

# The City of Walla Walla's CDBG Consolidated Plan 2014-2018



## Acknowledgments

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### Area Agencies, Organizations and Stakeholders

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## **Executive Summary**

### **ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)**

#### **1. Introduction**

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Consolidated Plan presents an outline of community needs and a market analysis addressing housing; homelessness; special needs; and community and economic development. The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to provide a roadmap to guide the community to ever-improving health and vitality through goals and strategies focusing on priority needs, particularly of its low and moderate income persons and neighborhoods. It is a five-year plan, 2014-2018, that will be updated and evaluated on an annual basis. It will guide the city's investment of CDBG annual funding, estimated to be approximately \$1.92 million over the five-year period. The sections of the Plan are: ES - Executive Summary; NA - Needs Assessment; MA - Market Analysis; AP- Action Plan

the needs identified exist, to some extent, city wide. However, two Census Tracts, CT 9205 and 9206, demonstrate the greatest need. Both are low-moderate income (LMI). Additional indicators include aging housing stock, lower education levels, cost burden and high unemployment. Therefore, the city will focus its CDBG activities primarily on these two census tracts. Maps of the city and the two census tracts are attached as appendices A, B and C.

## Snapshot of Walla Walla

	City	CT 9205	CT 9206
Number of Households	11,723	948	2285
Percent of Households by Tenure			
Owner	57%	57%	53%
Renter	43%	43%	47%
Population	31,177	3,381	5,283
Percent Hispanic	20%	57%	24%
Percent below Poverty	20%	34%	34%
Percent Poverty by Tenure			
Owner	36%	69%	22%
Renter	64%	31%	78%
Cost burdened - Paying more than 30% of Income	39%	33%	42%
Owner	40%	41%	13%
Renter	60%	59%	87%
Percent Households <80% Area Medium Income	46%	53%	58%
Percent Households with Severe Housing Problems	28%	30%	38%
% Housing Vacancy	7.63%	8.49%	12.55%
18 yrs + Less than High school Graduate	12%	26%	29%
% houses built prior to 1950	37%	73%	27%

**Table 1 - Snapshot of Walla Walla**

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

In general, renters with LMI incomes have greater housing needs, owners with the same incomes. See the housing needs table for the numbers and types of households needing assistance. Public Housing residents - the Housing Authority has a maintenance crew for facility repairs and upkeep. That said, utility costs could be a burden because residents' incomes must be at or below 30% AMI at entry into the program. Persons with HIV/AIDS primary housing challenge is discrimination. They face employment discrimination as well which impacts their ability to pay rent.

The Goals (Objectives) of the CDBG Consolidated Plan are:

- Promote the Preservation, Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing
- Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods
- Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla.
- Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities

A detailed table of Goals, Outcomes and a List of strategies are presented in SP-45.

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

This is the City of Walla Walla's first year of eligibility for annual funding directly from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) CDBG Entitlement City Program. Hence, it is the city's first 5-year CDBG Consolidated Plan. In past years, the city has been awarded HUD funding on a competitive basis through the Small Cities CDBG Program administered by the State of Washington Department of Commerce. Past funding activities include: planning and feasibility studies; street and utility improvements and hook-ups; and housing projects. There is currently one open state CDBG grant, a feasibility study for a youth center and multi-purpose facility including a homeless youth shelter.

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

The citizen participation effort began with City Council's adoption of a Citizen Participation Plan. The City of Walla Walla Support Services Department, which administers the city's CDBG program, over-saw community outreach. Consultation involved city departments; local government agencies; housing and human services providers; Walla Walla Housing Authority; educators; realtors; faith-based organizations; foundations; health providers; neighborhood representatives; energy providers; and various other private and public agencies. Contact methods included person-to-person meetings; phone interviews; neighborhood gatherings; public hearings; postings on the city's webpage; and press releases. The Walla Walla Urban Area Comprehensive Plan was also consulted. It is a 20-yr planning document adopted in 2008. The citizen involvement in its development was extensive, involving over 500 active participants in activities such as neighborhood walks; neighborhood public workshops; focus groups; and public hearings. Results of a very recent statistically valid survey of 600+ City of Walla Walla residents were also considered in development of the CDBG Consolidated Plan. Additionally, Walla Walla County Community and Health Improvement Plan (Appendix D), 2011-2013 and a study currently underway which reports on the strengths and weaknesses of the community's physical, emotional and social health were consulted in the needs assessment and market analysis associated with the plan development. Although the findings apply to the county as a whole, a majority of the citizen input came

from interviews conducted in the City of Walla Walla (700+). Finally, when all input and data were gathered, a CDBG Advisory Group consisting of representatives from the city public works department; housing industry; education; an economic development agency; a neighborhood representative; and the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health recommended to City Council the goals, strategies and CDBG investment strategies contained herein.

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

The community consistently cited safe, decent, affordable housing; living-wage jobs; and quality of life as priority needs. Other comments supported the following needs: Enhancement and preservation of neighborhoods and character of the city;

- Sustainable and development
- Open space and recreational opportunities
- Continued support of existing contributors to the economy
- Adequate utilities
- In-fill development
- Continued demonstration of high standards of public safety services
- Infrastructure improvements(streets, sidewalks, street lighting)
- Services and activities for youth (jobs, recreation, education)
- Preservation of Walla Walla's historic legacy, including building restoration and adaptive reuse
- Policies to effect healthy life-style choices and means to facilitate
- Housing for homeless: especially single women with children; unaccompanied youth; hard to house populations (mentally ill; felons; persons with disabilities)
- Public services funding (lawyer referral; personal finance training; job training; neighborhood revitalization etc.
- Activities and services to address physical; mental; emotional; and social well-being of our residents, especially youth
- Understanding and acceptance of cultural differences; relationship building
- Coordination of services and accessibility to them.
- Support coordination of unmet public transportation needs of the Walla Walla County, Coordinated Human Services Public Transportation Plan
- Public Transportation Plan.

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

No comments or views were rejected.

## **7. Summary**

The City of Walla Walla, together with our citizens, service providers, and all community stakeholders, will continue to work together toward the City's mission to provide municipal services and programs essential to a desirable community in which to live, work and play with a common goal of improving the quality of life and well-being of all. The City of Walla Walla will use CDBG funding to help bring this about through implementation of one or more of the CDBG National Objectives: benefit to low and moderate Income persons; prevention or elimination of slums and blight; meeting urgent needs.

# The Process

## PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator		Support Services

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

### Narrative

The City of Walla Walla, Support Services Division, is the Lead Agency for the CDBG program. Deputy City Manager Tim McCarty is the program administrator. CDBG Coordinator Linda Kastning is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and is the primary staff responsible for day-to-day implementation of the program, together with the CDBG Administrator and the City of Walla Walla Finance Department.

### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)**

### **1. Introduction**

Walla Walla consulted with multiple entities in order to capture a realistic and holistic picture of the nature of the community's housing, homeless, health, and human services delivery systems and unmet needs.

Included were:

- Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services , Development Disabilities Administration (WA State DSHS, DDA) - Services for persons with development disabilities
- Washington State Department of Commerce – State of WA Small Cities CDBG program
- Walla Walla Housing Authority – Public housing; Section 8 rental assistance; low and moderate income tax credit housing projects for elderly and families; migrant housing; mixed income homeownership development
- Helpline – A non-profit coordinated entry point for low income persons in need of assistance such as: housing, utility bill payments, food, rental assistance, emergency housing, transportation, prescription assistance, referrals to other human service providers, etc.
- Blue Mountain Action Council - Community Action Agency providing pro bono lawyer referral, adult literacy training, youth and adult employment training , foreclosure counseling, personal finance training, community outreach; referrals, etc.
- Blue Mountain Heart to Heart – Non-profit organization providing HIV/Aids supportive services
- Walla Walla School District – Free and reduced lunch program; opportunities for at-risk youth
- Walla Walla Community College (WWCC)
- Valley Residential Services - Living and community protection services for adults with development disabilities; case management for veterans in transitional housing
- Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) –Services for victims of domestic violence, women's shelter, child daycare, community recreation opportunities
- Walla Walla Council on Homelessness – A fifteen member consortium of homeless services agencies and advocates formed in response to the direction of the federal Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act; one of the goals is to address local governance of our homeless system of care.
- City of Walla Walla departments and divisions
- School District
- Community Networks

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

The city is not a housing service provider per se, but has worked closely with the Walla Walla Housing Authority, partnering on two affordable housing projects using CDBG Housing Enhancement funds for the provision of public infrastructure. One development provided 24 units of senior housing; the other was a 25 unit mixed-income homeownership project. The infrastructure included streets, sidewalks, street lighting, street trees, and public safety signing. Other recent activities include:

- Waiving building permit fees for low income housing development projects which serve a low-income population
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program – Transitional housing for Veterans

The Walla Walla County Department of Community Health was formerly the City and County Health Department. In the late 1980s the county became the entity with the responsibility for administering the public health programs for the cities and unincorporated areas of Walla Walla County.

**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**

Walla Walla County falls under the State of Washington Balance of Continuum Care.

The city has chaired a task force which has successfully worked to save the local Veterans Administration medical center from closure and has spear-headed the effort to obtain state and federal funding for a new long-term care facility housing indigent veterans, many of whom are at risk for homelessness, if not homeless already.

Walla Walla is a participant in an interlocal agreement designating Walla Walla County as lead agency in the oversight of the 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness. Council members also serve as ex-officio members of several community service providers’ boards, commissions, task forces, etc. Several city employees serve on community boards. This active participation in the community keeps the city abreast of resources and programs.

The police department participates in the annual Point-in-Time Homelessness count. The Police Chief serves on the board of the Youth Alliance to provide a “Clearinghouse of Hope”, to address the needs of unaccompanied youth, including housing. The city obtained CDBG funding for a planning and feasibility study for the proposed shelter and the services referral function it also provides.

Additionally, the city's police department also aids persons who may need assistance with referrals to homeless service providers such as the Christian Aid Center and the YWCA.

