systems have increasing costs in operations and maintenance and respond with associated fee increases. To create economies of scale, water and sewer systems can be better integrated and coordinated. Deferred maintenance creating operational efficiencies can also be addressed.

Challenge 2: Areas of the region lack adequate broadband access. High-speed broadband is a necessity for the development of resilient and successful communities. It is required for businesses to thrive and ultra-high-speed broadband is critical to global competitiveness.

Challenge 3: Continue progress in emerging clean energy sectors while maintaining necessary traditional energy sources in a manner that sustains growth while increasing resiliency.

Challenge 4: The region must continue its vigilance and ensure a fair share of both state and federal transportation funds. Also, the region has had limited multi-modal transportation options, particularly in the more rural areas.

Challenge 5: Incorporate the region's natural "Green and Blue Infrastructure" assets into development strategies, particularly the area's primary rivers, the Roanoke and the Tar, as well as nature trails.

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

There are several new businesses/expansions happening over the next year or two, equating to several hundred new jobs: Armorock, announced it is investing \$6.6 million and creating 55 new jobs in Edgecombe County; Wolf and Flow X-Ray will invest more than \$4.5 million to create 68 new jobs as it relocates its headquarters and manufacturing operations to the City of Rocky Mount; Sara Lee Frozen Bakery in Tarboro, is expanding and investing \$19.8 million and creating 108 new jobs in the region. There are enough unemployed and underemployed people in the region to fill these positions, but many do not have the right skills for the positions that will be open. A better partnership with workforce development is needed to help prepare people for these jobs.

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

As outlined in the 2017-2022 Upper Coastal Plan Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, there is a need continue to prepare the current workforce and future workforce with the necessary skills required for current employment and that of the future. The plan outlines several strategies, such as preparing youth, those who are unemployed and underemployed for high-skill, in-demand jobs, create stronger coordinated partnerships between educational institutions and key public/private workforce development interests, and Increase soft skills and life skills instruction in K-12 instruction and workforce development training, to address the changing needs.

The Turning Point Workforce Development Board (WDB) is responsible for developing policy and overseeing local workforce development initiative in partnership with local elected officials.

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

The Turning Point WDB is composed of leaders from the private and public sectors, including representatives from businesses and organizations in Nash and Edgecombe Counties and Rocky Mount.

In an effort to meet the essential workforce needs facing the region, the Turning Point WDB, provides services to area businesses in order to ensure their continued growth. Staff can assist businesses with opportunities to enhance their workforce, while providing incentives to increase production and profitability.

In the 2019 Annual CEDS report, the Turning Point WDB Business Service Team and regional NCWorks Career Centers continues to assess the needs of local employers. Collaboration of partners (Community College, Vocational Rehabilitation (VR), Department of Social Services, etc. strategize to provide solutions such as On-the-Job training, Worker Experience, Incumbent Worker grants and Customize training. The Turning Point Workforce Development Board registered 744 unemployed persons from October 2018 through March 2019 and an additional 567 people through September of 2019.

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

Yes. The Upper Coastal Plain Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy 2017-2022 (CEDS) was released by the Upper Coastal Plain Regional Council of Governments, which includes representatives from Nash and Edgecombe Counties and the City of Rocky Mount. The representatives from the city and counties provided guidance on economic development and workforce policies for the region, The CEDS includes a five-county area, of which Nash and Edgecombe are a subset.

Four Overall Strategic Goals

1. Build on each region's competitive advantage and leverage the marketplace
2. Establish & maintain a robust regional infrastructure
3. Create revitalized, healthy and resilient communities

4. Develop talented and innovative people

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

The City plans on continuing the funding of public service organizations that offer education and career training programs to low- and moderate-income residents.

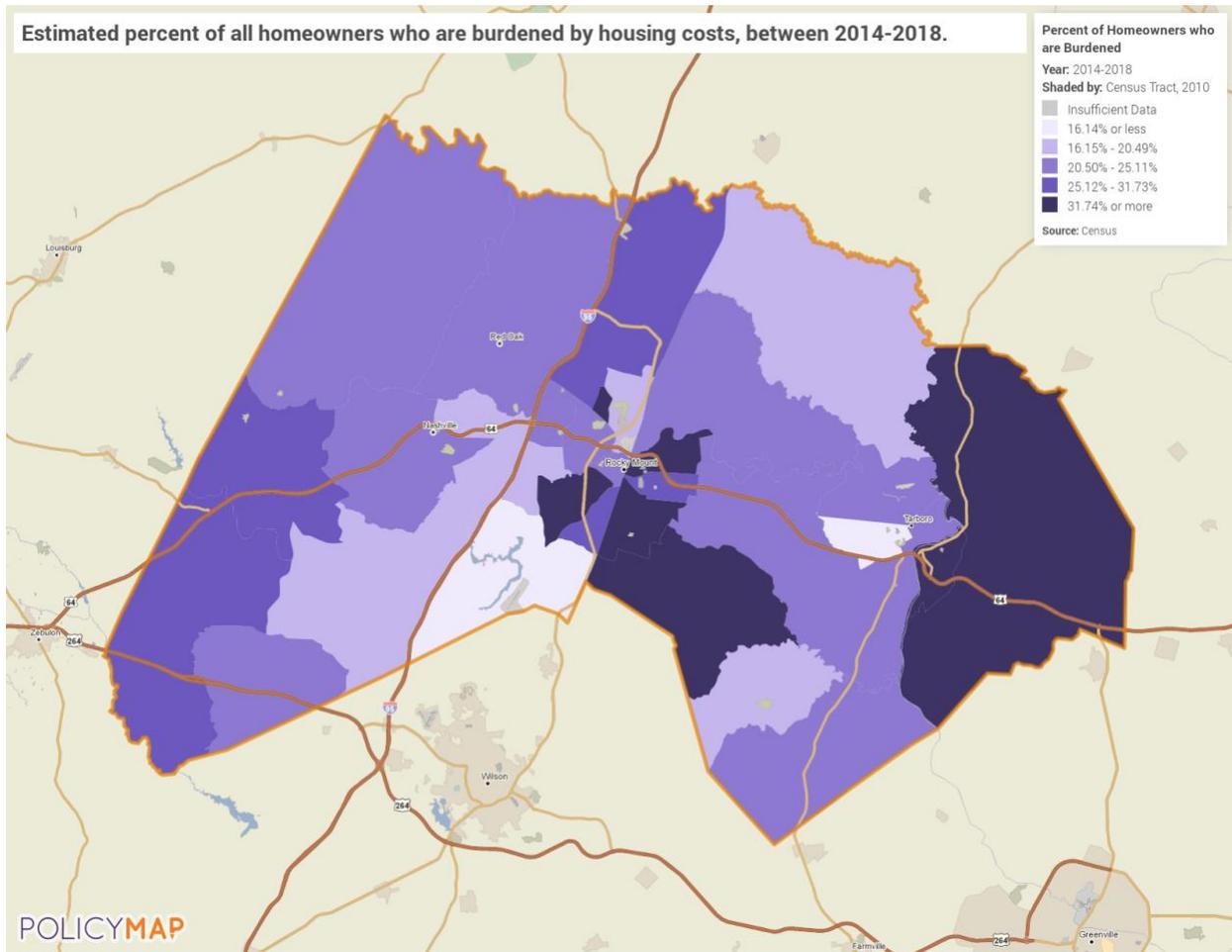
As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many small businesses in the DEHC have suffered. U.S. Census Bureau Households Pulse Survey data from October 28 through November 9, 2020 shows that in North Carolina 46% of households experienced loss of employment income since March 13, 2020. Of those same households, 44% were not employed in the last 7 days.

Despite the impacts on jobs due to COVID, there are some future plans that will impact the economic growth of the region. CSX is investing about \$40 million in the Carolina Connector, known as CCX. North Carolina has plans for road improvements and the development of the 330-acre site, including buildings, rail sidings, parking and storage areas and the cranes needed to move the containers from trucks to trains.

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

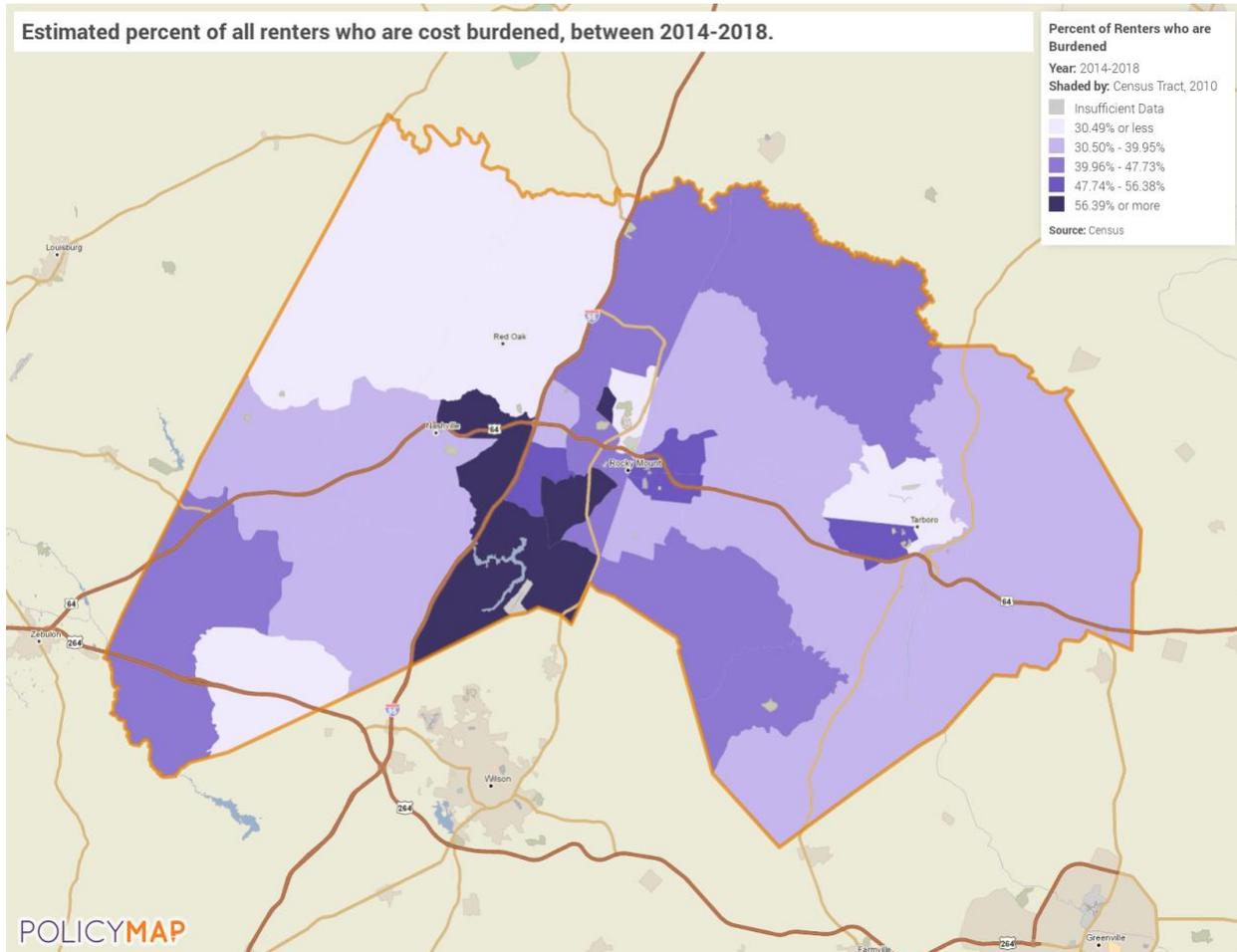
As shown in the attached map, the highest concentrations (31.74% or greater) of homeowner households who are cost burden are in the far eastern sections of Edgecombe County and concentrations in and around South Rocky Mount (City of Rocky Mount). The areas with the highest concentrations of homeowner households who are cost burden are also located in modified R/ECAP areas of the City of Rocky Mount.

Figure 3 Map Cost Burden Homeowners



The highest concentrations (56.39% or greater) of renter households who are cost burdened are in the south-western section of the City of Rocky Mount. The areas with the highest concentrations of homeowner households who are cost burdened are also located in the modified R/ECAPs areas of the City of Rocky Mount.

Figure 4 Map Cost Burden Renters

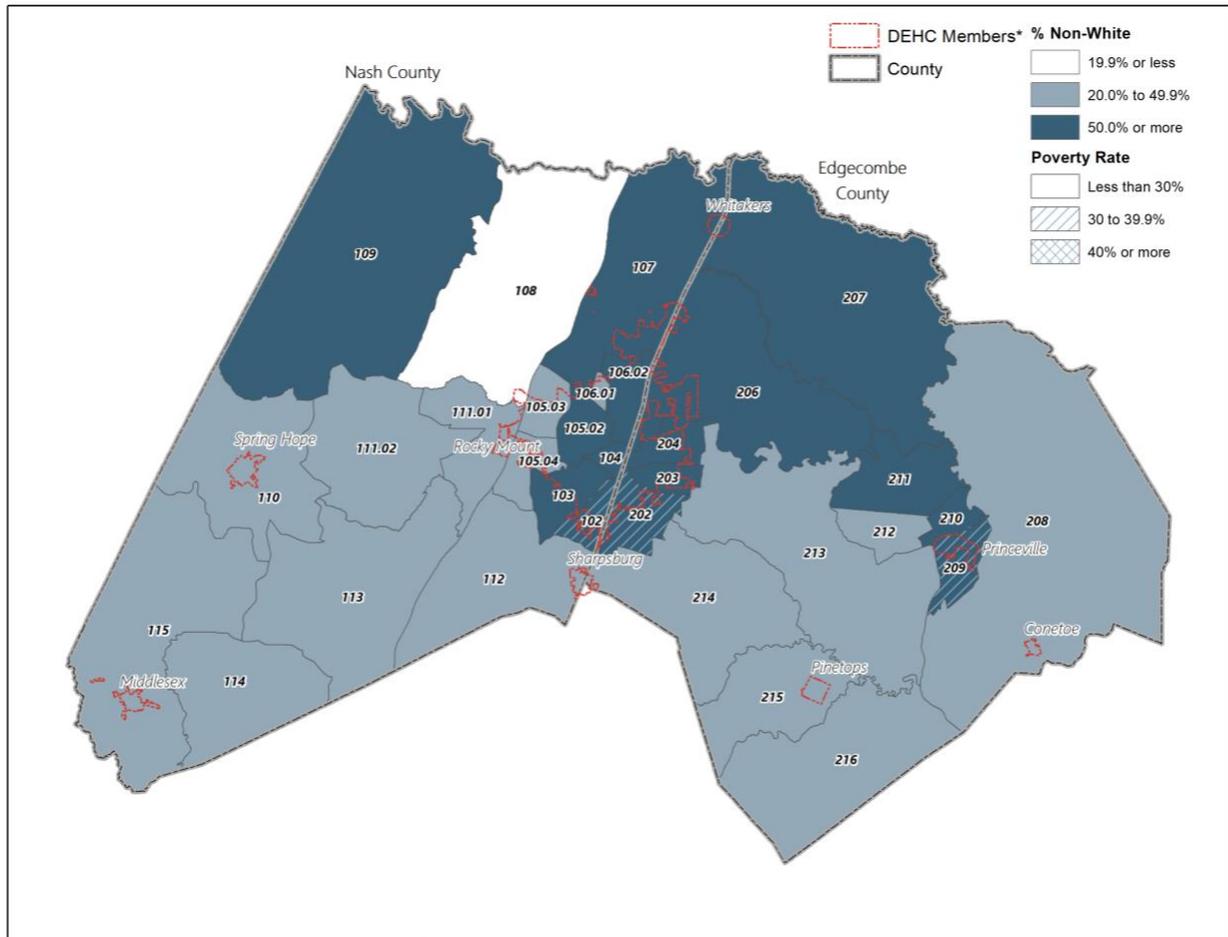


Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Under HUD's definition of racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP), no census tract falls under this definition. HUD defines concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities as a census tract with a non-White population of 50% or more. A concentrated area of poverty is defined as a census tract with 40% or more individuals living at or below the poverty line. It is important to look at disparities between groups in relation to disproportionate poverty and access to community assets to assess fair housing needs.

However, two other census tracts in the DEHC jurisdiction nearly meet the HUD threshold. These tracts will be referred to as "modified R/ECAPS" and are defined as census tracts with non-White populations greater than 50% and poverty rates higher than 30%.

Figure 5 Racial/Ethnic Concentration of Poverty



*Edgecombe County and the City of Rocky Mount are also Down East HOME Consortium (DEHC) member jurisdictions

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

Housing values in these neighborhoods are low. Homes tend to be older, and many are in need of rehabilitation. Several properties are boarded-up and/or damaged by fire and require demolition.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These neighborhoods are close to the City's traditional Downtown and have good transit access compared to the rest of Nash and Edgecombe County. Most of the City's community facilities and social service providers are located in this area. There is an Amtrak station Downtown and several parks and recreation facilities. There are a number of parks located within a 10-minute walk in these neighborhoods as well.

Princeville is steeped in history and is the oldest town incorporated by African Americans in the United States. The community recently published the Princeville Community Floodprint in which the land use analysis section identifies potential areas in the community that could be used for

outdoor recreation due to the proximity to the Tar River, nature reserve in areas that boarder the town, wetland management and cultivation.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Princeville is currently under the recovery process and working on rebuilding most facilities are that were damaged during Hurricane Mathew. Princeville is working on a land use plan and a flood plan as related to CDBG-DR funds received due to Hurricane Mathews.

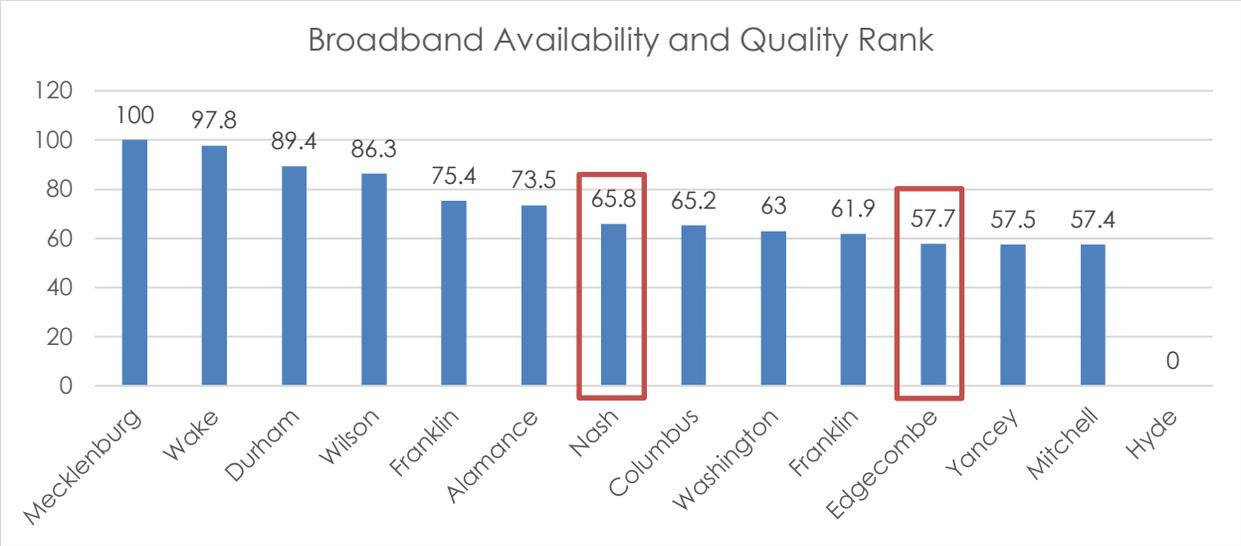
Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

The state of North Carolina has identified the need for a statewide Broadband Plan. According to the *Connecting North Carolina State Broadband Plan* “Many communities, typically in sparsely populated or economically-distressed areas lack access to infrastructure or affordable service. Additionally, broadband adoption—the proportion of citizens subscribing to internet service—is low in NC given the rate of broadband availability in the state and contributes to the widening digital divide.” This is true for many of the communities within the DEHC. Stakeholders note there is need for better wireless internet access across the community, but the greatest need is in the more rural parts of the counties. According to a 2019 State of Broadband In America report by BroadbandNow, only 39% of North Carolinians have access to 25 megabytes per second (Mbps) download speed and 3 Mbps upload speed at \$60 or less per month.

In addition to the existing broadband issues, the pandemic has highlighted the huge digital divide within communities. Stakeholders note it is becoming increasingly difficult for low to moderate income households to keep up with distance learning and working from home. The U.S. Census Bureau Households Pulse Survey data from October 28 through November 9, 2020 shows that in North Carolina 5% of households with children in public or private schools reported having the “internet rarely available for educational purposes” and 0.03% reporting having the “internet never available for educational purposes.” During the same survey period, 4.5% of North Carolina households with children enrolled in public or private school had internet available to the children for educational purposes paid for by the children’s school/school district.

The North Carolina Department of Information Technology Broadband Infrastructure Office commissioned to have the North Carolina Broadband Indices created. The Indices are made up of 19 variables, eight in broadband availability and 11 in broadband adoption. The Broadband Availability and Quality Index looks at the percent of the population with access to 25/3 (25 megabytes per second (Mbps) download speed and 3 Mbps upload speed), the percent of the population with access to 100/20 (100 Mbps download speed and 20 Mbps upload speed), and the percent of the population with access to fiber to the home. The chart below shows counties in the region ranked by their index score. Mecklenburg county has the highest score, and Hyde county has the lowest. Nash and Edgecombe counties have a score of 65.8 and 57.7 respectfully.

Figure 6 Supplemental Table Broadband Availability and Quality Index by County

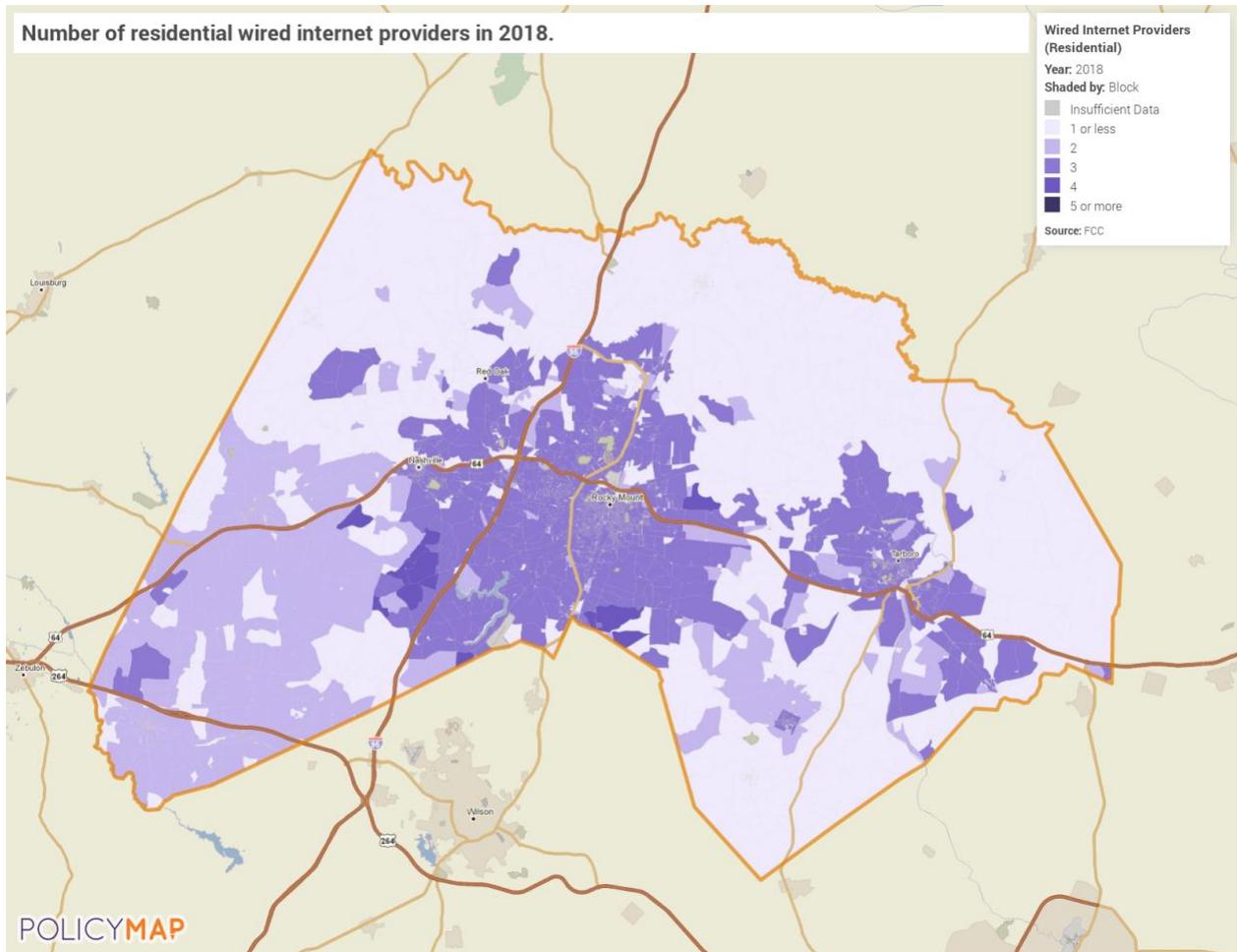


SOURCE: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE OFFICE, BROADBAND AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY INDEX, 2017

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

As indicated in the map below, a large section of DEHC has very limited internet service provider options. The City of Rocky Mount and parts of Nash County have more options, however in these areas there is still limited choice.