**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**

In preparing the CDBG Consolidated Plan the city met with Walla Walla County Department of Community Health (DHS). Walla Walla County does not receive ESG funds.

The city is a signatory to an interlocal agreement which designates the county as the lead agency for the 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness. Staffing is handled by their Walla Walla County Department of Community Health. The county is charged with the task of conducting the Point-in-Time count of homeless persons and assumes responsibility for administration of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The city is not a direct housing service provider and therefore does not participate in HMIS.

The bulk of the county's homeless population resides in the city of Walla Walla; the bulk of the assistance and supportive services is concentrated in the City of Walla Walla. DHS is aided in its homelessness reduction and prevention efforts by the Walla Walla Council on Homelessness, a fifteen member board which serves as an advisory body to the Board of County Commissioners for the allocation of local and state funds to address the reduction and prevention of homelessness

Walla Walla County falls under the Balance of State Continuum of Care Plan. (Walla Walla County Continuum Care 2013-2014 McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care Application is attached – Appendix \_\_\_\_.) Walla Walla County Department of Community Health is responsible for HMIS data and the 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness. A summary of the Walla Walla Continuum of Care follows:

*In 2012 and before, persons residing in "transitional housing" were counted as homeless in the Point-in-Time count. Per HUD, persons receiving rental assistance and persons living in "transitional housing" have been re-categorized as permanently housed in "rapid re-housing" programs, if they can transition in place. The result was a reduction in the number of persons counted as sheltered homeless. That said, if this population and persons in jail or hospitals had not been excluded from the 2013 count, the number of homeless persons would be virtually the same as in 2012. That number was 538. The 2013 count with the excluded populations was 400. One hundred forty-three (143) of the 400 counted were 17 or younger (25%). Nine percent were five or younger.*

**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.**

<b>2</b>	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HA CITY OF WALLA WALLA
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	quasi public organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	

**Table 3 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated.**

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

The city attempted to reach all agency types through one-on-one consultations; participation in community meetings which included representatives of many agencies; and incorporation of the comments received from existing plans and surveys.

**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?
Continuum of Care	WA St Dept of Commerce	Homelessness
Walla Walla Urban Area Comprehensive Plan Review	City of Walla Walla	20 yr-Plan identifies housing, economic development, public improvement strategies
City of Walla Walla Strategic Plan	City of Walla Walla	Quality of Life; city services; infrastructure
Council of Homelessness Operating Agreement	Walla Walla County Department of Community Health	Homelessness and the risk of Homelessness data and alleviation strategies
City of Walla Walla Citizen Survey	City of Walla Walla	Community needs; quality of life
Commitment to Community Neighborhood Survey	Blue Mountain Action Council	Community development; quality of life
City of Walla Walla Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan	City of Walla Walla	Health; transportation; quality of life
Health Department Community Health Improvement Plan	Walla Walla County Department of Community Health	Health; quality of life
Ten-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness	Walla Walla County Department of Community Health	Affordable housing; homelessness; community health

**Table 4 – 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(I))**

**Narrative (optional):**

The State of Washington Department of Commerce provided information regarding the impact of “Entitlement City” status on the state’s allocation of CDBG Public Services to Walla Walla County. Walla Walla County serves as a CDBG pass-through agency to the Blue Mountain Action Council (BMAC), the local Community Action Agency. The city has worked with the county and BMAC to consider options to public service delivery within the city.

The city has one WA State Department of Commerce Small Cities CDBG grant still in effect. The city continues to work with the state as we administer that grant; report on earlier grants and transition to our new CDBG entitlement status.

Walla Walla County, administrator of federal and state monies for homeless and special needs populations, shared current data and implementation strategies.

The Walla Walla County Department of Community Health Manager serves on the city’s CDBG Advisory Group. The CDBG Advisory Group was established by resolution of the Walla Walla City Council to analyze data and community development needs based on citizen input, census data, existing plans and surveys, agency outreach and public hearings, etc. The group’s findings will result in a draft CDBG Consolidated Plan for Council’s consideration and ultimate adoption of the final plan.

Walla Walla School District provided information on the Free and reduced lunch programs, the number of known homeless students, and school programs designed to assist “at-risk” youth. The school district offers education opportunities for various trades.

Walla Walla Community College (WWCC) – In addition to preparing students for continuing on to four-year colleges and universities, WWCC offers training for numerous careers directed to community employment opportunities and living wage jobs.

Port of Walla Walla provided data on the economic condition of the community. Port of Walla Walla Economic Development Director served on the CDBG Advisory Group.

WA State Office of Financial Management (OFM) provided census and other data used to develop the Consolidated Plan.

Walla Walla Housing Authority provided data on existing public housing; rental assistance efforts; future development plans; waiting lists; and demographics of persons served.

The Walla Walla County of Community Health and the Housing Director of Blue Mountain Action Council (BMAC), lead based remediation program also addressed the community's lead based paint related health issues (see section SP-65).

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation**

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

A draft Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) was published on the city's website and a legal notice of its 30 day comment period (January 3 to February 3, 2014) was published in the Walla Walla Union Bulletin. It identifies the public comment process for the CPP, the Consolidated Plan amendments to the Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan and the Annual Performance Record. The city conducted several face-to-face and telephone interviews with service providers and area agencies. The current Walla Walla 20-Year Comprehensive Plan was also used to guide goal setting. Citizen input into the Comprehensive Plan involved over 500 people in community and neighborhood meetings, focus groups, agency consultation, public outreach and public hearings. A neighborhood meeting was held in the gymnasium of the Walla Walla Housing Authority, focused on the needs of low and moderate income census tracts 9205 and 9206. A door-to-door outreach effort which included an invitation in Spanish and English advised residents in the two census tracts of the date, time, location and purpose of the meeting. The City of Walla Walla facilitated meeting; translation into Spanish was provided by Commitment to Community, a Blue Mountain Action Council neighborhood outreach team. While some CDBG activities will be city-wide, most will be targeted to Census Tracts 9205 and 9206 which are both designated low to moderate income. Forty-seven percent the city's minority households are located in these two census tracts.

Public housing complexes include 1 duplex, 1 triplex and 7 apartment complexes ranging in size from 11 to 18 units (a total of 84 units); five building complexes are scattered throughout Census Tract 9206. One apartment complex is located in Census Tract 9205 and three apartment complexes are located on the east side of the city. The public housing units were built in 1981 and 1987; they are well maintained.

Two public hearings were held at Walla Walla City Hall, 15 N 3rd Avenue. Legal notice of the hearing was published in the local newspaper. The first public hearing held February 26, 2014, presented an overview of the CDBG Entitlement City program. Two comments were received. One spoke to the importance of a safe shelter for homeless youth and the need for capital and operational funds for a multi-purpose youth facility. The second comment, a letter from the Blue Mountain Action Council Executive Director, spoke to the adverse impact on their CDBG public

service funding as a result of the city becoming an entitlement city. The second public hearing was held on July 23, 2014. A 30-day public comment period from July 7 to August 7, 2014 offered the public the opportunity to review and comment on the draft plan. The final CDBG Consolidated Plan presentation, incorporating public comments from the 30-day comment period is slated for adoption by council on August 13, 2014. It is due to HUD on August 16, 2014. Notice of the hearings and public comment period were per the citizen participation plan. A Hispanic resident of Census Tract 9205 served on the CDBG Advisory Group. The concerns and needs of persons with disabilities were enumerated by county and state service providers, as well as non-profit service agencies with awareness of the day-to-day requirements of special needs persons. The advisory group took all comments into consideration along with the findings of the needs assessment, market analysis, and existing studies and plans for which extensive citizen input was received.

## 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	Public Hearing	Community at Large	2 persons commented at first hearing. 2 persons commented at second public hearing.	State CDBG Public Service funding for low income persons cut; capital for youth shelter and multi-purpose facility	None	
2	Neighborhood Meeting	Residents of low-income census tracts	11 persons attended the neighborhood meeting	Sidewalks, streetlights, park improvements, ADA improvements; home repair	None	
3	Neighborhood Meeting	Door-to-door contact and fliers announcing neighborhood meeting	150 Spanish/English fliers distributed			
4	Neighborhood Meeting	Interested Persons				

5	Neighborhood Meeting	Agencies; service providers; city department representatives	<p>Walla Walla County Department of Community Health; Walla Walla County Department of Community Health; Walla Walla County Community Network; Blue Mountain Action Council; Valley Residential Services; Walla Walla Housing Authority; Helpline; Foundations; Walla Walla Police Department; Walla Walla Public Works. Comments were incorporated into CDBG Advisory Group deliberations and recommendations.</p>	<p>Affordable housing; jobs; streets and infrastructure; maintain a enhance quality of life; set policies that contribute to a healthy community; home repair; coordination among service providers; mental health services and housing; healthy living choices; youth shelter and services; school drop-out rate; job skills development (youth and adult); day care; early childhood education; preventative wellness services; coordinated entry</p>		
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6	Neighborhood Meeting	Service providers; faith-based; rental market property managers ;VA	Walla Walla School District; Walla Walla Heart to Heart; Faith-based Community; Real estate property management companies; VA Medical Center; Walla Walla School District. Comments were incorporated into CDBG Advisory Group deliberations and recommendations.	Affordable housing; cultural awareness and acceptance; housing for hard-to-house (mentally ill, felons, HIV/Aids); dental and medical assistance; access to safety net services including mental health.		
7	Neighborhood Meeting	Persons with expertise in neighborhood needs; economy; housing; social needs and resources;	Nine members: Port of Walla Walla; Walla Walla County Department of Community Health; Realtor; Hispanic resident; Walla Walla City Public Works; Walla Walla City Support Services Dept; City Council representative; 2 citizens at large	Analyze data and community needs assessment; review citizen input; determine priority needs and CDBG activities and budget recommendations to City Council	N/A	

**Table 5 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

#### Affordable Housing:

Affordable housing for all segments of the population was the number one priority need identified by data and citizen input. The issue includes cost burden; supply; and condition of housing. A subset of the affordable housing issue is access to housing for the community's "hard-to-house" populations such as the mentally ill; persons with aids; and felons. Current interest rates are favorable for buyers. House payments could be lower than rent. However, barriers to homeownership include: credit worthiness, no down-payment; and the lending practices. Low and moderate income Census Tracts 9205 and 9206 are particularly plagued with affordability and other housing issues. While some of the CDBG activities will serve LMI persons city-wide, the majority will be targeted to Census Tracts 9205 and 9206. Special Needs: Case management of those with special needs and their day-to-day living challenges are addressed by various agencies. The Lily Rice Center administers a supportive employment program for persons with special needs. Valley Residential Services provides the bulk of the case management through referrals from the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Development Disabilities Administration (DDA). Valley Residential Services currently serves 76 disabled persons (35 men and 41 women) and 40 homeless veterans in transitional housing. Sixty-four of the developmentally disabled population are renters; many reside in group homes. (Veterans are housed in family-style transitional housing of up to 4 veterans). Primary providers of housing are Blue Mountain Action Council; Walla Walla County; and the Walla Walla Housing Authority. Primary funding comes from the state and Walla Walla County. Affordable housing is an unmet community need for those in this population, especially housing which meets accessibility needs of the disabled. Community Development Needs: The city drew upon several sources of citizen input when assessing community needs. Sources included: public and private agencies; the Walla Walla Urban Area Comprehensive Plan; 2004 door-to-door survey of residents of Census Tracts 9205 and 9206. Although the survey was completed ten years ago, the community issues cited in those sources are still relevant today. Also consulted were: a 2013 statistically valid citizen survey of the city of Walla Walla residents conducted by

an independent consulting firm; the Walla Walla Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan; the City of Walla Walla 6-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP); and the health department Community Health Improvement Plan. Living wage jobs was another priority need universally mentioned. Other issues of concern included:

- Quality of life
- Safe, accessible modes of transportation for all
- Public Safety
- Preservation of neighborhoods and community character
- Sustainability
- Recreation improvements and enhancements
- Regulations that hinder development
- Youth jobs, activities and services
- The CDBG Advisory Group recommends adoption of the following goals for the City of Walla Walla Five-Year Consolidated Plan: Promote the Preservation, Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities

	City	CT9205	CT9206
Number of Housing Units	11,796	948	2285
Percent of Households by Tenure			
Owner	57%	43%	47%
Renter	43%	57%	53%
Population	31,432	2,839	5,874
Percent Hispanic	20%	59%	24%
Percent Poverty by Tenure			
Owner	36%		
Renter	64%		
Cost burdened- Paying more than 30% of Income			
Owner	25%	23%	23%
Renter	50%	50%	61%
Percent Households <80% Area Medium Income	46%	57%	60%

**Table 6 - Affordable Housing**

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

### Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	29,713	31,432	6%
Households	25,994	11,796	-55%
Median Income	\$31,855.00	\$41,236.00	29%

**Table 7 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
<b>City of Walla Walla</b>			
Population	29,713	31,432	6%
Households	10,635	11,796	11%
Median Income	\$31,855	\$41,236	24%
<b>Census Tract 9205</b>			
Population	2,706	2,839	5%
Households	973	948	-3%
Median Income	\$24,959	\$37,071	49%
<b>Census Tract 9206</b>			
Population	5,667	5,874	4%
Households	2,554	2,353	-8%
Median Income	\$28,367	\$24,390	-14.02%

**Table 8 - City of Walla, Census Tract 9205 and Census Tract 9206 Demographics**

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	1,700	1,655	2,060	1,150	5,230
Small Family Households *	495	340	705	430	2,495
Large Family Households *	75	295	205	90	330
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	220	280	345	185	1,030
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	355	285	475	110	520

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	340	270	350	258	510
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

**Table 9 - Total Households Table**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
<b>Census Tract 9205</b>					
Total Households	100	235	170	190	255
Small Family Households	20	45	95	115	90
Large Family Households	30	115	45	45	50
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	30	34	45	15	15
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	25	40			35
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	40	65	55	118	30
<b>Census Tract 9206</b>					
Total Households	520	480	320	175	790
Small Family Households	170	110	90	65	290
Large Family Households	15	35	10	15	35
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	60	110	65	35	275
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	150	100	130	10	90
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	130	50	54	50	64

**Table 10 - Census Tracts 9205 and 9206 Households**

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	20	60	65	10	155	0	0	25	0	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	115	20	0	135	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	35	85	45	4	169	0	15	30	70	115
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	920	205	15	10	1,150	200	220	120	30	570
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	115	520	285	10	930	80	110	355	110	655

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	15	0	0	0	15	20	0	0	0	20

**Table 11 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	980	470	150	25	1,625	200	240	170	100	710
Having none of four housing problems	305	680	700	520	2,205	185	270	1,040	505	2,000
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	15	0	0	0	15	20	0	0	0	20

**Table 12 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
Small Related	350	195	150	695	110	105	220	435
Large Related	35	20	35	90	10	85	50	145
Elderly	224	230	140	594	110	75	99	284
Other	480	355	40	875	44	75	130	249

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	1,089	800	365	2,254	274	340	499	1,113

**Table 13 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

#### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	315	35	0	350	60	90	20	170
Large Related	35	10	0	45	10	35	25	70
Elderly	220	105	65	390	85	35	39	159
Other	405	105	0	510	40	65	50	155
Total need by income	975	255	65	1,295	195	225	134	554

**Table 14 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	35	140	45	4	224	0	15	30	70	115
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	35	200	65	4	304	0	15	30	70	115

**Table 15 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	204	162	210	576	136	108	140	384

**Table 16 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Data Source  
Comments:

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

City wide - there are 4,184 one-person households (36%); an estimated 1506 one-person households are in need of housing assistance (39.1%).

Census tract 9205- There are 20 one-person households (19%); an estimated 87 one-person households are in need of housing assistance (43%).

Census Tract 9206- There are 988 one-person households (43%); an estimated 386 one-person households are in need of housing assistance (39.1%). It is estimated that 28% of the city's total one-person households in need of assistance live in Census Tracts 9205 and 9206.

**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.**

Disabled: There are currently 408 persons listed with the State of WA Developmentally Disabled Administration in Walla Walla County. It is assumed that the need is greater and that the reason some people do not access services is the associated stigma (real and perceived). 107 of the caseload have no paid services. 292 have paid services. Others receive assistance through other sources. Primary funders are the State of Washington and federal government. Medicaid is a primary source of paid personal care funding. Housing and support services report that affordable housing is difficult to find, and housing designed to meet the needs of the disabled are even more difficult.

Domestic Violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking: In 2013, the YWCA received 1,992 phone calls seeking information, referrals and help during domestic violence and sexual assault crises. 862 domestic violence and 211 sexual assault survivors came to the YWCA for help. 432 women and children were sheltered there.

Needs of this population:

- Shelter
- A safe living environment
- Legal services
- Counseling
- Referrals to other services
- Advocacy
- Affordable Housing

Data Source: Walla Walla YWCA

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

HUD has given guidance on how to interpret the housing data they have provided. The categories are: slightly higher; higher; much higher; and lower than the nation.

Substandard Housing - Nationally 1.16%

State of Washington: 1.16 %

City wide: 1.54%

Census Tract 9205: Not available

Census Tract 9206: 3.28%

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Based on this data, the city as a whole is in the "slightly higher need" category. Census Tract 9206 is in the "much higher" need category. Data for Census Tract 9205 were not provided.

Cost Burden > 30% -Nationally 35.93% (Households)

State of Washington: 38.02%

City wide: 38.62% - (5% have cost burden >50% of household income)

Census Tract 9205: 30% - (7.8% have cost burden >50% household income)

Census Tract 9206: 45% - (26% have cost burden >50% household income)

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Based on this data, the percent of the city as a whole and the percent of Census Tract 9205 which are cost burdened are consistent with national figures. However, Census Tract 9206 is "higher" than the state and nation. (It is estimated that 31% of the city households with cost burden >30% live in Census Tracts 9205 and 9206.

Overcrowding - Nationally 3.10%

State of Washington: 2.49%

City Wide: 2.99%

Census Tract 9205: 12.51%.

Census Tract 9206: 1.23%

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Based on this data the percentage of households in Census Tract 9205 is "much higher".

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

City-wide 2,708 renter households pay >30% of income (46% renter households) for housing 1,689 owners pay >30% of income (27%). It is evident that rental housing is not affordable to nearly half of the renter households. A high percentage of Hispanic persons reside in Census Tracts 9205 and 9206 (51% of the city's Hispanic population). From the data above we can conclude that Hispanic residents experience substandard housing, overcrowding, and cost burden. Renters city wide are significantly cost burdened.

**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**

**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:**

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

### **Discussion**

Currently there are approximately 65 persons receiving rapid re-housing assistance. Two persons are at homelessness risk due to inability to obtain employment. That said all could be at risk if they experience any of the impediments below. Persons currently housed can be at risk of homeless due to myriad reasons including:

- Domestic violence
- Lack of employment or underemployment
- Mental or physical health issues
- Substance abuse
- Assistance programs limited in duration
- Lack of childcare
- Aged out of foster care
- Conviction (misdemeanor/felony)
- Language barriers
- The risk of homelessness is true not only for persons receiving rapid re-housing but for most if not all low-income families and individuals.

## NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b) (2)

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

### Introduction

#### 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	1,370	295	35
White	1,050	190	35
Black / African American	4	0	0
Asian	30	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	255	60	0

**Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

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	1,335	320	0
White	985	250	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	330	70	0

**Table 18 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

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	955	1,105	0
White	745	850	0
Black / African American	15	0	0
Asian	35	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	145	255	0

**Table 19 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

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	250	900	0
White	180	820	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	70	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	40	0

**Table 20 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### **Discussion**

The city's Hispanic population experiences a disproportionately greater housing need (10% or more) in comparison to the percentage of need of the whole. The four severe 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%. Approximately 51% of the city's Hispanic population resides in Census Tract 9205 and 9206, suggesting their need may be greater than the 2007-2011 estimate, given the high percentage of Hispanic persons residing there.

**NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205  
(b)(2)**

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

**Introduction**

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

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,175	490	35
White	900	345	35
Black / African American	4	0	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	245	65	0

**Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	705	950	0
White	485	745	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	220	180	0

**Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	320	1,740	0
White	255	1,340	0
Black / African American	0	15	0
Asian	35	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	25	370	0

**Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	130	1,025	0
White	55	945	0
Black / African American	0	10	0
Asian	70	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	40	0

**Table 24 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## **Discussion**

The racial and ethnic groups do not experience a disproportionately greater need in the severe housing need category. The four severe 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 50%.

## NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

### Introduction:

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,985	1,645	1,900	40
White	6,480	1,810	1,575	40
Black / African American	70	14	4	0
Asian	135	30	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	10	0
Hispanic	835	285	295	0

**Table 25 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

### Discussion:

### **NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)**

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

The Hispanic population is the largest racial or ethnic minority group in Walla Walla. It does not have a disproportionately greater need than the need of that income category as a whole.

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

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

# NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

## Introduction

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	82	793	0	699	94	0	0

Table 26 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,329	10,286	0	10,462	8,973	0	
Average length of stay	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0	
Average Household size	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	

	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	0	4	0	3	1	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	2	169	0	161	8	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	9	360	0	326	34	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	82	793	0	699	94	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 27 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	80	760	0	668	92	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	1	20	0	18	2	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

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 *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	10	0	10	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	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 28 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### 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	52	84	0	81	3	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	30	709	0	618	91	0	0

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

**Table 29 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

**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**

**Discussion**

There are four accessible public housing units. All public housing units are filled, including the accessible units. There is no waiting list for accessible units. When an applicant is offered a unit they are asked if they need special accommodations, and the housing authority addresses the need at that time. Most common requests are for grab bars. There are also requests for companion animals and for larger bedroom size units for medical equipment. These accommodations are common to the housing needs of the population at large. That said, other common accessibility needs are ramps, wider doorways, and lever handles. Affordability is a common barrier to housing choices for voucher holders. Another is unwillingness on the part of private landlords to participate in the voucher program for myriad reasons including: requirement to meet Housing Quality Standards; poor perception of persons receiving rental assistance; disinclination to participate in a government program; and general lack of understanding of the program. Further, demand for rental housing is great enough that landlords can find tenants without participating in the voucher program. The single most pressing housing need, mentioned by virtually all who were asked, is the need for affordable housing, especially rental housing. The housing authority cites a need for more 1 and 2 bedroom units, as well as more property zoned for multi-family development. Local rental property management firms cite the need for 3 bedroom, 2 bath units.

Land costs and development fees hamper construction of affordable housing. These issues impact housing development at all levels. Impediments include lending institutions reluctance to make loans, lack of down payment assistance and low paying jobs.

## **NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)**

### **Introduction:**

Homelessness in Walla Walla is a concern. Walla Walla County has a 10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness, currently undergoing revision. The city is a signatory to that document. The 2013 Point-in-Time count identified 400 homeless individuals in Walla Walla County. Two hundred nine (209) of those individuals were located in the City of Walla Walla.

Several agencies and individuals in Walla Walla provide direct services to the homeless. Just as important, the community is actively pursuing homeless prevention measures. Toward that end, the Walla Walla Council on Homelessness, a coalition of 15-18 members, has as its mission to understand homelessness causes and prevention, and to provide guidance to policy makers. (Operating Agreement is attached, Appendix G).

The State of Washington has enacted legislation dedicating a portion of document recording fees to address homelessness. This is the community's principal resource for tackling the issue. The amount received in 2013 was approximately \$310,800.

**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 face of homelessness in Walla Walla County as of the 2013 Point-in-Time includes:

- 400 total persons (198 males; 202 females)
- 242 total households
- 101 Sheltered persons
- 25 Unsheltered persons
- 274 individuals living temporarily with family/friends
- 91 individuals age 12 and younger
- 52 persons age 13-17
- 24 physically disabled

- 71 mentally disabled
- 19 developmentally disabled
- 68 persons experiencing chronic substance abuse
- 15 chronically homeless (1 yr or more; 4 episodes in past 3 yrs)
- 28 veterans 28 unaccompanied youth
- \*Excludes households receiving rental assistance; persons residing in jails or hospitals; and persons residing in "transitional housing" if able to transition in place to permanent housing.

Estimated length of time households are homeless: This information was not reflected in the 2013 Point-in-Time count. The last count including length of time homeless was in 2010. Data report the following household length of time homeless: (Numbers account for only 67% of the total homeless households counted that year. Of the numbers reported, 30% were homeless for more than 1 year.)

- >one month 14
- >2-3 months -14
- >4-12 months - 45
- >1 year - 57

There are several contributors to homelessness; reported issues include:

- Physical and mental illness
- Family crisis
- Domestic Violence
- Job loss
- Lack of child care
- Lack of transportation
- Alcohol and substance abuse
- Economic issues; unemployment; underemployment
- Criminal history
- Personal Choice

Source: Walla Walla County Department of Human Services.

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

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source  
Comments:

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

- There are approximately 960 households citywide with children ages six and under with incomes at or below 80% AMI. That is approximately 18% of the total households.
- Homeless veterans and their families receive housing assistance through the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) rental assistance program administered by the Walla Walla Housing Authority. Currently 94 vouchers are available, and all are currently being utilized.
- Forty transitional housing beds are also available for homeless veterans in family-style living arrangements. Single family homes throughout the community house up to four veterans each. Funding comes from the Veteran Affairs Grant and Per Diem program. The program known as CORD (Corps of Recovery Discovery) is administered by a partnership among the local Veterans Administration Medical Center, Valley Residential Services and Walla Walla Housing Authority. Through this program, veterans receive case management, clinical services and up to two years of transitional housing. Current program participants number twenty eight men and four women.
- Twenty-eight substance abuse residential treatment beds and eight psycho-social beds are provided by the VA Medical Center. The VA also provides a Supported Employment Program with fifty slots available for Walla Walla County.

- Blue Mountain Action Council Supportive Services for Veteran Families program provides rapid re-housing, homeless prevention, supportive services and outreach. The Veterans Relief Fund, administered by Helpline, a local non-profit, provides emergency shelter and first month's rental assistance.

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

Data by race and ethnicity is not kept in the Point-in-Time count.

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

Persons who routinely live on the streets in Walla Walla County are limited in number. Per data in the 2013 Point-in-Time count, a total of 25 persons surveyed were unsheltered. Of these, there was one household with children (5 persons); there were 17 households with no children. Source: Walla Walla County Point-in-Time count. Shelters in Walla Walla and their counts at the time of this writing are:

**YWCA** (domestic violence victims): Count: 11 women and 19 children. Capacity: 22 beds plus cribs and youth beds

**Christian Aid Center (men)**: Count: 10. Capacity: 20 beds plus mattresses for overflow.

**Christian Aid Center (families)**: Count: 26; seventeen (17) are children. Capacity: Approximately 55 beds.

**Veterans Medical Center**: Count: \_0\_. Capacity: N/A

**Helpline STEP program (women and children)**: Count: 16. Capacity: 18. (Occasional waiting list.)

**Unaccompanied youth**: No shelter available. Walla Walla School District reporting the number of homeless students for school year 2013-14 has 196. It is unknown if they were sheltered or unsheltered.

Source: Community Housing Providers.

**Discussion:**

Substance abuse and mental illness are common barriers to both permanent and shelter housing. Barriers to transitioning out of homelessness are not limited to substance abuse. Other contributors to homelessness include: lack of employment; low-paying jobs; lack of credit-worthiness; insufficient supply of affordable housing; inability to find housing which allows pets; criminal records, especially sex offenders; lack of transportation to a job; and lack of childcare.

Programs and services in the community which address homelessness do so to the extent funding will allow. Agencies providing housing and services to the homeless include Blue Mountain Action Council; Christian Aid Center; Walla Walla VA Medical Center; Salvation Army; STAR project; Walla Walla County Department of Community Health; Walla Walla Housing Authority; Blue Mountain Heart to Heart; and the YWCA. Funding sources include federal and state monies; United Way; philanthropic foundations, grants and individual donations. Still, there is more need than can be met. Walla Walla County has Turn Away survey results which show that 125 unduplicated households were turned away from housing in 2012. Of those, 16 were single females and 52 were female-headed families (70.4%), indicating that housing for female-headed households is the category of greatest unmet need. Eighty-eight (88) households were turned away because of lack of space. Thirty-six (36) households were turned away because of program ineligibility. (The reason for one household turned away was unknown.) The one area for which there is no housing provision is emergency shelter for unaccompanied youth. The City has obtained a CDBG planning grant to help fund a feasibility and design study for such a shelter. Project planning, funded in part by CDBG, is currently underway.

## **NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)**

### **Introduction:**

Special needs populations in the community are individuals who have developmental, mental and physical disabilities requiring housing and supportive services. The special needs population can include frail elderly; persons with drug or alcohol addiction; persons with HIV/Aids and their families; and victims of domestic violence. The principal sources of funding for housing and supportive living for special needs populations include state and federal funds via WA State Department of Social and Health Services- Developmentally Disabled Administration. A portion of Ad Valorem local property taxes also goes to serve those needs.

The Walla Walla Department of Developmentally Disabled, a division of the WA State Department of Social and Health Services, has a 408 person caseload. Not all receive direct assistance. Currently 76 persons in our community receive housing and support care from Valley Residential Services: 41 women; and 35 men. Walla Walla County provides housing and support services for 20 special needs persons. Employment and supportive services are also available from Lillie Rice Center; Aging and Long Term Care; Walla Walla Senior Center; Community Options Employment; The Place Employment; and Education Services District (ESD) 123 Birth to Three.

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

This population experiences physical and mental limitations which impact daily life functions. These conditions often lead to social isolation.