Figure 7 Map Number of Wired Internet Providers



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

Our natural environment can create hazards and significant threats to population, property, and safety. These hazards can include floods, severe thunderstorms, extreme winter weather, tornadoes, hurricanes, wildfires and more. Local governments develop specific measures to reduce the impact of these hazards on people and our built environment. This is referred to as hazard mitigation. The Nash, Edgecombe, Wilson (N.E.W) counties regional planning effort is in the form of a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan, which consists of three counties -- Nash (N.), Edgecombe (E.) and Wilson (W.), and the 25 incorporated municipalities located therein.

The N.E.W hazard mitigation plan notes “there have been severe climatic events throughout the seasons in this region that can cause substantial difficulties and even endanger human life. The occasional extreme temperature, precipitation, and snowfall events demonstrate that the region can be exposed to more than average climatic variations of heat and humidity in the summer and below freezing low temperatures in the winter. These events include hazardous and traumatic weather events in the form of severe winter storms, heavy rainstorms and hurricanes with related flooding events, tornadoes, and incidents of drought.”

According to the report on Climate Change Impacts in the United States published by the US Global Change Research Program in 2014, temperatures across the Southeast and Caribbean are expected to increase during this century, with short-term fluctuations due to natural climate variability. As a result, climate conditions could include significant increases in the number of hot days (95°F or above) and decreases in freezing events for this region. Projected increases to the year 2100 are in the range of 4°F to 8°F.

Nash, Edgecombe, Wilson counties have had significant damage as a result of hurricanes over the years. According to the N.E.W hazard mitigation plan there have been a combined total of 64 hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions that have passed within 75 miles of the center of the planning area between 1851 and 2008.

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

According to multiple studies, there are several pre-existing socio-economic conditions that have disproportionate climate change impacts. This aspect of vulnerability to climate change is based on measures of relative poverty, deprivation, education, health, access to resources, and other individual and household level characteristics that undermine an individual’s ability to withstand changes in economic and environmental conditions.

The University of South Carolina created the Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (BRIC). The BRIC index considers six broad categories of community disaster resilience: social, economic, community capital, institutional, infrastructural, and environmental at the county level. Used as an initial baseline for monitoring existing attributes of resilience to natural hazards, BRIC can be used to compare places to one another, to determine the specific drivers of resilience for counties, and to monitor improvements in resilience over time. Overall resilience scores can range from 0 to 6, where higher scores correspond to higher overall resilience. The charts below show the BRIC score for DEHC. Individuals with relatively lower incomes, higher rates of unemployment, lower median home values, and other factors, in the community are likely to be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Table 55 Baseline Resilience Indicator for Communities (BRIC) Edgecombe County

Overall Resilience Score Edgecombe County (2015)	2.75
Social Resilience Score	0.61
Economic Resilience Score	0.47
Infrastructural Resilience Score	0.25
Community Capital Resilience Score	0.38
Institutional Resilience Score	0.44
Environmental Resilience Score	0.6

SOURCE: THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA BASELINE RESILIENCE INDICATORS FOR COMMUNITIES (BRIC), 2015

Table 56 Baseline Resilience Indicator for Communities (BRIC) Nash County

Overall Resilience Score Nash County (2015)	2.79
Social Resilience Score	0.68
Economic Resilience Score	0.47
Infrastructural Resilience Score	0.25
Community Capital Resilience Score	0.39
Institutional Resilience Score	0.43
Environmental Resilience Score	0.58

SOURCE: THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA BASELINE RESILIENCE INDICATORS FOR COMMUNITIES (BRIC), 2015

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 OVERVIEW

Strategic Plan Overview

The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to guide the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds in the City of Rocky Mount and the Down East HOME Consortium over the next three years. The plan is guided by three overarching goals that are applied according to the City of Rocky Mount's needs. The goals are:

- To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers and assisting homeless persons and families into permanent housing.
- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.
- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficient wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low- and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

Priority Needs:

The City has identified the following priority needs to be addressed over the next three years:

- Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing
- Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
- Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
- Provide Public Services
- Economic Development
- Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education
- Planning and Administration

Geographic Area

Target Area Name:	Nash and Edgecombe County
Target Area Type:	Other
Other Target Area Description:	HOMR recipients
Revital Type:	
Other Revital Description:	
Target Area Name:	Rocky Mount
Target Area Type:	Other
Other Target Area Description:	CDBG and HOME
Revital Type:	
Other Revital Description:	

Table 57 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the state

Federal CDBG funds are intended to provide low and moderate income (LMI) households with viable communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. The system for establishing the geographic priority for the selection of these projects in the City of Rocky Mount is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG program
- Meeting the needs of LMI residents
- Affirmatively furthering fair housing
- Coordination and leveraging of resources
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success

Priority CDBG funding areas include areas where the percentage of LMI persons is 51% or higher.

Priority Needs

The following is a framework for priorities, needs and goals to address the City's identified needs during the next three years. The final determination on funded activities will occur during the review process for the prioritization of projects.

The priorities presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and sub-groups
- Analyzing current social, housing, and economic conditions
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next three years, and
- Evaluating input from stakeholder sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City department staff and public hearings.

Priorities were established using the following definitions:

- **High** priorities are those activities that will be considered first for funding with CDBG and HOME resources.
- **Low** priorities are those activities that will be considered after high-priority projects if CDBG and HOME resources are available.

Low priority activities are still important and are not meant to be understood as being unnecessary in the City. The City has identified a limited number of priorities to provide a focus for activities that will be funded in the next three years. If additional funding becomes available, low priority activities will be considered. The City of Rocky Mount is currently exploring a housing bond as a revenue source to raise money for affordable housing development projects.

The City of Rocky Mount will target CDBG funding to neighborhood revitalization activities in order to maximize outcomes and meet performance measures. The majority of funds will be used for urgent housing repair, blight abatement, and rehabilitation of existing rental and multi-family housing. These allocations serve the low- and moderate-income areas of the City and provide multiple benefits with respect to maintaining neighborhoods, providing affordable housing, and creating economic opportunity.

Other activities will continue to be implemented on a scattered site basis. These projects serve to keep low- and moderate-income families and individuals in their homes, thus addressing issues of affordability and sustainability.

Within the rest of the DEHC, housing rehabilitation project activities will occur in Edgecombe and DEHC communities on a scattered site basis. This effort keeps low- and moderate-income, often elderly, families and individuals in their homes.

The City of Rocky Mount's priority needs were determined based on existing data on the needs of the community, as well as consultation with City staff, extensive stakeholder outreach workshops, public hearings, and citizen surveys. In addition, the Atlantic-Arlington Corridor land

use plan and the Crossroads to Prosperity Housing Report were used as guides for identifying the following priority areas for the City over the next three years.

- Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing
- Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
- Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
- Provide Public Services
- Economic Development
- Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education
- Planning and Administration

In the Annual Action Plan, projects to be funded during FY 2021 are outlined. Below is a list of projects that are proposed for the remaining two years of the Consolidated Plan.

Proposed Projects for the Three-Year Consolidated Plan (FY 2022-2023)

- Vance Street Homes Project – partner with local certified CHDO to support the new construction of 8-single family homes.
- Southeast Rocky Mount/Around the Wye Redevelopment Project- partner with the City's Redevelopment Commission and support the construction of housing units, housing rehabilitation, and acquisition.
- Atlantic Arlington Redevelopment Project- support housing rehabilitation and acquisition
- Beal Street Phase II - work with potential developer(s) to construct single-family housing units for low to moderate income persons
- Work will also continue in the areas of Holly Street, Central City, South Rocky Mount, and Down East.
- Whatley Cove – partner with local certified CHDO to support the new construction of a single-family home for low-to-moderate income family.
- Nash County Redevelopment Project – work with HOME Participating Jurisdiction to construct multi-family rental housing development for low-to-moderate income families.
- Edgecombe County Redevelopment Project – partner with HOME Participating Jurisdiction to construct a multi-family rental housing development for low-to-moderate families.

1	Priority Need Name	Increase Access to/ Quality of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance Provide Rental Rehabilitation Assistance Create New Affordable Housing Increase Homeownership
	Description	There is a high level of demand and support for the preservation and rehabilitation of the City's housing stock, as well as the creation of new affordable units within the City. Improvements can be made to existing units or new units created to relieve cost burden faced by so many families in the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Providing quality affordable housing remains a high priority for the City and is a demonstrated need based on feedback received during stakeholder outreach, as well as the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this document. This priority has also been outlined in the Atlantic-Arlington Corridor plan along with recommendations such as developer incentives to as a way to attract investment in lower opportunity areas and possibly bring development to higher opportunity areas.
2	Priority Need Name	Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-Community Development
	Associated Goals	Demolish Dilapidated Structures
	Description	In order to provide safe, livable communities for its residents, the City of Rocky Mount will use CDBG funds to acquire, demolish, and dispose of blighted properties that present safety hazards in various communities throughout the City. While most of the properties will be vacant and uninhabitable, as necessary, any occupants of the properties will be relocated.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Removing blighting influences was identified as a need and priority for the City of Rocky Mount.

3	Priority Need Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Improve the City's Infrastructure and public facilities.
	Description	Infrastructure improvements, including street improvements, continue to be a high priority for the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Maintaining and improving the aging infrastructure, including water, sewer, streets, sidewalks, and storm water, and making handicap accessibility improvements at curb intersections and other locations as needed continues to be a priority. In addition, improvements to parks and recreation facilities will also continue to be a priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Provide Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Single adults Elderly Public Housing Residents Special need populations; including DV, youth, persons experiencing homelessness, mental illness, substance use disorders, veterans
	Associated Goals	Provide Public Service Activities
	Description	The City will continue to promote public service activities which support the healthy development of the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families, persons experiencing homelessness and other special populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City supports public services which support the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families, including persons experiencing homelessness and other special populations.

5	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-Housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Economic Development, Economic Development: Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Description	Section 108 Repayment for Douglas Block Redevelopment
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development activities that promote self-sufficiency are high priorities for the City of Rocky Mount.
6	Priority Need Name	Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing
	Description	Need for awareness and education on fair housing issues and housing discrimination, as well as enforcement of fair housing laws in the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priority was based on the community participation responses and the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice which identified the need for fair housing education and awareness.
7	Priority Need Name	Planning/Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Associated Goals	Planning/Administration

	Description	Administrative and planning costs to operate the CDBG, and HOME Programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Continued need to properly administer and operate the CDBG, and HOME Programs.

Table 58 – Priority Needs Summary

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)	n/a
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	n/a
New Unit Production	As the lead entity, the City of Rocky Mount receives HOME funds on behalf of DEHC and provides funds based on an allocation formula. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership for lower income households, including acquisition, new construction and reconstruction, moderate and substantial rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance and tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA).
Rehabilitation	Owner-occupied rehabilitation assistance is an effective way to preserve the City's affordable housing inventory, particularly if the market value of the home is such that the cost and extent of rehabilitation does not exceed the value that can be achieved. Rehabilitation efforts should also include the ability to make upgrades to the home to allow for aging in place as well as provide for lead/asbestos abatement. The City plans to continue using CDBG and HOME funds to rehabilitate units occupied by low and moderate-income owners.
Acquisition, including preservation	Structures for adaptive use and infill sites in convenient locations near transportation and services, support historic preservation; create housing for cost burdened extremely and very low-income households, households with special needs, homeless persons; and expand ownership opportunities for working households at or below 80% of AMI.

Table 59 – Influence of Market Conditions

Introduction

The following table outlines the federal resources available in Program Year 2021 to address housing and non-housing community development needs in Rocky Mount and DEHC. Currently, the Rocky Mount and the DEHC utilizes CDBG and HOME funds for owner-occupied rehabilitation/replacement, housing repair, housing development, urgent housing repair, public services, blight removal and other eligible activities. These funding sources are expected to be available over the next three years.

The CDBG and program income resources are applicable to Rocky Mount only. The City expects to receive \$506,949 in CDBG funds and the entire DEHC expects to receive \$407,772 in HOME funds in Fiscal Year 2021.

The City of Rocky Mount conducted a cost-benefit analysis since the last Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing choice on the following community revitalization strategies: general obligation bond for affordable housing rehabilitation, construction, and homeownership assistance; inclusionary zoning and affordable housing set-asides; multi-family tax abatements; and targeted code enforcement. The City recognizes the federal funds received will not address all the affordable housing needs in the community and will be working toward an affordable housing bond or general obligation bond that will provide ongoing, dedicated funding to address the needs of the community.

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	\$506,949	\$0	\$0	\$506,949	\$1,013,898	Funds for housing and non-housing community development needs. Funds for services for special needs populations, economic development and homeless services. Expected amount available is two times the 2021 allocation.
HOME	public-federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner Rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	\$407,772	\$0	\$0	\$407,772	\$815,544	Funds for housing development. Expected amount available is two times the 2021 allocation.

Table 60 - 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 City of Rocky Mount combined its federal entitlement allocations with funding from other public and private sector funding sources to address its priority needs. The City hopes to be able to do so during the period of this Consolidated Plan.

In addition to federal CDBG allocations, State CDBG funds are disbursed on a competitive basis to non-entitlement communities. Historically, the Towns of Middlesex, Nashville, Spring Hope, Bailey, Sharpsburg, Tarboro and Whitakers, and Nash and Edgecombe Counties have received CDBG Community Revitalization (Concentrated Needs) and Scattered Site Housing funds from the North Carolina Division of Community Assistance to assist with some of their local housing and community development needs.

The City of Rocky Mount conducted a cost-benefit analysis since the last Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing choice on the following community revitalization strategies: general obligation bond for affordable housing rehabilitation, construction, and homeownership assistance; inclusionary zoning and affordable housing set-asides; multi-family tax abatements; and targeted code enforcement. The City recognizes the federal funds received will not address all the affordable housing needs in the community and will be working toward an affordable housing bond or general obligation bond that will provide ongoing, dedicated funding to address the needs of the community.

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

The Redevelopment Commission for the City of Rocky Mount purchases land to facilitate housing and commercial development. In addition, the City owns donated vacant lots throughout the City that may be available for future development of affordable housing.

SP-40 INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE - 91.415, 91.215(K)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
County Housing and Human Services Departments	Housing and Social Services	Lead agency for planning and coordination	Nash County and Edgecombe County and the City of Rocky Mount
North Carolina Balance of State Continuum of Care (CoC): Region 9 Committee	Homeless Housing and Services	Homeless Housing and Services (CoC)	Region 9
Rocky Mount Housing Authority, Tarboro Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	Nash County and Edgecombe County and the City of Rocky Mount
Economic Development: Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments and Turning Point Workforce Development Board Rocky Mount/Edgecombe Community Development Corporation (RMECDC) Opportunities Industrialization Corporation (OIC)	Economic Development/Workforce Development and Analysis	Economic Development/Workforce Development and Analysis	Nash County and Edgecombe County and the City of Rocky Mount

Table 61 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Rocky Mount and the nine jurisdictions which comprise the DEHC are located in parts of Nash and Edgecombe Counties. The two counties have a long history of cooperative alliances and joint planning in Eastern North Carolina. The counties developed a Twin Counties Visioning and Strategic Plan produced by a Steering Committee, a cross-section group of 30 citizens from the two-county area. In addition to having a long-shared history, governmental entities in both counties are accustomed to cooperative relationships.

The City of Rocky Mount's position as the Lead Entity of the DEHC is consistent with the City's long-time position as the commercial, cultural, and economic center for the two-county region.

The City of Rocky Mount is also the largest governmental entity in the two-county area. The City's administration of both its CDBG entitlement program and the DEHC program is housed in its Department of Community and Business Development. The Administrator leads the staff, including a HOME Coordinator, in implementing the programs. The City lends the services of the Community Development staff to help administer the HOME program for all consortium members and helps to coordinate joint funding applications and provides technical assistance along with Edgecombe Counties to the smaller jurisdictions. The City as lead entity is the fiscal agent for the Consortium and carries out monitoring activities to ensure compliance with program regulations.

The primary housing service providers in the City and the DEHC are the City of Rocky Mount, Rocky Mount Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority in Tarboro. The City implements the CDBG program of the Consolidated Plan through the efforts of public, private, non-profit, and for-profit organizations to meet the stated goals and objectives.

The City Council, through the Department of Community and Business Development, has the ultimate responsibility in assuring that the priority needs of the Consolidated Plan are met. The Department provides the funding and technical assistance to the private sector non-profit housing developers, service providers, and City agencies and authorities for projects that meet the needs documented in the plan.

The City, DEHC communities, and the Housing Authorities coordinate their efforts and activities to ensure adequate and efficient service in the areas of public housing and housing assistance. Rocky Mount Housing Authority manages the public housing units and the Section 8 program in the City on a day-to-day basis.

Though these entities often work well together, there are opportunities for improved coordination and communication. All agencies involved in these efforts are seeking new ways to better serve their target populations and the general public.

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

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

Table 62 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Continuum of Care (CoC) is committed to ending chronic homelessness but being a Balance of State participant presents barriers. The CoC's Regional Committees have varying levels of capacity, which adversely affects the ability to implement needed strategies to end homelessness. The CoC is using planning grant funds to provide direct training to low-capacity areas and ensure all local coordinated assessment systems are consistently targeting intensive resources to homelessness people.

With the resources available, the City attempts to prevent homelessness, address special needs populations, assist the homeless, and eliminate chronic homelessness, through increasing the availability of affordable housing and providing financial support to United Community Ministries (UCM). Emergency Shelter activities continue through programs at the Bassett Center, the Salvation Army, My Sister's House, Tarboro Community Outreach and the United Communities Ministries' Emergency Shelter. The New Sources agency and the Nash and Edgecombe County Health Departments provide screening, counseling and other assistance to HIV/AIDS patients.

There has been an increased need for housing and support services for persons with substance-use disorders and mental illness over the past five years. Currently there is one transitional housing facility for people with mental illness and has a maximum capacity of five men. The Edgecombe-Nash County Mental Health Department offers 40 units of permanent supportive housing to men, women and children.

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

Coordinated assessment assists the North Carolina Balance of State (NC BoS) CoC to end homelessness by increasing access to housing, decreasing length of time being homeless, and reducing returns to homelessness. Clients quickly access appropriate services to address housing crises through a right-sized, well-coordinated agency network. The Region 9 Committee recently convened a functioning Coordinated Entry Committee, which is tasked with streamlining the Coordinated Entry process. This committee ins a multidisciplinary team including social workers, mental health providers and homeless service providers. Currently Region 9 utilizes a by-names list for all person experiencing homelessness as a tool for twice a month case staffing.

To address any potential delivery gaps in the system, the City works with the Region 9 Committee. Region 9 is a coalition of service providers, faith community representatives, and homeless persons. Recently, The Reach Center has submitted a grant application for additional Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention to meet the growing demand for homeless services.

Region 9 continues to work toward effective discharge planning from institutions. The NEW (Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson County) Reentry Council is a coalition of community stakeholders that works to reduce/eliminate barriers to successful reentry.

The City of Rocky Mount has addressed the priorities established by homeless service providers in the past and will continue to look to this body for direction in developing homeless assistance strategies.

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

Coordination

Continuation of coordination among housing providers within the City will help all current partners in the system make existing resources go further and will provide an environment for new organizations that is easy to join. Efforts will be made to increase the capacity of non-profit organizations by providing training and technical assistance. The Department of Community and Business Development will work with groups seeking to become non-profit providers of housing assistance.

Housing Development Capacity

The City will seek to increase training and publicity for non-profit housing groups. Additionally, they will also seek to work with non-profit and for-profit groups to encourage development of particular types of housing to fill existing needs.

Assistance will be provided to non-profits to increase capacity. The result should be improvement in the overall effectiveness of the delivery of housing services with the objective of increasing the number of units produced annually. Additional improvements will include a reduction in the cost associated with housing rehabilitation and a decrease of the gap between rehabilitation costs and post-rehabilitation values.

The City and the DEHC recognize the particular need to develop additional Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) and will support the development of new CHDOs over the period of this plan.

Public-Private Partnerships

Investigation of housing partnership tools in other cities, including projects with national housing foundations, is an important first step in establishing new partnerships. The City and the DEHC will research the organization of housing partnerships in other cities of similar size in the southeast to determine what models or techniques might be successfully employed in the Consortium communities.

New and existing public-private partnerships are critical, and must be fostered, expanded, and strengthened. In particular, new methods need to be developed of involving churches, financial institutions, educational institutions, corporations, and foundations.

Housing and Social Service Coordination

The City and counties will work with providers of special needs and other housing groups to determine how best to coordinate allocations for housing production and social service needs.

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing Provide Special Needs Housing and Services	CDBG	Units Rehabilitated
2	Provide Rental Rehabilitation Assistance	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing Provide Special Needs Housing and Services	CDBG	Units Rehabilitated
3	Increase Homeownership	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG HOME	Households assisted
4	Create New Affordable Housing	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing	HOME	Homeowner Housing Added Rental Units Constructed

5	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG	Public Facilities or Infrastructure for Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit
6	Provide Public Services	2021	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-Wide	Provide Public Services	CDBG	Public Services activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit
7	Demolish Dilapidated Structures	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences	CDBG	Buildings Demolished
8	Economic Development	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Economic Development	CDBG	Section 108 Loan Repay
9	Planning and Administration	2021	2023	Admin	City-Wide	Planning and Administration	CDBG HOME	Other
10	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing	CDBG	Other
11	Economic Development: Section 108 Loan Repayment	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City-Wide	Economic Development	CDBG	Business Assisted

Table 63 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide financial assistance and emergency repair assistance and urgent repairs to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing. This includes accessibility improvements for the physically disabled.
2	Goal Name	Provide Rental Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide financial assistance to rental property owners to rehabilitate housing units to be available for lease to low- and moderate-income households.
3	Goal Name	Create New Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide resources to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and accessible rental housing that is affordable to low- moderate-income households. This could be construction of new units or rehabilitation of existing vacant units/buildings into affordable rental units. This may also include affordable housing created by the private market. Providing incentives to private developers is a way to attract investment in lower opportunity areas and possibly bring development to the community.
4	Goal Name	Increase Homeownership
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide resources to income-qualified first-time homebuyers by providing down payment, closing cost assistance, upfront private mortgage insurance (PMI) costs, and principal reduction (gap financing) as reflected on the closing statement.
5	Goal Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public facility improvements in the City of Rocky Mount are important to supporting the quality of life by providing adequate space for the provision of services, holding of events that bring the community together, and addressing public safety concerns. Public infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds and underground utilities are essential to quality of life and to building communities that support community diversity and stability.