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

Often the associated physical and mental limitations affect the ability of these individuals to obtain and retain employment. Lack of transportation options and lack of public improvements such as sidewalks and ADA ramps can impact mobility. Financial limitations restricting access to properly functioning medical equipment can also impact mobility. Yet another challenge is housing designed for persons needing special accommodations such as wide doorways, lever handles, ramps, and properly operating medical equipment such as wheelchairs, to name a few. Sadly, discrimination is another obstacle to housing and employment.

As with all segments of the community, this population suffers from lack of affordable housing. In this instance, housing is even a bigger challenge in that it rarely is designed to meet the mobility and daily living needs that would improve their quality of life. There is always a need for increased funding; service providers; and qualified professionals available to perform assessments and function analysis to address the needs of individuals with mental health and behavioral issues.

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

**Discussion:**

The number of known persons with HIV/AIDS in the Walla Walla/Columbia County Catchment area is 48. An estimated three to five persons are not aware they are infected. The number of individuals with HIV/AIDS currently seeking assistance is 28. Of those, nineteen reside in the city of Walla Walla; twenty-five percent are female; most are white men aged 40-50. One minor; 8 Hispanic persons; one American Indian and two African Americans are among this population. Their challenges include reluctance of the medical profession to render services; reluctance of landlords to rent to them; and financial instability. Approximately 50% are employed. Others receive income from the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. They generally are at or below the poverty level. Blue Mountain Heart to Heart is the agency that serves this population. Federal funding is provided from Medicaid (Title 19) and from the Ryan White Care Act administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB). A local foundation is a contributor at the local level.

Source: Agency Consultations

## **NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)**

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

Public facility needs that have been identified are:

- Swimming pool
- A multi-partner multi-purpose social service center and shelter for youth
- Neighborhood centers
- Day care facilities
- Park improvements such as picnic shelters, benches, play equipment, etc.
- Health facilities
- Community Center with Activity Center

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

The above public facility needs have been identified by public service providers; community organizations; community action agencies; police department; parks and recreation department; neighborhood meetings; Comprehensive Plan; Walla Walla Council on Homelessness; economic development organizations; and citizen input.

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

The public improvement requirements include sidewalks; ADA ramps; street lights; street maintenance; multi-modal transportation facilities; utilities; and parking facilities.

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

The above public improvement needs have been identified by neighborhood meetings; neighborhood walk-about; the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health; Walla Walla Public Works Department; incidences of sidewalk injuries; Comprehensive Plan; Six- year Transportation Plan; Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan; Downtown Walla Walla Foundation; insurance claims; and citizen input and surveys.

**Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

The public service needs of the community include neighborhood revitalization facilitators such as Commitment to Community (C2C); job skills training; pro bono legal services; mental health services; medical care (especially dental care); literacy training; and youth recreation services.

**How were these needs determined?**

These needs have been identified by citizen input; outreach to local service agencies and service organizations (e.g. Community Council); existing plans; and government entities.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Walla Walla has 11,796 occupied housing units within its boundaries; 58% (6,807) are owner-occupied. Approximately 65% are 1-unit detached structures. Of the owner-occupied units, 27% are substandard by at least 1 of the 4 categories of substandard housing. Houses with one or more of the following conditions are considered substandard:

1. Lack of complete kitchen facilities.
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities.
3. Housing costs are greater than 30% of the household income. Housing costs for owners include mortgage, taxes, insurance and utilities. Housing costs for renters include rent paid and utilities.
4. Overcrowded which is defined as greater than 1 person per room excluding bathrooms, halls, porches, foyers or half rooms.

City-wide: Renter-occupied units- have at least 1 substandard housing problem; 50% are cost burdened.

**CT 9205:** 45% have at least 1 substandard housing problem.

**CT 9206:** 45% have at least 1 substandard housing problem.

## MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

### Introduction - NA

#### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	8,243	65%
1-unit, attached structure	326	3%
2-4 units	873	7%
5-19 units	1,481	12%
20 or more units	1,143	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	647	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,713</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 30 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

#### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	391	8%
1 bedroom	179	3%	1,389	28%
2 bedrooms	1,662	24%	2,060	41%
3 or more bedrooms	4,966	73%	1,149	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Households assisted by federal, state, or local programs generally have incomes at or below 125% of poverty (\$29,436/year for a family of 4); or 30% or less of Area Median Income (\$18,050/year for a family of 4). At least 70% of the households served by the City of Walla Walla CDBG program will have incomes at or below 80% Area Median Income (\$48,150 for a family of 4). An estimate of the number of households assisted or needing assistance is 5,425 (number of households at or below 80% Area Median Income). Approximately 28% are small families; approximately 11% are large families. Approximately 21% of the households have at least 1 person 75 or older. Approximately 18% of the households have at least 1 child six years old or younger.

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

The number of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing market is hard to pin point. However, an insufficient supply of affordable housing threatens as it drives up rents, making it difficult for low income households to compete with renters able to pay higher rents. An aging housing stock can also threaten the availability of safe, decent, affordable housing. Affordable housing is also threatened by cuts in assistance to recipients; and, by staffing losses due to cuts in program administrative funds, since staffing shortages result in fewer persons being assisted.

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

Without exception, the resounding response to the question of greatest community need is affordable housing for all segments of the population. From housing service providers; to agencies administering public services; to businesses attempting to attract employees; to schools; to property management firms; to faith-based entities; and to the public at large affordable housing is the principal concern.

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

According to rental property management firms, the number one housing shortage is 3 bedroom, 2 bath homes. The housing authority cites the need for 1 and 2 bedroom affordable units. Those who serve special needs populations have noted the need to have accessibility accommodations. A need for multi-family units and land zoned for multi-family development.

### **Discussion**

See the above discussions.

## MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction – N/A

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	97,100	184,800	90%
Median Contract Rent	431	583	35%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,007	40.2%
\$500-999	2,430	48.7%
\$1,000-1,499	348	7.0%
\$1,500-1,999	125	2.5%
\$2,000 or more	79	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Housing Affordability (HUD Area Median Family Income)

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	320	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,590	320
80% HAMFI	3,160	1,280
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>3,780</b>

Table 34 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	465	527	713	942	1,263
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 35 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source Comments:

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

Without exception, affordable housing was cited as insufficient for all income levels.

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

Home values plummeted beginning in 2008, but are now on the rise. Rents are also on the rise, limiting affordability. Perspective lower income renters and buyers are squeezed out of the market by higher income households due to insufficient supply. A portion of housing is being converted to vacation rentals, as the tourist industry grows. Available housing is likely to be older and more expensive to heat and cool. 4,528 of households are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income on housing), 40% of the total households are owners; 60% are renters.

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

Discussion - NA

## MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction – N/A

**Definitions:** The significant characteristic of the housing stock is its age, a contributor to substandard conditions, especially for renters. Substandard housing has one or more of the following conditions: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing; overcrowding ; or a cost burden of more than 30% of income.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	1,809	27%	2,448	49%
With two selected Conditions	21	0%	185	4%
With three selected Conditions	23	0%	8	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	4,954	73%	2,348	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	520	8%	391	8%
1980-1999	708	10%	686	14%
1950-1979	2,827	42%	2,249	45%
Before 1950	2,752	40%	1,663	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 37 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

### Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	5,579	82%	3,912	78%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	119	2%	235	5%

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

## Vacant Units

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

**Table 39 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

6,807 owner-occupied and 4,989 renter-occupied housing units are in the city. Of those, 2,633 (53%) have one or more substandard conditions. At least 38% of the total housing units in Walla Walla have a need to correct one or more of the substandard conditions listed by HUD.

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

Although 80% of the housing units in Walla Walla were constructed prior to 1980 when lead-based paint ceased to be used, just 3% of the housing units have children present. Houses with children present are of greatest concern. The mere presence of lead-based paint is not a hazard unless it is chipped or peeling, or in some way disturbed such that paint dust or paint flakes contaminate the surroundings. The Walla Walla County Department of Community Health reports a low incidence of persons with elevated lead in blood levels. The community has an active lead-based paint remediation program administered by Blue Mountain Action Council (BMAC). They also have a weatherization program. At the time a house with children present is evaluated for weatherization needs, a lead-based paint analysis is conducted.

**Discussion** -See above.

**MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)**

Introduction – N/A

**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			84	845			838	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

**Table 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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

The Walla Walla Housing Authority has 84 units of public housing constructed in 1980 and 1987 ranging in size from 2 to 18 units scattered throughout the community. All are well kept, but because they were built over 30 years ago there are capital needs. There are no vacancies. Four of the units are accessible. They currently have a public housing waiting list of 141 families. The greatest need is for one and two bedroom units. The housing choice voucher program has a waiting list of 446 families. The greatest need for voucher holders is affordable safe and decent housing so they can reach self sufficiency.

**Public Housing Condition**

<b>Public Housing Development</b>	<b>Average Inspection Score</b>
84 public housing units	98%

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

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

The housing authority is currently working on drought-tolerant landscaping and flooring for the public housing units. Parking lot resurfacing and siding replacement are needed improvements. The housing authority has applied to HUD for its Rental Assistance Demonstration Program to address public housing capital needs.

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

The Walla Walla Housing Authority is consistently considered a High Performer per HUD. The housing authority has its own maintenance crew that keeps its units and sites well-maintained. A facility needs assessment is used to outline capital needs and to identify a schedule and budget for capital improvements. They housing authority provides and maintains play areas, and is planning patios for outdoor living. They have recently installed solar tubes which not only make the units lighter and more appealing; but also provide a utility cost savings and energy conservation. The Housing Authority is currently researching funding sources for a staff position to coordinate services for public housing families to assist them to reach self-sufficiency. They also hold "Block Watch" meetings to discuss safety issues and items of interest.

In addition to 84 units of public housing, the Housing Authority owns or manages approximately 516 units of affordable housing units, primarily serving families with incomes 0-50% Area Median Income. Over the next five years, they plan to renovate or construct an additional 75 units. The Housing Authority disperses approximately \$350,600 each month to private landlords who participate in the rental assistance programs: VASH, TBRA, and HCV.

Loss of administration funds impacts the delivery of assistance because the reduction results in a loss of staff to process applications.