6	Goal Name	Provide Public Services
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide resources to support public services which support the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families, persons experiencing homelessness and other special populations.
7	Goal Name	Demolish Dilapidated Structures
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will use CDBG funds for demolition and acquisition/demolition/disposition in areas of the City prone to blighting influences when buildings are no longer suitable for rehabilitation.
8	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will use CDBG dollars for activities that promote employment, self-sufficiency, education, job training, technical assistance, and economic empowerment of low- and moderate-income residents in the community.
9	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Provide effective and efficient implementation of CDBG and HOME funding in accordance with federal regulations.
10	Goal Name	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education.
	Goal Name	Economic Development: Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Goal Description	Section 108 Repayment for Douglas Block Redevelopment.

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)

Rocky Mount and the DHEC expects to serve 40 moderate- income families through the home rehabilitation projects during the next 3 years and 500 extremely low or low-income families through public services over the next three years.

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

N/A: The Rocky Mount Housing Authority and Tarboro Housing Authority are not currently required to increase the number of accessible units by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Rocky Mount Housing Authority actively encourages public housing residents to become involved in management through participation in the Resident Advisory Board and consultations with resident advisory representatives concerning specific needs, issues, or problems.

The City and Rocky Mount Housing Authority also encourage residents to become homeowners through participation in the First-Time Home Buyers program and other resident education and outreach efforts.

The Tarboro Redevelopment Commission has a Resident Advisory Board which provides input into the operations and maintenance of THA.

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

No, there are no troubled public housing agencies in the community.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Rocky Mount understands equal and unimpeded access to residential housing is a fundamental civil right that enables members of protected classes, as defined in the federal Fair Housing Act, to pursue personal, educational, employment, or other goals. The City is committed to furthering the federal Fair Housing Act, State and Local fair housing ordinance.

The City has identified several barriers relating to affordable housing in the City and formulated some remedies to remove those barriers. According to the most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), several impediments to fair housing choice were identified.

- Lower employment rates and wages for certain members of the protected classes reduce housing choice.
- Limited housing choice results in Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) concentration in primarily in older, less expensive communities, including the near R/ECAP in Rocky Mount.
- Non-white households were less likely to be homeowners and are more likely to have been denied a mortgage or offered a high-cost loan than white households.
- Moderate levels of segregation exist in Edgecombe County and Rocky Mount and members of the protected classes are more likely to live in the near R/ECAPS.
- A lack of available transportation in areas outside of Rocky Mount leaves resident's dependent on private vehicles which disproportionately affects members of the protected classes from accessing opportunities such as job centers located outside of city limits.
- While the City of Rocky Mount has an existing zoning policy on ADUs that permits them in all residential districts by right, only the property owner, family members, or potential caregivers employed on the premises can use it.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Goal 1: Expand housing choice and access to opportunity.

Actions:

1. Continue to provide HOME and CDBG assistance for housing rehabilitation and new construction, as applicable, including the facilitation of contractor workshops. Give priority to projects that improve fair housing choice and access to opportunity for members of the protected classes, such as LIHTC developments and supportive housing in high opportunity areas. This includes mixed-income developments that will increase the tax base, benefitting school districts and stimulating private development.
2. Continue providing CDBG assistance for public facility and infrastructure accessibility improvements, giving priority to projects in R/ECAPS.
3. Complete the analysis to determine which areas meet the criteria to be designated as a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) to take advantage of the more

flexible HUD regulations associated with the designation. If the eligible areas overlap with other planning districts, coordinate redevelopment and investments to leverage funds.

4. Work with the housing authorities and other affordable housing providers to develop a cohesive, regional guide to affordable housing options in the region that is updated on an annual basis. A starting point is the Assisted Inventory list provided in this AI.
5. Continue to provide CDBG funding to non-profits who provide career readiness, job training, and other educational programs targeted towards low-income individuals and members of the protected classes.
6. Identify any key community asset or major employer currently underserved by transit service and initiate discussions to determine the feasibility to altering the transit route, recognizing that this could rely on regional coordination if Rocky Mount begins to provide transit outside of city limits.
7. The City of Rocky Mount should complete the cost-benefit analysis of the following community revitalization strategies and share the conclusions with the public: general obligation bond for affordable housing rehabilitation, construction, and homeownership assistance; inclusionary zoning and affordable housing set-asides; multi-family tax abatements; and targeted code enforcement.
8. Begin to implement any community revitalization strategies determined to be feasible through the cost-benefit analysis.
9. Assess the development review process to identify opportunities for improved efficiency, expediency, and coordination.
10. Work with planning staff to focus demolition efforts in a specific, targeted manner.
11. Work with planning staff to examine the feasibility of developing a vacant property registration ordinance and a rental registration ordinance in the City of Rocky Mount.
12. Work with planning staff to examine the feasibility of establishing a rental registration ordinance in the City of Rocky Mount.
13. Work with planning staff to determine the feasibility of developing a residential infill development overlay district that allows for relaxed minimum lot size standards and setbacks to promote reuse of vacant lots in the City of Rocky Mount.
14. Continue to engage with Community Academy to monitor real estate activities and to help prevent displacement while encouraging equitable development in neighborhoods.
15. Conduct an analysis of the Housing Rehab Matching Rehab program funded to determine the extent to which the program furthers fair housing and make adjustments, if necessary. Included in the analysis are policies and procedures as well as beneficiaries.

Goal 2: Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes

Actions:

1. Continue the provision of funding to organizations who provide homebuyer and foreclosure counseling services.
2. Work with the regional lending community to explore the feasibility of developing a mortgage loan pool targeted to households who may not qualify for traditional mortgage products.

Goal 3: Strengthen antidiscrimination investigation, enforcement, and operations

Actions:

1. Continue to support the City of Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission's and Edgecombe County's fair housing related activities.
2. Continue coordination and communication between the Human Relations Commission and the Community Development division.

Goal 4: Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among landlords and the general public

Actions:

1. Contract with a Qualified Fair Housing Enforcement Organization to conduct paired discrimination testing in the rental market and in the lending market.
2. Continue partnering with Nash and Edgecombe counties to hold an annual Fair Housing Forum.
3. Continue to support other fair housing activities conducted by the City of Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission
4. Develop a user-friendly, region specific fair housing guidebook to be distributed to neighborhood organizations and under-served populations throughout the region, including those with limited English proficiency.

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

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

With the resources available, the City attempts to prevent homelessness, address special needs populations, assist the homeless, and eliminate chronic homelessness, through increasing the availability of affordable housing and providing financial support to various non-profit providers. Given the extent of need and the limited resources available, the City and the DEHC allocates resources to meet these homeless and special needs through the following programs:

- Scattered Site Housing Rehabilitation and Substantial Housing Rehab/Housing Replacement.
- Ensuring rehabbed and newly constructed properties are brought up to Energy Star standards.
- The Beal Street Redevelopment in Rocky Mount is focused on property acquisition and demolition in the targeted Happy Hill community. Dilapidated housing was replaced with approximately 80 constructed multifamily housing units,
- The Harambee Square Apartment Renovations in Rocky Mount is providing modern affordable and handicapped accessible units to the senior citizen community.

In addition, the City will continue to assist programs that provide a range of supportive services to persons at risk of becoming homeless.

As part of the North Carolina Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC), Rocky Mount and the DEHC communities follow the regional committee coordinated assessment plan. In 2016, written standards for coordinated assessment were created, that outline how coordinated assessment should operate in each region. Region 9 offers homeless prevention and diversion screenings by two of the agencies, which have 24-hour availability to conduct the prevention and diversion screen and provide emergency shelter within the region. Households are also able to get information about accessing homeless services through 211 resources.

If a household is identified as homeless and not in shelter by a participating agency a referral is made to agencies within the region who conduct the VI-SPDAT. Personnel will meet with the household to administer the VI-SPDAT and then based on the score, referrals are then made to the appropriate community resource for housing.

The Region 9 Committee recently convened a functioning Coordinated Entry Committee, which is tasked with streamlining the Coordinated Entry process. This committee is made up of a multidisciplinary team including social workers, mental health providers and homeless service providers. The Region 9 Committee currently utilizes a by-names list for all person experiencing homelessness as a tool for twice a month case staffing.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency Shelter activities will continue through programs at the Bassett Center, the Salvation Army, My Sister's House, Tarboro Community Outreach and the United Communities Ministries' Emergency Shelter.

The City has worked diligently with Rocky Mount Housing Authority on the creation of affordable housing units for transitional housing.

Stakeholders note that homeless service providers have a hard time finding units to move client into. Landlords have had bad experiences in the past renting to some households and are reluctant to work with families experiencing homelessness. Region 9 will be working on hosting virtual landlord engagement sessions over the next year.

Recently the region has applied for additional Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing funding to assist households stabilize.

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 Region 9 Committee utilizes a by-names list for all persons experiencing homelessness in the community. At biweekly meetings, service providers provide updates and coordinate case staffings to make referrals to needed services and housing. The community has several services available to persons experiencing homelessness including homeless prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing and some population specific Section 8 vouchers.

There has been an increased need for transitional housing and support services for persons with substance-use disorders and mental illness over the past five years. There is one transitional housing facility for persons with mental illness, which services up to five men. The Edgecombe-Nash County Mental Health Department offers 40 units of permanent supportive housing to men, women and children.

Homeless veterans are identified by outreach teams asking about military service, coordinated assessment staff asking veteran status on assessment, Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grantees outreaching to unsheltered veterans and calling referral sources in the community, in addition to veterans calling into the State's veteran hotline. To increase access, CoC staff provide maps and contact information for the CoC and SSVF programs to the NC Department of Military & Veterans Affairs for a resource guide that is distributed to veterans and agencies serving veterans, including Veteran Service Officers. CoC staff ensure that Regional Committees, VA grantees and VA staff are connected, and each region's coordinated assessment system has a specific process for referring identified veterans to VA programs. SSVF grantees are very active in Regional Committees and complete the majority of screening for VA eligibility.

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

The Region 9 Committee continues to work toward effective discharge planning from institutions. There is a new committee dedicated to helping persons being discharged from incarceration. The NEW (Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson County) Reentry Council is a coalition of community stakeholders that works to reduce/eliminate barriers to successful reentry.

The Region 9 Committee seeks to continue to improve the process in which institutions discharge clients to avoid discharge into homelessness.

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

HUD estimated there are as many as 5,667 homeowner units and 2,857 renter units with at least one child age 6 or younger living in housing units built before 1980. These units have a higher risk of containing lead-based paint.

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

The DEHC communities have concentrations of older housing that have a very high chance of containing lead paint as well as concentrations of children in the most susceptible age range. Many of these concentrations of older homes in Rocky Mount are located in the CDBG eligible Census Tracts which have significant low/moderate populations.

It should be noted, however, that the lead-based paint hazard remains a significant problem for all households living in units with lead-based paint.

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

All contractors are required by the City to have lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) certification before working on any housing rehabilitation projects. In November 2000, the City of Rocky Mount's Planning Department developed a program to link rehabilitation activities supported with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds with the Preventative Maintenance Program (PMP). The program integrates both the new U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) requirements for lead-based paint activities (24 CFR Part 35) and the PMP standards into rehabilitation actions in residential properties built before 1978.

The overall program goals are to target CDBG funds to housing with a high risk of lead hazards, spur momentum for the PMP by providing a ready supply of units that already meet the majority of PMP standards, use the PMP to leverage the life expectancy of the CDBG funds by forgiving 10% of the loan funds for each year the unit is documented to remain in compliance, ensure that quality rehabilitation and lead-hazard control work is performed by conducting a second clearance test and annual PMP monitoring inspections, and educate property owners about lead hazards by requiring attendance in a training class. Two units are nearly at the clearance stage, and nine additional units have applied to the rehab program. Approximately 27 individuals have completed the class in lead safety.

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

The City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC recognize that the core of many social and housing problems correlates closely with poverty. Despite the ongoing economic recovery at the national and state levels, the City and the DEHC continue to have high unemployment, although it has been improving in recent years.

The City's anti-poverty strategy includes the provision of economic development activities and incentives, employment training, education, youth programs, lead abatement programs, and affordable housing programs. The objective of poverty reduction requires programming for broad areas including increased accessibility of resources, job training and placement, public services, education, and basic skills development. It is only through comprehensive, coordinated strategies that nurture skills and provide opportunities to gain and retain employment and thus improve the quality of life that people can improve their situation.

Employment programs reach only a part of the poverty population. The counties work cooperatively with numerous public, social, and civic service organizations to develop and implement direct assistance and service delivery programs to improve the quality of life for residents.

The City also supports programs and activities that promote a stable and growing economy. Business assistance loans and guarantees are available to firms that wish to expand. In return for below market rate loans and support, these firms pledge to create jobs for low and moderate-income persons. Many of these loans are to small and very small firms that offer growth potential for the community and the region.

Housing rehabilitation assistance is provided as a coordinated effort to preserve and produce affordable housing. This type of assistance is provided to assist people from becoming trapped in the cycle of poverty and to address housing problems and costs.

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

The existing vocational and economic support programs and ongoing development and job creation efforts of the counties and the State, complement the housing programs administered through the City's CDBG program and the DEHC HOME program. The programs currently operated represent coordinated efforts to address housing and economic issues that surround the homeless and lower income households. However, the City and the DEHC recognize that the need for assistance far exceeds the current level of available resources.

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

The City of Rocky Mount and the Department of Community and Business Development are responsible for monitoring both CDBG and HOME program activities. The Department has developed procedures to ensure that approved projects will meet the purpose of the Consolidated Plan and that available funds will be distributed in a timely manner. Monitoring includes programs operated directly by the City, DEHC members who are using HOME funds, and those carried out by any subrecipients. The City's HOME Coordinator is responsible for carrying out the monitoring provisions for the HOME activities of the DEHC. The Subrecipient Agreement is the contractual document between the City and the subrecipient, which specifies the activities that are to be completed and the conditions, which must be met, including compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. This agreement is the basis for monitoring all subrecipients.

Specific monitoring provisions will include:

- 1) Subrecipients are required to submit quarterly reports on their programs and activities. These reports will include relevant information such as the number of units completed and/or persons served; the amount of funds expended or obligated; number of cases processed; factors which adversely affect or hinder performance.
- 2) The City requires written verification on the work accomplished with all requests for funds from subrecipient or contractors, prior to release of payment.

The Community Development staff prepares periodic progress reports for review by the Planning Director, the City Manager and the City Council.

The Community Development staff is responsible for monitoring all HOME and CDBG programs and projects, whether they are administered by the DEHC members, CHDOs or subrecipients. Each project is monitored on-site at least annually.

The monitoring visit will consist of a review of documents necessary to determine:

- Program compliance.
- Compliance with any applicable written agreements.
- Compliance with any related regulations including, but not limited to Davis-Bacon, Fair Housing, Section 3, Minority Business Outreach, and Comprehensive Planning.
- Progress of HOME-assisted projects in relation to timeline established in written agreements.
- For CHDOs, records relating to CHDO status.
- For HOME-assisted rental units, compliance with rental and occupancy restrictions; and
- Income eligibility.

The DEHC member, CHDO or subrecipient is given written notice at least two weeks prior to the monitoring visit. This notice includes the date of the visit, as well as its purpose, and a list those items

that are to be reviewed. Each monitoring visit begins with an entrance conference to ensure that there is a clear understanding of the purpose and scope of the visit. Once documents and information have been gathered and reviewed, an analysis is made, and preliminary findings presented in an exit conference. This visit is followed up with a formal, written notification as to the results of the monitoring review. This review is to indicate both problem areas and successes. The notification also serves as a written record of the review. Any necessary corrective measures are prescribed and closely monitored for continued program compliance in future visits.

EXPECTED RESOURCES

AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES - 91.420(B), 91.220(C)(1,2)

Introduction

The following table outlines the federal resources available in Program Year 2021-2022 to address housing and non-housing community development needs in Rocky Mount and DEHC. Currently, the City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC utilizes CDBG funds for owner-occupied rehabilitation/replacement, housing repair, housing development, public services, blight removal and other eligible activities.

The CDBG and program income resources are applicable to Rocky Mount only. The City expects to receive \$506,949 in CDBG funds and the entire DEHC expects to receive \$407,772 in HOME funds in Fiscal Year 2021-2022. The following allocations will be used for the participating jurisdictions:

Participation Jurisdictions	Consortium	\$407,772.00	100%
City of Rocky Mount	Lead Entity	\$ 292,771.00	72%
Edgecombe County	County	\$ 61,415.00	15%
Conetoe	Town	\$ 679.00	0.17%
Middlesex	Town	\$ 5,243.00	1.29%
Pinetops	Town	\$ 8,248.00	2.02%
Princeville	Town	\$ 11,354.00	2.78%
Sharpsburg	Town	\$ 15,720.00	4%
Spring Hope	Town	\$ 7,363.00	1.81%
Whitakers	Town	\$ 4,979.00	1.22%

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	\$506,949	\$0	\$0	\$506,949	\$1,013,898	CDBG funds for non-housing community development.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$407,772	\$0	\$0	\$407,772	\$815,544	HOME funds for housing activities.

Table 64 - 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 City of Rocky Mount combined its federal entitlement allocations with funding from other public and private sector funding sources to address its priority needs. The City hopes to be able to do so during the period of this Consolidated Plan.

In addition to federal CDBG allocations, State CDBG funds are disbursed on a competitive basis to non-entitlement communities. Historically, the Towns of Middlesex, Nashville, Spring Hope, Bailey, Sharpsburg, Tarboro and Whitakers, and Nash and Edgecombe Counties have received CDBG Community Revitalization (Concentrated Needs) and Scattered Site Housing funds from the North Carolina Division of Community Assistance to assist with some of their local housing and community development needs.

The City of Rocky Mount conducted a cost-benefit analysis since the last Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing choice on the following community revitalization strategies: general obligation bond for affordable housing rehabilitation, construction, and homeownership assistance; inclusionary zoning and affordable housing set-asides; multi-family tax abatements; and targeted code enforcement. The City recognizes the federal funds received will not address all the affordable housing needs in the community and will be working toward an affordable housing bond or general obligation bond that will provide ongoing, dedicated funding to address the needs of the community.

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

The Redevelopment Commission for the City of Rocky Mount purchases land to facilitate housing and commercial development. In addition, the City owns donated vacant lots throughout the City that may be available for future development of affordable housing. For example, the Beal Street Redevelopment in the Happy Hill neighborhood was originally purchased by the Redevelopment Commission for the purpose of developing affordable housing.

ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

AP-20 ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES - 91.420, 91.220(C)(3)&(E)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	Nash and Edgecombe County City of Rocky Mount	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$220,002.25 HOME: \$305,829	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 39 housing units
2	Increase Homeownership	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	Nash and Edgecombe County City of Rocky Mount	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing	HOME: \$61,165.80	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 housing units
3	Provide Public Services	2021	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs	City of Rocky Mount	Provide Public Services	CDBG: \$76,042.35	Public Services activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 households
4	Economic Development	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Rocky Mount	Economic Development	CDBG: \$25,000	Businesses Assisted: 5 businesses

5	Planning and Administration	2021	2023	Other	City of Rocky Mount	Planning/Administration	CDBG: \$101,389.80 HOME: \$40,777.20	N/A
6	Economic Development: Section 108 Loan Repayment	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Rocky Mount	Economic Development	CDBG: \$84,514.60	N/A

Table 65 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide financial assistance and emergency repair assistance and urgent repairs to low- and moderate-income homeowners to rehabilitate their existing owner-occupied housing. This includes accessibility improvements for the physically disabled.
2	Goal Name	Provide Rental Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide financial assistance to rental property owners to rehabilitate housing units to be available for lease to low- and moderate-income households.
3	Goal Name	Create New Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide resources to increase the supply of decent, safe, sanitary and accessible rental housing that is affordable to low- moderate-income households. This could be construction of new units or rehabilitation of existing vacant units/buildings into affordable rental units. This may also include affordable housing created by the private market. Providing incentives to private developers is a way to attract investment in lower opportunity areas and possibly bring development to the community.
4	Goal Name	Increase Homeownership
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide resources to income-qualified first-time homebuyers by providing down payment, closing cost assistance, upfront private mortgage insurance (PMI) costs, and principal reduction (gap financing) as reflected on the closing statement.

5	Goal Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public facility improvements in the City of Rocky Mount are important to supporting the quality of life by providing adequate space for the provision of services, holding of events that bring the community together, and addressing public safety concerns. Public infrastructure such as streets, playgrounds and underground utilities are essential to quality of life and to building communities that support community diversity and stability.
6	Goal Name	Provide Public Services
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will provide resources to support public services which support the City's at-risk youth, adults, and families, persons experiencing homelessness and other special populations.
7	Goal Name	Demolish Dilapidated Structures
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will use CDBG funds for demolition and acquisition/demolition/disposition in areas of the City prone to blighting influences when buildings are no longer suitable for rehabilitation.
8	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	The City of Rocky Mount will use CDBG dollars for activities that promote employment, self-sufficiency, education, job training, technical assistance, and economic empowerment of low- and moderate-income residents in the community.
9	Goal Name	Planning and Administration
	Goal Description	Provide effective and efficient implementation of CDBG and HOME funding in accordance with federal regulations.

10	Goal Name	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education.
11	Goal Name	Economic Development: Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Goal Description	Section 108 Repayment for Douglas Block Redevelopment.

Introduction

In late 1996, ten local communities in Nash and Edgecombe Counties in eastern North Carolina, formed the Down East HOME Consortium (DEHC). With the City of Rocky Mount, already a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement City, as the Lead Entity, the Consortium began receiving Home Investment Partnerships Program funds (HOME) in 1997.

Currently, the following jurisdictions comprise the DEHC: Conetoe, Edgecombe County, Middlesex, Pinetops, Princeville, City of Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers.

Edgecombe and Nash Counties' membership in the DEHC does not include the governments of the municipalities in both Counties who chose not to join the Consortium.

CDBG assistance will be directed to the qualified low- and moderate-income areas in the City of Rocky Mount, while HOME funds will be allocated to the participating members of the Consortium in percentages relative to the population of each within the Consortium.

When the Consortium was established, the member jurisdictions, with Rocky Mount as the lead entity, agreed upon an allocation formula based on the "percent of total Consortium population" for each member. Subsequently, the DEHC agreed to disburse funds on a County basis, excluding Rocky Mount. This agreement was implemented beginning with FY 2006-2007 and will continue with this FY 2021-2022 Annual Action Plan.

Please note that specific strategies will be developed and proposed to city management and city council as part of the implementation processes for both the Consolidated Plan and the Annual Action plan. With continued communication involving community work sessions, a proposed housing advisory group, and other activities, the City will shape and implement strategies that address the goals and activities identified in the Assessment of Fair Housing report, the Three-Year Consolidated Plan and this Annual Action Plan.

Other projects being considered by the City of Rocky Mount during the 3-year Consolidated Plan include:

- Vance Street Homes Project – partner with local certified CHDO to support the new construction of 8-single family homes.
- Southeast Rocky Mount/Around the Wye Redevelopment Project- partner with the City's Redevelopment Commission and support the construction of housing units, housing rehabilitation, and acquisition.
- Atlantic Arlington Redevelopment Project- support housing rehabilitation and acquisition
- Beal Street Phase II - work with potential developer(s) to construct single-family housing units for low to moderate income persons
- Work will also continue in the areas of Holly Street, Central City, South Rocky Mount, and Down East.
- Whatley Cove – partner with local certified CHDO to support the new construction of a single-family home for low-to-moderate income family.
- Nash County Redevelopment Project – work with HOME Participating Jurisdiction to construct multi-family rental housing development for low-to-moderate income families.

- Edgemcombe County Redevelopment Project – partner with HOME Participating Jurisdiction to construct a multi-family rental housing development for low-to-moderate families.

#	Project Name
1	21 HOME Program Administration
2	21 HOME Rocky Mount Reserve
3	21 HOME CHDO
4	21 HOME Edgecombe County Scattered Site Rehabs
5	21 HOME DHEC participating jurisdictions Scattered Site Rehabs
6	21 CDBG Program Administration
7	21 CDBG Section 108 Loans
8	21 CDBG Public Service
9	21 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation
10	21 CDBG Rehab Delivery
11	21 CDBG Economic Development

Table 66 – Project Information

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

The following is a framework for priorities, needs and goals to address the City's identified needs during the next three years. The final determination on funded activities will occur during the review process for the prioritization of projects.