**Discussion:**

See above.

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

### Introduction

#### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	54	10	13	47	0
Households with Only Adults	52	0	23	7	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	40	111	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 42 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

Data Source Comments: Walla Walla County Homeless Coordinator

**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**

Many low-income persons rely on the Valley Transit bus service for transportation. Valley Transit operates from 6:15 a.m. to 5:50 p.m. Monday through Friday. Fare-free periods are offered. Bike racks are available on most Valley Transit buses. There are bike racks on most Valley Transit buses. TTY users can contact Valley Transit by using the Washington State TTY Service. Dial-A-Ride available for disabled and those 70 years of age and older.

**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.**

2013 Walla Walla County Homeless Housing Inventory:

Prevention (through the provision of rental assistance):

- Blue Mountain Action Council/Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) - serves veteran households
- Helpline - serves all household types

Emergency Shelter (typically not more than a 90 day stay):

- Christian Aid Center - serves families with children & single men
- Helpline/STEP Shelter - serves women & women with children
- YWCA of Walla Walla - serves survivors of domestic violence and specifically women & women with children

Transitional Housing (2 year stay maximum):

- Christian Aid Center/King Shelter - serves single men recovering from substance abuse
- Christian Aid Center/Poplar Street Homes - serves families with children
- Valley Residential Services/Corps of Recovery Discovery (CORD) - serves single veterans

Walla Walla County Department of Community Health - serves individuals with chronic mental illness

Rapid Re-Housing (assistance typically lasts no more than 12 months):

- Blue Mountain Action Council/McKinney-Vento and CHG - serves families with children
- Blue Mountain Action Council/Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) - serves veterans, all household types
- Successful Transitional and Re-Entry (STAR) Project - serves persons previously incarcerated, all household types
- Walla Walla Housing Authority/Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) - serves all household types

Permanent Supportive Housing (no limit to length of stay):

- Blue Mountain Action Council/Lincoln Terrace - serves families with children
- Walla Walla County Department of Community Health/College Place Duplex - serves individuals with chronic mental illness
- VA Medical Center/Walla Walla Housing Authority/HUD-VASH - serves veterans, all household types, chronically homeless prioritized

## **MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)**

### **Introduction**

Without exception, housing and social services providers, community partners, clients and the public at large cite three critical needs: affordable housing living wage employment opportunities; and supportive housing for disabilities of all types, especially persons with mental health issues, and persons with substance abuse.

**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**

Low income residents, especially those among the categories listed above, struggle to find housing that is affordable and that does not present a cost burden to maintain. The problems are exacerbated due to employment in low-paying jobs and barriers due to background (e.g. poor rental history;, poor credit; immigration issues; physical or mental disabilities; and public perception). Other significant barriers faced by special needs populations are lack of childcare; reliable transportation; and housing that addresses accessibility needs.

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

Elderly persons often face hearing, vision and mobility challenges, making independent living less feasible. Those living in their own homes may lack resources to be able to continue to do so. Toward that end, there is a need for adult foster care, many of whom are living on Social Security alone. The elderly can be a vulnerable population that can make them victims of fraud. Resources available to persons in this category include but are not limited to: Aging and Long-Term Care; a senior service center; public transportation; food banks; rental assistance; and faith-based support.

Heart to Heart is a nonprofit agency that serves local persons in the community with HIV/AIDS. The Director cites the issues above, particularly affordable housing and the unwillingness of the public and health providers to employ, house, and serve the population.

Like the other special needs populations, persons challenged by mental and physical disabilities; substance abuse issues; and criminal backgrounds face an inability to find affordable housing and other

supportive services. A frequently cited need is mental health services, including additional psychiatric care, and substance abuse treatment.

The Successful Transition And Re-Entry (STAR) project serves ex-offenders. The work of the STAR Project is to provide the guidance and support that will successfully re-integrate ex-offenders into the community as contributing members of society. The STAR vision is to increase community safety and reduce recidivism by assisting persons to successfully transition from incarceration to the community.

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

The city will provide 15% (maximum allowed) to public services designed to meet the needs of low to moderate income persons. Examples of services that may be offered include job skills training, legal services, neighborhood revitalization services, youth services and activities, and literacy programs.

The city will aid in the revision of the 10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness.

While some activities may provide city-wide benefit, the city will focus CDBG programs in Census Tract 9205 and Census Tract 9206 which show the greatest need. The city will coordinate its CDBG public improvement and public facilities activities with other city projects to make a comprehensive difference in low-income neighborhoods. The city will seek opportunities to leverage CDBG funds and work in concert with other stakeholders, as well.

A housing rehab program will provide improvements to aid in the reduction of housing cost burden. Installation of sidewalks and ADA ramps in low-income areas will address health, safety, and accessibility issues.

**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))**

## **MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)**

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

Public policies that can negatively affect affordable housing include:

- Decrease in funding of affordable housing programs
- Burdensome development standards
- Zoning code restrictions
- Subdivision restrictions
- Delays in the permitting process
- Development fees
- Utility connection and permitting fees
- Onerous building code requirements
- Lack of land dedicated to residential use, especially multi-family

Although not a direct public policy, the cost of land is a significant barrier to affordable housing.

## MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction – N/A

### Economic Development Market Analysis

#### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	565	106	7	1	-6
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	1,011	1,533	12	14	2
Construction	378	289	5	3	-2
Education and Health Care Services	2,254	3,358	27	32	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	440	811	5	8	3
Information	157	283	2	3	1
Manufacturing	905	735	11	7	-4
Other Services	600	951	7	9	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	285	354	3	3	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,236	1,872	15	18	3
Transportation and Warehousing	131	53	2	0	-2
Wholesale Trade	344	307	4	3	-1
Total	8,306	10,652	--	--	--

**Table 43 - Business Activity**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	14,319
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	13,093
Unemployment Rate	8.56
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.11
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.82

**Table 44 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	2,711
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	652
Service	2,067
Sales and office	2,941
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,175
Production, transportation and material moving	597

**Table 45 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	11,244	91%
30-59 Minutes	765	6%
60 or More Minutes	347	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 46 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

**Education:**

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	761	203	910
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,369	130	1,514
Some college or Associate's degree	4,398	302	1,936
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,541	114	327

**Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	202	242	222	501	397
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	590	324	216	369	274
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,340	1,006	1,128	1,901	1,163
Some college, no degree	1,822	1,457	975	1,977	1,123
Associate's degree	301	544	594	1,089	274
Bachelor's degree	178	392	369	866	673
Graduate or professional degree	0	143	375	837	585

**Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	13,261
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21,279
Some college or Associate's degree	30,817
Bachelor's degree	44,186
Graduate or professional degree	52,471

**Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The major employment sectors in the City of Walla Walla are: health, tourism, government, education and retail services. The Port of Walla Walla maintains an up-to-date Economic Profile for Walla Walla County on its website. Although data are for the entire county, much can be gleaned from it that is pertinent to the city. The Port of Walla Walla Economic Profile can be found at the following website link: <http://www.portwallawalla.com/community-demographics-99/walla-walla-county-demographics>

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

According to the HUD data provided, the total population in the civilian workforce is 14,319, approximately 46% of the total population. The overall unemployment rate is 8.6%; the unemployment rate for ages 16-24 is 17.1%; the unemployment rate for ages 25-65 is 4.82%. Data and consultation with myriad agencies, organizations and citizens support the need for living wage jobs to combat homelessness, poverty, substandard housing, family instability, neighborhood deterioration, and health issues (both mental and physical). Adequate public and private utilities are needed. There is a shortage of decent, safe, affordable housing to accommodate growth in the workforce. Education opportunities and job skills training are needed. Street improvements including sidewalks, lighting and ADA ramps may need to be upgraded or extended.

**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.**

Tourism continues to grow as Walla Walla gains national recognition for its wine, revitalized downtown, rich history and cultural attractions. The Washington State Penitentiary located within the city of Walla Walla has expanded, increasing job availability.

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

Persons whose educational attainment is less than a high school graduate are significantly limited in their ability to obtain employment. The unemployment rate for this population is 27%. The unemployment rate for high school graduates, persons with some college or an Associate’s degree, and persons with a Bachelor’s degree or above, ranges from 4.5% to 6.9%. Available jobs are often filled by persons who are under-employed, thereby pushing lesser skilled persons with low educational attainment out of the employment opportunity. Finally a growing number of older persons are taking jobs that would otherwise go to entry level workforce.

**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.**

Walla Walla Community College is a nationally recognized leader in the training of a skilled workforce designed to match the employment opportunities in the community.

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

**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.**

Yes.

**Discussion**

The Port of Walla Walla is the County lead Economic Development Agency. The Port of Walla Walla Economic Development Plan for Walla Walla County Year 2014 and employment data are attached as Appendices G & H. The Plan details the economic initiatives of the area, and outlines the role each stakeholder plays in the success of the Plan. The desired outcome of the plan is to retain and create living wage jobs with a minimum starting wage of approximately \$12.50 per hour plus benefits.

Core work elements of the Port Economic Development Plan are:

- Small Business Development
- Existing Business Retention/Expansion
- Business Recruitment, Marketing & Advertising
- Site and Infrastructure Development
- Economic Profiling
- Economic Development Advocacy

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

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

Approximately 2% of city housing units have 1 or more substandard housing problems. An area in which 4% of the housing units have 1 or more housing problems is considered concentrated. Data show that CT 9206 has 5.5%; data was not available for CT 9205. However, a visual assessment, coupled with income data and housing ages indicate that the number of units with housing problems exceeds 4%.

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

The largest ethnic minority in Walla Walla is Latino. The 2007-11 American Community Service (ACS) indicates that Walla Walla's Latino population is 20%. (The 2010 census: 22%.) An area with a Latino population greater than 24% is considered concentrated. The Latino population of CT 9205 is 59%. The Latino population of CT 9206 is 24%. These two abutting census tracts, located in west Walla Walla, account for 51% of the Latino population.

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

With the exception of homes in Block Group 5 of Census Tract 9206 (the location of the Walla Walla Country Club and a more affluent population), the residents of the neighborhoods within the subject census tracts have lower median incomes, greater poverty, lower valued homes, larger Latino populations, higher vacancy rates, and higher unemployment rates than the rest of the city. Industrial zoned properties, construction yards, salvage businesses, railroads, and grain elevators are some neighborhood characteristics that tend to depress the value of homes in the target neighborhoods. Further, some of the neighborhoods are some distance from a grocery store, medical and social services, shopping, and entertainment.

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

Washington Park, located in CT 9206, has seen capital improvements over the past few years. It hosts community-wide soccer games throughout the year. The Walla Walla Housing Authority is located

within the neighborhood, directly across from Washington Park. It has a gymnasium that is open to public use for gatherings, parties, indoor soccer, neighborhood meetings, classes and myriad other uses. There has been an influx of Tax Credit and CDBG funding for 25 new homes and infrastructure serving mixed-income buyers. And the city received a CDBG grant for street and sidewalk improvements in the Edith-Carrie neighborhood, located in CT 9205. Residents of that neighborhood have established a pocket park and a community garden. They are developing relationships, a sense of ownership and self-sufficiency, and are taking pride in their neighborhood.

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

The strategic opportunity is to continue the good work carried out to date. Commitment to Community, sponsored by Blue Mountain Action Council, has been particularly successful in facilitating positive change through hands-on neighborhood projects, outreach, and links to other services and resources. CDBG funds will be used in a coordinated effort of the residents, the city, and other stakeholders. The outcome will be a sense of place in which the residents take pride and experience an enhanced quality of life.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

Based on extensive community input, the Walla Walla Urban Area Comprehensive Plan and other existing plans, census data, and analysis by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Advisory Group, the City of Walla Walla has determined that affordable housing, strong neighborhoods, quality of life, and employment opportunities are the community's greatest needs. Four goals have guided the preparation of the CDBG Consolidated Plan, which sets forth strategies to ensure the goals are reached.

The four goals (objectives) are:

- Promote the Preservation, Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing
- Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods.
- Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla
- Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities

**Strategies** - Specific Strategies to address the goals are:

#### **Promote the Preservation, Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing**

- Further understand extent of overcrowding issues
- Encourage adequate multifamily housing construction
- Increase land area zoned for housing
- Encourage the development of housing that meets the demographic needs
- Prepare for future housing needs
- Preserve existing housing stock, emphasizing energy-efficiency and accessibility
- Support permanent supportive housing options for the homeless
- Increase awareness of energy-efficiency measures and community resources
- Identify barriers to affordable housing construction
- Encourage in-fill development
- Provide for home repair programs

## **Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods**

- Improve the built environment
- Provide infrastructure to aid safe, multi-modal transportation such as sidewalks, street lighting, crosswalks, bike paths
- Coordinate unmet public transportation needs with the Coordinated Human Services Public Transportation Plan developed by Walla Walla County Regional Transportation Organization (RTPO).
- Pursue code enforcement
- Reduce blighted properties and areas
- Rehabilitate substandard housing
- Support neighborhood centers and gathering places
- Address neighborhood perceptions, both without and within
- Promote security through reduction of gang activity, removal of graffiti, building upon neighbor-to-neighbor relationships, neighborhood block watch
- Encourage and support grass-roots efforts in the selection of neighborhood enhancements  
Support neighborhood improvement efforts such as trash removal events.
- Encourage the arts
- Provide public recognition of property and neighborhood improvements
- Support neighborhood identity events/sense of pride

## **Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla**

- Encourage coordination of service providers and user-friendly access to services
- Encourage policy makers to consider health and safety in all policies
- Provide access to adequate water, sewage disposal, solid waste services, telecommunications and private and other utilities
- Encourage universal design to promote accessibility in housing development
- Preserve the city's character and neighborhood assets such as tree canopies, parks, community gardens and architecture
- Support education opportunities for all
- Support community programs and events

- Provide for childcare availability and affordability
- Encourage volunteerism
- Maintain and enhance medical facilities and services
- Support activities for youth
- Promote understanding and acceptance of differing cultures
- Provide for accessibility for all persons

### **Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities**

- Support business retention and expansion
- Promote a business friendly environment
- Support entrepreneurs
- Allow compatible mixed-use development
- Support existing contributors to the economy
- Create and maintain living wage jobs
- Recognize and promote the assets of the community and region
- Increase opportunities for economic advancement and diversification, especially for low and moderate income persons
- Encourage and support business startup
- Promote education/workforce training and job support programs (e.g. WorkSource, childcare, transportation, etc.)
- Address high school dropout rate
- Pursue a sustainable tax base for government services
- Pursue growth and diversification in Latino based businesses
- Allow appropriately sized commercial activity in residential neighborhoods

## **SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a) (1)**

### **Geographic Area**

**Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas**

### **General Allocation Priorities**

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

CDBG funds will be used in the areas of greatest need based on indicators such as income, substandard housing, cost burden, and disproportionate need of minorities. The target areas are Census Tract 9205 and Census Tract 9206. That said, ADA ramps may be installed city-wide, especially in locations that improve access to schools; parks; shopping and essential services. The home repair activity will be city-wide but will focus on the target areas.

## **SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)**

### **Priority Needs**

**Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary**

#### **Narrative (Optional)**

Based on extensive data analysis and community outreach, the Consolidated Advisory Group identified priority needs the Plan should address. These priorities surfaced as consistent themes in quantitative data, input from key stakeholders of all types, and engaged discussion among the Consolidated Plan Advisory Group. Priority needs include: affordable housing; strong neighborhoods; enhanced quality of life; employment opportunities; and reducing homelessness.

Allocations were determined based on analysis of data and information gleaned from the participation of citizens and stakeholders in the Consolidated Plan process. The allocations were further determined based on evaluations of available resources. Finally, the committee looked to areas of greatest need, and determined allocations should be focused in low income Census Tracts 9205, 9206.

The Strategic Plan delineates specific measures to address identified gaps between the demographics and the market conditions. Reaching desired outcomes will require a coordinated, collaborative effort from government; business; nonprofits; the faith community; and the citizens.

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Limited eligibility; limited funds; length of stay restrictions; inadequate supply of affordable housing
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Presently all TBRA funds are used for homeless; lack of provisions of accessible design to accommodate special needs;
New Unit Production	Limited financing challenges, inadequate land supply, especially zoned multi-family; land costs; development costs including utility extension costs and connection fees; mismatch of housing type to demographic needs
Rehabilitation	Houses with too many deficiencies to allow rehab; funding limits; landlords not incentivized to correct deficiencies; high rents; leveraging opportunities
Acquisition, including preservation	Rising rental costs; conversion of housing to vacation rentals; lack of down payment; credit worthiness

**Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions**

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
<b>City of Walla Walla</b>			
Population	29,713	31,432	6%
Households	10,635	11,796	11%
Median Income	\$31,855	\$41,236	24%
<b>Census Tract 9205</b>			
Population	2,706	2,839	5%
Households	973	948	-3%
Median Income	\$24,959	\$37,071	49%
<b>Census Tract 9206</b>			
Population	5,667	5,874	4%
Households	2,554	2,353	-8%
Median Income	\$28,367	\$24,390	-14.02%

**Table 53 - City of Walla, Census Tract 9205 and Census Tract 9206 Demographics**

**SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)**

**Introduction**

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	384,079	0	0	384,079	1,536,316	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO MAKE COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS AND WILL LEVERAGE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES SUCH AS UTILITY COMPANY WEATHERIZATION PROGRAMS; LEAD-BASED PAINT REMEDIATION; SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOLS; OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESOURCES

Table 54 - Anticipated Resources

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

The city seeks CDBG leveraging opportunities and will continue to do so. Examples include partnerships with Walla Walla Housing Authority to address affordable housing; Blue Mountain Action Council to support services to low income persons; Commitment to Community - to engage neighborhood residents in the selection of improvements; private utility providers and state funds to finance weatherization in conjunction with

home repair; and leveraging CDBG with public improvement funding from local, state and federal sources. Matching requirements would be dependent upon available resources at the time...

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

N/A

**Discussion**

See above.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Housing Authority City of Walla Walla	Government	Public Housing neighborhood improvements public services	Jurisdiction
Walla Walla County Department of Community Health	Government	Economic Development public services	Jurisdiction
Blue Mountain Action Council	Community Action Agency	neighborhood improvements public services	Jurisdiction
Port of Walla Walla	Government	Economic Development Planning	
WorkSource	Government	Economic Development Planning Public Housing public services	Jurisdiction
YWCA	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Walla Walla VA Medical Center	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Planning Public Housing public services	Jurisdiction
WA State Dept. of Social and Health Services	Government	Public Housing public services	Jurisdiction
Chamber of Commerce	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning	Jurisdiction

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Walla Walla Downtown Association	Regional organization	Economic Development Planning	
Walla Walla Police Department	Government	Neighborhood improvements public services	Jurisdiction
Walla Walla Public Schools	Government	Economic Development Planning public services	State
Walla Walla Catholic Schools	Community/Faith-based organization	Economic Development Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Walla Walla Community College	Government	Economic Development Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Helpline	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Homelessness Planning Public Housing public services	Jurisdiction
Valley Residential Services	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	
Blue Mountain Heart to Heart	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Walla Walla County Community Network	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning public services	

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency	Government	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
City of Walla Walla	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Christian Aid Center Men and Families	Community/Faith-based organization	Economic Development Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Private Foundations	Philanthropic organization	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public services	
Faith Based Organizations	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	
Service Clubs	Philanthropic organization	Economic Development neighborhood improvements public services	

**Table 55 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

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

Strengths in the institutional delivery system include the high level of commitment on the part of the city and its community partners to address the needs of low income residents. Many service providers and agencies are recognized for their excellence in this regard. For instance, Walla Walla Community College was named Top Community College in the nation in 2013.