The priorities presented were developed by:

- Weighing the severity of the need among all groups and sub-groups
- Analyzing current social, housing, and economic conditions
- Analyzing the relative needs of low- and moderate-income families
- Assessing the resources likely to be available over the next three years, and
- Evaluating input from stakeholder sessions, interviews, service provider surveys, City department staff and public hearings.

The City of Rocky Mount's priority needs were determined based on existing data on the needs of the community, as well as consultation with City staff, extensive stakeholder outreach workshops, public hearings, and citizen surveys. In addition, the Atlantic-Arlington Corridor land use plan and the Crossroads to Prosperity Housing Report were used as guides for identifying the following priority areas for the City over the next three years.

- Increase Access To/Quality of Affordable Housing
- Eliminate Slum/Blighting Influences
- Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
- Provide Public Services
- Economic Development
- Strengthen fair housing enforcement, operations, and education
- Planning and Administration

The City and the DEHC have observed a number of significant obstacles to meeting

underserved needs. These include:

- A lack of affordable housing;
- A lack of private developer funding;
- The increasing costs of development and construction;
- A need for increased coordination and collaboration among service providers.

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	21 HOME Program Administration
	Target Area	Nash and Edgecombe Counties Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning/Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$40,777.20
	Description	HOME Program Administration
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The estimated number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities will be in line with 24 CFR 570.205-206 and 570.489(a) per Program Administration costs.
	Location Description	Not applicable
	Planned Activities	Approved activities for the usage of program administration funds.
2	Project Name	21 HOME Rocky Mount Reserve
	Target Area	Nash and Edgecombe Counties
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$190,828
	Description	Reserve funds for the Nash and Edgecombe County allocations
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that at least 3 families will benefit from the proposed housing rehabilitation activities.
	Location Description	The location description is Nash and Edgecombe Counties.
	Planned Activities	Housing rehabilitation
3	Project Name	21 HOME CHDO
	Target Area	Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance, Increase Homeownership, Create New Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$61,165.80

	Description	Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) is a nonprofit community-based organization that has staff to develop affordable housing for the Rocky Mount area community it serves.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 2 families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	City of Rocky Mount
	Planned Activities	Support new construction of 2 homebuyer properties; direct financial assistance (down payment and closing costs) to purchasers of HOME assisted homebuyer housing owned, sponsored, or developed by a CHDO with HOME funds and seek offers of donations for HOME Purchase Program funds used to pay liens, tax assessments and seek offers of donation or acquire vacant lots for housing construction.
4	Project Name	21 HOME Edgecombe County Scattered Site Rehabs
	Target Area	Nash and Edgecombe Counties
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$ 61,415
	Description	Rehab scattered sites in Edgecombe County.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that at least three families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Properties will be located in Edgecombe County.
	Planned Activities	The planned activities include the rehabilitation of three existing owner-occupied homes or if deemed uninhabitable the new construction of owner-occupied homes in Edgecombe County.
5	Project Name	21 HOME DHEC participating jurisdictions Scattered Site Rehabs
	Target Area	Nash and Edgecombe Counties
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$ 53,586
	Description	Rehab scattered sites in Nash County.
	Target Date	6/30/2022

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that at least three families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	The properties will be located in the following jurisdictions Conetoe, Middlesex, Pinetops, Princeville, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope and Whitakers.
	Planned Activities	The planned activities include the rehabilitation of owner-occupied properties or if deemed uninhabitable the new construction of owner-occupied properties for low to moderate income homeowners.
6	Project Name	21 CDBG Program Administration
	Target Area	Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Planning and Administration
	Needs Addressed	Planning/Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$101,389.80
	Description	CDBG program administration.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The estimated number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities will be in line with 24 CFR 570.205-206 and 570.489(a) per Program Administration costs.
	Location Description	Not applicable.
	Planned Activities	CDBG Program Administration will be in line with 24 CFR 570.205-206 and 570.489(a) per Program Administration costs.
7	Project Name	21 CDBG Section 108 Loans
	Target Area	Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Economic Development: Section 108 Loan Repayments
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$84,514.60
	Description	Section 108 Loan Repayment for Douglas Block Revitalization
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Loan repayment, N/A
	Location Description	The location description is the city limits of Rocky Mount.

	Planned Activities	The City of Rocky Mount received a Section 108 Loan in the amount of \$3,598,248.36 for the redevelopment of the Douglas Block area. Douglas Block is a public-private redevelopment project that has resulted in a thriving commercial center in Downtown Rocky Mount.
8	Project Name	21 CDBG Public Service
	Target Area	Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Provide public services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$76,042.35
	Description	Partner with local nonprofits to provide public service activities such as homelessness prevention, housing counseling, job training, youth services, veteran services, community gardens, etc.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that at least 500 individuals will benefit from public service activities.
	Location Description	The location description is the city limits of Rocky Mount.
	Planned Activities	The planned activities include providing services to the public, primarily to benefit low- and moderate-income residents that will include public service activities such as homelessness prevention, housing counseling, job training, youth services, veteran services, community gardens, etc.
9	Project Name	21 CDBG Housing Rehabilitation
	Target Area	City of Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$195,002.25
	Description	Rehab and/or acquire 5-6 units/lots to serve at least 5 households
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	At least five families will be assisted with housing rehabilitation activities.
	Location Description	The homes will be located within the City of Rocky Mount in the Southeast Rocky Mount, Around the Wye, and Atlantic-Arlington area.
	Planned Activities	Southeast Rocky Mount/Around the Wye Redevelopment Project – partner with the City's Redevelopment Commission and rehab 3 units to serve 3 households \$100,000 Atlantic Arlington Redevelopment Project - rehab 2 to 3 units or acquire 2 to 3 lots to serve 2-3 households \$95,002.25

10	Project Name	21 CDBG Rehab Delivery
	Target Area	City of Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Provide Homeowner Rehabilitation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Increase Access to/Quality of Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Rehab delivery includes the costs of housing inspections (planning, preconstruction, and construction phase).
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	At least 25 households will be assisted with rehab delivery costs.
	Location Description	The properties will be located in the City of Rocky Mount.
	Planned Activities	Rehab delivery includes the costs of housing inspections (planning, preconstruction, and construction phase).
11	Project Name	21 CDBG Economic Development
	Target Area	City of Rocky Mount
	Goals Supported	Economic Development Activities
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	To support start-ups and small businesses by providing one-on-one business counseling and technical assistance to entrepreneurs in target areas of the City of Rocky Mount.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that at least 5 small businesses will be assisted.
	Location Description	The small business activities will take place in the City of Rocky Mount.
	Planned Activities	The City will partner with a subrecipient to administer the small business assistance activities.

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

The City of Rocky Mount will fund efforts located within HUD-eligible low- and moderate-income block groups.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Rocky Mount	94.2%
Edgecombe and Nash County	5.8%

Table 67 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Allocations are based on the population size of the jurisdictions. 100% of CDBG funding is allocated for the City of Rocky Mount.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AP-55 AFFORDABLE HOUSING - 91.420, 91.220(G)

Introduction

The City of Rocky Mount will target CDBG funding to neighborhood revitalization activities in order to maximize outcomes and meet performance measures. The majority of funds will be used for rehabilitation of existing rental and multi-family housing in center-city neighborhoods identified as Target Areas of Opportunity (TAOs). These allocations serve the low- and moderate-income areas of the City and provide multiple benefits with respect to maintaining neighborhoods, providing affordable housing, and creating economic opportunity.

Other activities will continue to be implemented on a scattered site basis. These projects serve to keep low- and moderate-income families and individuals in their homes, thus addressing issues of affordability and sustainability.

Within the rest of the DEHC, housing rehabilitation project activities will occur in Edgecombe and Nash Counties on a scattered site basis. This effort keeps low- and moderate-income, often elderly, families and individuals in their homes.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	66
Special-Needs	18
Total	84

Table 68 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	2
Rehab of Existing Units	82
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	84

Table 69 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Utilizing CDBG and HOME funds, the City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC participating communities will rehabilitate 64 existing units for non-homeless populations and 18 special needs populations for a total of **82 rehabbed units**. This will be through the following programs:

CDBG Rehab Delivery: 25 units; CDBG Housing Rehabilitation: 5 units; HOME Edgecombe County Scattered Sites Rehab: 3 units; HOME DHEC participating jurisdictions Scattered Site Rehabs: 3 units and HOME Rocky Mount Reserve: 3 units.

The City of Rocky Mount will also leverage general funds for the Housing Rehab Matching Rebate Program and Urgent Repair Program. Approximately 25 units will be rehabilitated using the Housing Rehab Matching Rebate Program.

Under the Urgent Repair Program, urgent repairs will be completed for approximately 18 special needs households. It is estimated that 18 persons with disabilities, elderly over the age of 62, veterans, and/or single parent households will be assisted through this program.

Approximately **2 new units** will be constructed under the CHDO set-aside funds.

Introduction

Public housing units are located in the larger Consortium jurisdictions of Rocky Mount, and Tarboro. Each of these programs is described below. A more complete description of each is found in the Needs of Public Housing section of this plan.

Rocky Mount Housing Authority

The Rocky Mount Housing Authority (RMHA) was formed in 1951 to provide affordable housing to low and very low-income citizens. RMHA has 754 units of public housing.

Rocky Mount Section 8 Inventory

The RMHA has 259 vouchers in the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The Waiting List for this program is currently 215 applicants. No HCV units are expected to be lost.

Tarboro Housing Authority

In the Town of Tarboro, public housing is managed by the Town of Tarboro Redevelopment Commission. The Commission manages and operates three public housing developments, one Section 8 housing complex, and 82 units of scattered site public housing.

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

RMHA will be working toward the following to improve the living environment for residents of the Housing Authority. These projects are projected for 2021 and will be for both Amp 1 & 2.

The following are upcoming projects:

- Flooring upgrades
- Upgrading kitchens
- Interior painting
- Upgrading bathrooms
- Upgrading interior doors
- Plumbing upgrade

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

Rocky Mount Housing Authority actively encourages public housing residents to become involved in management through participation in the Resident Advisory Board and consultations with resident advisory representatives concerning specific needs, issues, or problems. The City and Rocky Mount Housing Authority also encourage residents to become homeowners through participation in the First-Time Home Buyers program and other resident education and outreach efforts. The Tarboro Redevelopment Commission has a Resident Advisory Board which provides input into the operations and maintenance of THA.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial

assistance will be provided or other assistance

A "troubled housing authority or agency" is one that is in its third year of not having met targets for improved performance. Both the Rocky Mount Housing Authority and Tarboro Housing Authority are designated "high performing" agencies.

Introduction

The City of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County and Nash County are members of the North Carolina Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC). BoS CoC was created in 2005 in order to help rural communities apply for Continuum of Care funding from HUD. The following counties are part of the NC Balance of State Continuum of Care: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrell, Union, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilson, Yadkin. Because the Balance of State is the largest geographic CoC in the North Carolina, representing 79 out of 100 counties, it is organized into Regional Committees that coordinate local work and planning. The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities are represented in the Tar Heel Regional Committee.

The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities continue to face significant problems associated with homelessness and the prevention of homelessness. The City and the DEHC, working with the counties, local churches, agencies, and not-for-profit organizations, attempt to monitor the situation and to provide services to meet the needs the homeless and to prevent homelessness.

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

The City of Rocky Mount and the Consortium communities will continue to support agencies working to address homelessness.

With the resources available, the City attempts to prevent homelessness, address special needs populations, assist the homeless, and eliminate chronic homelessness, through increasing the availability of affordable housing and providing financial support to various non-profit providers. Given the extent of need and the limited resources available, the City and the DEHC allocates resources to meet these homeless and special needs through the following programs:

- Scattered Site Housing Rehabilitation and Substantial Housing Rehab/Housing Replacement.
- Ensuring rehabbed and newly constructed properties are brought up to Energy Star standards.

In addition, the City will continue to assist programs that provide a range of supportive services to persons at risk of becoming homeless.

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

As part of the North Carolina Balance of State CoC (BoS CoC), Rocky Mount and the DEHC communities follow the regional committee coordinated assessment plan. In 2016, written standards for coordinated assessment were created, that outline how coordinated assessment should operate in each region. Region 9 offers homeless prevention and diversion screenings by two of the agencies, which have 24-hour availability to conduct the prevention and diversion screen and provide emergency shelter within the region. Households are also able to get information about accessing homeless services through 211 resources.

If a household is identified as homeless and not in shelter by a participating agency a referral is made to agencies within the region who conduct the VI-SPDAT. Personnel will meet with the household to administer the VI-SPDAT and then based on the score, referrals are then made to the appropriate community resource for housing.

The Region 9 Committee recently convened a functioning Coordinated Entry Committee, which is tasked with streamlining the Coordinated Entry process. This committee is made up of a multidisciplinary team including social workers, mental health providers and homeless service providers. The Region 9 Committee currently utilizes a by-names list for all person experiencing homelessness as a tool for twice a month case staffing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency Shelter activities will continue through programs at the Bassett Center, the Salvation Army, My Sister's House, Tarboro Community Outreach and the United Communities Ministries' Emergency Shelter.

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

Stakeholders note that homeless service providers have a hard time finding units to move client into. Landlords have had bad experiences in the past renting to some households and are reluctant to work with families experiencing homelessness. Region 9 will be working on hosting virtual landlord engagement sessions over the next year.

Recently the region has applied for additional Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing funding to assist households stabilize.

As part of the CARES Act allocations Rocky Mount created an Emergency Rental Assistance program to assist low-to moderate-income households, who have been economically impacted by COVID, and prevent homelessness.

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

The Region 9 Committee continues to work toward effective discharge planning from institutions. There is a new committee dedicated to helping persons being discharged from incarceration. The NEW (Nash, Edgecombe, and Wilson County) Reentry Council is a coalition of community stakeholders that works to reduce/eliminate barriers to successful reentry.

The Region 9 Committee seeks to continue to improve the process in which institutions discharge clients to avoid discharge into homelessness.

Introduction

The City of Rocky Mount understands equal and unimpeded access to residential housing is a fundamental civil right that enables members of protected classes, as defined in the federal Fair Housing Act, to pursue personal, educational, employment, or other goals. The City is committed to furthering the federal Fair Housing Act, State and Local fair housing ordinance.

The City has identified several barriers relating to affordable housing in the City and formulated some remedies to remove those barriers. According to the most recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI), several impediments to fair housing choice were identified.

- Lower employment rates and wages for certain members of the protected classes reduce housing choice.
- Limited housing choice results in Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) concentration in primarily in older, less expensive communities, including the near R/ECAP in Rocky Mount.
- Non-white households were less likely to be homeowners and are more likely to have been denied a mortgage or offered a high-cost loan than white households.
- Moderate levels of segregation exist in Edgecombe County and Rocky Mount and members of the protected classes are more likely to live in the near R/ECAPS.
- A lack of available transportation in areas outside of Rocky Mount leaves resident's dependent on private vehicles which disproportionately affects members of the protected classes from accessing opportunities such as job centers located outside of city limits.
- While the City of Rocky Mount has an existing zoning policy on ADUs that permits them in all residential districts by right, only the property owner, family members, or potential caregivers employed on the premises can use it.

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

During the next fiscal year, the City of Rocky Mount and their subgrantees, Boards and contactors will follow the below action plan to address impediments.

Goal 1: Expand housing choice and access to opportunity

- Continue to provide HOME and CDBG assistance for housing rehabilitation and new construction, as applicable, including the facilitation of contractor workshops. Give priority to projects that improve fair housing choice and access to opportunity for members of the protected classes, such as LIHTC developments and supportive housing in high opportunity areas. This includes mixed-income developments that will increase the tax base, benefitting school districts and stimulating private development.
- Continue providing CDBG assistance for public facility and infrastructure accessibility

improvements, giving priority to projects in R/ECAPs.

- Work with the housing authorities and other affordable housing providers to develop a cohesive, regional guide to affordable housing options in the region that is updated on an annual basis. A starting point is the Assisted Inventory list provided in this AI.
- Continue to provide CDBG funding to non-profits who provide career readiness, job training, and other educational programs targeted towards low-income individuals and members of the protected classes.
- Identify any key community asset or major employer currently underserved by transit service and initiate discussions to determine the feasibility to altering the transit route, recognizing that this could rely on regional coordination if Rocky Mount begins to provide transit outside of city limits.
- The City of Rocky Mount should complete the cost-benefit analysis of the following community revitalization strategies and share the conclusions with the public: general obligation bond for affordable housing rehabilitation, construction, and homeownership assistance; inclusionary zoning and affordable housing set-asides; multi-family tax abatements; and targeted code enforcement.
- Begin to implement any community revitalization strategies determined to be feasible through the cost-benefit analysis.
- Assess the development review process to identify opportunities for improved efficiency, expediency, and coordination.
- Work with planning staff to focus demolition efforts in a specific, targeted manner as ordered by City Council.
- Work with planning staff change existing standards to allow for relaxed minimum lot size standards and setbacks to promote reuse of vacant lots in the City of Rocky Mount.
- Continue to engage with Community Academy to monitor real estate activities and to help prevent displacement while encouraging equitable development in neighborhoods.

Goal 2: Increase homeownership among low-income households and members of the protected classes

- Continue the provision of funding to organizations who provide homebuyer and foreclosure counseling services.

Goal 3: Strengthen antidiscrimination investigation, enforcement, and operations

- Continue to support the City of Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission's and Edgecombe County's fair housing related activities.
- Continue coordination and communication between the Human Relations Commission and the Community Development division.

Goal 4: Increase the level of fair housing knowledge and understanding among landlords and the general public

- Contract with a Qualified Fair Housing Enforcement Organization to conduct paired discrimination testing in the rental market and in the lending market.
- Continue partnering with Nash and Edgecombe counties to hold an annual Fair Housing

Forum.

- Continue to support other fair housing activities conducted by the City of Rocky Mount Human Relations Commission.
- Develop a user-friendly, region specific fair housing guidebook, available in English and Spanish, to be distributed to neighborhood organizations and under-served populations throughout the region, including those with limited English proficiency.

Introduction

The following information illustrates other actions that Rocky Mount and the DEHC will take to address its priority needs.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Despite an increase in some areas of Entitlement funding, the greatest impediment to the City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC ability to meet underserved needs is the limited amount of funding to address identified priorities. The overwhelming needs in Rocky Mount and the DEHC makes it impossible to address all needs with federal funds. The Consortium will continue to seek public and private resources to leverage its entitlement funds in assisting with implementation of policies and programs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City has been implementing focused community development/revitalization in an effort to provide affordable housing and at the same time maintain good neighborhoods, stop the deterioration of tipping point neighborhoods and turnaround deteriorating neighborhoods. These projects include Around the Wye and Atlantic Arlington Corridor.

In both Edgecombe and Nash Counties, DEHC will continue to utilize HOME funds to rehabilitate dilapidated housing units to help prevent homelessness for families who own their homes but cannot afford extensive repairs.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

All contractors are required by the City to have lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) certification before working on any housing rehabilitation projects. In November 2000, the City of Rocky Mount's Planning Department developed a program to link rehabilitation activities supported with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds with the Preventative Maintenance Program (PMP). The program integrates both the new U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) requirements for lead-based paint activities (24 CFR Part 35) and the PMP standards into rehabilitation actions in residential properties built before 1978.

The overall program goals are to target CDBG funds to housing with a high risk of lead hazards, spur momentum for the PMP by providing a ready supply of units that already meet the majority of PMP standards, use the PMP to leverage the life expectancy of the CDBG funds by forgiving 10% of the loan funds for each year the unit is documented to remain in compliance, ensure that quality rehabilitation and lead-hazard control work is performed by conducting a second clearance test and annual PMP monitoring inspections, and educate property owners about lead hazards by requiring attendance in a training class. Two units are nearly at the clearance stage, and nine additional units have applied to the rehab program. Approximately 27 individuals have completed the class in lead safety.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Rocky Mount and the DEHC will collaborate with human service, social service, and economic development agencies and organizations to facilitate their efforts and maximize their resources to provide quality services to low-income residents to help them improve their incomes.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Rocky Mount has investigated housing partnership tools in other cities, including projects with national housing foundations, many of which are outlined in the Atlantic Arlington Corridor Land Use Study. The City and the DEHC will begin implementation of some of these strategies to continue to grow public-private partnerships.

New and existing public-private partnerships are critical, and must be fostered, expanded, and strengthened. In particular, new methods need to be developed of involving churches, financial institutions, educational institutions, corporations, and foundations.

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

The City of Rocky Mount continues to fund housing organizations, some of which provide social services to residents. The City will also encourage public service agencies to work collaboratively in addressing the broader range of needs that families seeking assistance may need.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

AP-90 PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS - 91.420, 91.220(L)(1,2,4)

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

Not applicable

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:

The Down East HOME Consortium working with recognized CHDO's will provide decent, safe affordable housing for area residents. The period of affordability will be based on the minimum period for Homebuyer, Affordable Rental Housing Development and Rental Assistance programs as described under the HOME Investment Program 24 CFR Part 92 Final Rule September 16, 1996 (92.254).

The original owner shall recapture the full amount of the HOME subsidy from any subsequent sale within the period of affordability. To ensure a fair return to the homeowner in the event of a subsequent sale, the amount targeted for recapture shall be reduced by any lump sum payments with adjustments to be made on an annual basis. Subsequent to the determination of the amount to be recaptured, the period of affordability will be set. The amount to be recaptured will be divided by the number of years of affordability, which will yield the subsidy to be forgiven for each year during the period of affordability. Each year the house remains unsold, the recapture amount will be reduced by the forgiven subsidy. Such reductions will take effect in arrears on the anniversary date of the loan on an annual basis. The recapture amount for the new year shall be set after deducting the amount to be forgiven and any lump sum payments. Additional information, in detail, covering the Consortium's Resale and Recapture Policies are presented below (#3).

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:

To ensure affordability, the Consortium will impose recapture requirements. The primary policy of the Consortium is to rely on "Recapture" provisions as a tool to insure affordability to potential low and very low-income buyers. The "Recapture" provisions are set forth as follows:

- a. These provisions will ensure that the City and DEHC recoup all or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyers if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of a qualifying family for the duration of the period of affordability. The period of affordability will be based upon the total amount of HOME funds subject to recapture described in Paragraph 1 of this section.
- b. Based on the circumstances of each occurrence, the City and the DEHC will impose either of the following options for recapture requirements:
 - i. Recapture entire amount. The City of Rocky Mount and the DEHC may opt to recapture the entire amount of the HOME investment from the homeowners, or,
 - ii. Reduction during Affordability Period. The City of Rocky Mount and DEHC jurisdiction may reduce the HOME investment amount to be recaptured, on a prorated basis for the time the homeowner has owned and occupied the housing, measured against the required affordability period.
 - iii. The City of Rocky Mount and DEHC may permit the homebuyer to recover the homebuyer's entire investment (down payment and capital

improvements made by the owner since purchase) before recapturing the HOME investment.

- iv. Amount subject to recapture. The HOME investment that will be subject to recapture will be based on the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME assistance that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (i.e., the development subsidy). The recaptured funds must be used to carry out HOME-eligible activities. If the HOME assistance is only used for the development subsidy and therefore not subject to recapture, the resale option must be used

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:

Periods of Affordability

The Down East Home Consortium understands that any HOME-assisted Housing must meet the affordability requirements for not less than the applicable period specified in the following chart, beginning after project completion. The per unit amount of HOME funds and the affordability period that they trigger are described below:

Under \$15,000	5-year period of affordability
\$15,000 - \$40,000	10-year period of affordability
Over \$40,000	15-year period of affordability

In the case of foreclosure or transfer of title by deed in lieu of the Homebuyer, the requirement of affordability will terminate. However, the termination will cease to be in effect if the owner of record before the aforementioned action obtains an ownership interest through family or business ties.

The proceeds from the sale of the dwelling acquired and constructed and/or rehabilitated will be used to create additional affordable housing for homebuyers.

The Homebuyer will execute the Declaration of Deed Restrictions. The City of Rocky Mount will monitor each sale initiated. Along with the Declaration being executed at the loan closing, a request for notice will be executed thereby providing notice to the City in the event of foreclosure or such similar actions or transfer of title through a legitimate sale.

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

Not Applicable

APPENDIX - ALTERNATE/LOCAL DATA SOURCES