Gaps in the delivery system include deep budget cuts to publicly funded agencies, and corresponding staff reductions. Private foundations and faith-based organizations help fill the gaps, but they, too, are seeing reduced funds and increased demands. A gap consistently identified is the need for coordination of services and their delivery. This includes the need for a coordinated sharing of information and services, and a user-friendly approach to navigating the system of accessing services. Another gap consistently mentioned is the lack of mental health services.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X		
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X		
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
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	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	

**Table 56 - 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 services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons by tailoring services to specific sub-populations. There is a shelter for women and children victims of domestic violence; shelters and service for the chronically homeless, and our VA provides case management for veterans and their families. There are shelters and housing for men and women exiting correctional facilities. Walla Walla Council on Homelessness is a group of community stakeholders and service providers consisting of 15-18 members. Their goal is to understand homelessness and to engage policy makers in the campaign to end it.

Although the amount fluctuates annually, recording fees ear-marked for affordable housing and homelessness prevention provide a steady source of revenue. That said, the funding does not meet the need. This past year requests for funding of projects addressing affordable and homelessness totaled \$627,035; the amount available was \$454,390.

The community lacks a shelter for unaccompanied youth. A feasibility study funded by the CDBG program is currently underway. The concept includes a youth center, support services and a shelter. The feasibility study is scheduled to be complete in Fall 2014.

**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**

Strengths

Again, strengths include the level of commitment on the part of those responsible for delivering housing assistance and supportive services to our special needs population and homeless individuals and families. Further, awareness of homelessness and its accompanying challenges is growing. The attention and concern given to the problem are strong.

Gaps

Gaps in service delivery include unwillingness on the part of private landlords to rent to these populations. Further, the supply of affordable housing does not meet the demand. Lack of affordable housing is substantiated by the high incidence of housing cost burden. Another example of need not being met is supportive housing for homeless persons with a chemical dependency or mental health

disorder. Persons with a criminal record, especially sex offenders, are also hard to house. Regulations prevent service providers such as the housing authority from providing assistance to them. And, as well, private landlords refuse to rent to them.

The existing 10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness. It is in need of updating. Plans are underway to undertake revision of the document in 2014.

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

The strategy to overcome gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery is to build a coordinated system of networking and to provide infrastructural support to priority needs. The city will seek to engage public and private sector partners, and the people who live, work and play in Walla Walla, to increase community capacity to address priority needs.

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Promote the Preservation Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing	2014	2014	Affordable Housing	Jurisdiction, targeted to CTs 9205 and 9206	Rental units rehabbed, homeowner housing rehabbed, affordable housing, homelessness prevention	CDBG	Houses rehabbed, ten year plan to reduce homelessness, sustainability activities
2	Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods	2014	2014	Non-Housing Community Development	Census Tracts 9205 and 9206	Infrastructure activities other than low and moderate income housing benefit, public service activities , code enforcement	CDBG	Sidewalks installed, ADA Ramps installed, utility connections
3	Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla	2014	2014	Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdiction, targeted to CTs 9205 and 9206	Public service activities other than low and moderate income housing benefit, code enforcement, public facility or infrastructure activities for low and moderate income housing benefit.	CDBG	Updated city codes and development standards, accessibility, public improvements, youth activities
4	Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities	2014	2014	Non-Housing Community Development	Jurisdiction, targeted to CTs 9205 and 9206	Jobs created/retained, businesses assisted.	CDBG	Increased job opportunities, education/workforce training, businesses retained and/or expanded

Table 57 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote the Preservation Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Understand community housing needs and support the development of housing that meets the demographic needs of the community, especially low-moderate income households. Pursue an adequate supply of land to accommodate multi-family housing development. Preserve existing housing stock. Support permanent housing options and self-sufficiency programs for special needs populations, homeless, and persons at risk of homelessness. Identify barriers to affordable housing. Promote financial assistance to renters and homeowners. Support development projects which align with the 10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Support physical improvements and social programs that maintain and enhance neighborhoods where people want to live, work and play. Support coordinated transportation plans.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide for the physical and social well-being of all who live in Walla Walla. Support projects and activities such as access to adequate public and private utilities; preservation of community character and assets; educational opportunities; readily accessible public services; childcare facilities; neighborhood centers; living wage jobs; sustainable financial support of government services; cultural understanding; youth activities and healthy living choices.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide for community economic vitality and personal economic advancement through the retention and creation of living wage jobs, especially for low-moderate income persons. Encourage maintenance and improvement of buildings and building facades. Incorporate compatible mixed use development.

**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)**

According to 2007-11 ACS data, city wide there are: 1700 extremely low income households (at or below 30% area median income); 4131 individuals (est.) and 1655 low income households (at or below 50% area median income): 4022 individuals (est.) and 2060 moderate income households (at or below 80% area median income): 5006 individuals (est.) These income categories total 5,415 households which is 46% of the total number citywide. The estimated number of low income households receiving CDBG affordable housing assistance in the form of home repair over the plan's five year duration is forty. That said, a number of the other services, and public facilities and improvements, are linked to affordable housing. The ADA ramp installation is considered of benefit to all who live in Walla Walla or visit here. Because the installation of ADA ramps will be targeted to Census Tracts 9205 and 9206, we will assume that all low income households will benefit (1825 in that tract). Sidewalk repairs and installation will be targeted to Census Tracts 9205 and 9206. An estimated 120 LMI households will benefit. If we consider Census Tracts 9205 and 9206 only, to which the majority of CDBG activities will be targeted, we may estimate the households benefited. According to the 2007-11 ACS:CT 9205 encompasses 948 households, of which 505 or 53% are low to moderate income; in CT 9206, of 2285 households, 1,320 or 58% are low to moderate income. Based on past CDBG public service allocations to Walla Walla County, from HUD through Washington State Department of Commerce, an estimated 1,010 low to moderate income (LMI) persons will benefit from public service activities (approximately 367 households).

## **SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)**

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

The housing authority has a total of four accessible units. When an applicant is offered a unit they are asked if they need special accommodations. The housing authority addresses the need at that time. Most common are requests are grab bars. There are also requests for companion animals and for larger bedroom size units for medical equipment. These accommodations are common to the housing needs of the population at large. That said, other common accessibility needs are ramps, wider doorways, and lever handles. There is no 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement to increase the number of accessible units. Housing developments undertaken by the housing authority provide accessible units and parking spaces required by code and the funding source.

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

An active Block Watch program is in place to address safety issues and other matters in which the residents are interested. The Housing Authority has a Residential Advisory Committee which will continue to be active.

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

No

### **Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**

N/A

## **SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)**

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Public policies that can negatively affect affordable housing include:

- Decrease in funding of affordable housing programs.
- Burdensome development standards
- Zoning code restrictions
- Subdivision restrictions
- Delays in the permitting process
- Development fees
- Utility connection and permitting fees
- Onerous building code requirements (such as sprinklering single family residences)
- Lack of land dedicated to residential use, especially multi-family

Although not a direct public policy, the cost of land is a significant barrier to affordable housing.

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

Strategies to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing include:

- Facilitate in-fill development
- Consider measures to update onerous development standards to reflect the economy, while maintaining the integrity of the housing development
- Economic development which reflects the demographic needs of the community
- Assess the land supply zoned for residential development and align it with the demographic needs of the community.
- Implement an efficient and timely permit processing system.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

The city will continue to support the updating of the 10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness and its identified needs as well as the efforts of the Walla Walla Council on Homelessness. The City can use the Point in Time to inform policies development of policies which may affect homelessness.

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

The city sought and received grants for infrastructure improvements for affordable housing and a feasibility study for a youth facility that includes a shelter. The City of Walla Walla does not provide housing, but can play a role ensuring an efficient, user-friendly permitting process and zoning provisions that support emergency and transitional housing needs; and provision of adequate infrastructure to support housing development.

**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.**

Walla Walla is a signatory to and a supporter of the 10-year Plan to Reduce Homelessness. City policies can be analyzed not only to ensure that they do not hinder the goal of permanent housing and self-sufficiency, but also promote it.

**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 City of Walla Walla can actively promote an increase in affordable housing; support efforts to increase the energy efficiency of homes thereby reducing cost burden; and work with economic development agencies and other stakeholders to increase incomes through increased employment opportunities.

## **SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)**

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

Even though our housing stock is old, according to the Walla Walla County Department of Community Health, incidence of lead-based paint poisoning is rare. Blue Mountain Action Council administers a lead-based paint remediation program. The city will incorporate an analysis of lead-based paint hazard when working to support the rehabilitation of homes.

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

As stated, there is little to no evidence of lead-based paint poisoning in Walla Walla County. The actions stated above address the potential of such poisoning.

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

The city will educate property owners of suspected lead-based hazards through its building permit process and will incorporate remediation actions in conjunction with home repair when conditions dictate.

## **SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)**

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

According to the 2007-2011 ACS, 20% of the residents of Walla Walla have incomes below the poverty level. The poverty rate in Census Tract 9205 and in Census Tract 9206 is 34%. Reducing the number of poverty level families will require a combination of short-term interventions and long-term strategies, implemented by a cohesive network of community partners. Identification of a specific goal, and establishing a specific timeframe for reducing the number of persons living in poverty will require a community-wide effort that includes those living in poverty. Contractors working on CDBG projects will be informed of the Section 3 requirement to hire LMI persons.

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

The strategies identified in the Plan begin the process. Not only are certain strategies directed toward jobs and economic advancement, additional strategies promote an environment conducive to individual growth. As stated above, this is a community-wide challenge and the city will do its part in the effort to reduce poverty and its negative impacts on quality of life.

## **SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230**

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

The City of Walla Walla is experienced in this regard and will be responsible for employing monitoring techniques to assess subrecipient compliance with all applicable federal, state and local requirements; goals of the respective project(s); and local CDBG program requirements. Subrecipients will be advised of the monitoring procedures at the onset of the project, and the city will use phone contacts, written correspondence and on-site monitoring visits to ensure compliance. Monitoring will include recordkeeping, financial accountability, compliance with CDBG regulations, and program progress. The city will review all contracting documentation to ensure compliance with federal labor standards, including minority and women-owned business outreach. The city will work with its HUD representative to ensure the monitoring categories, methods, and procedures are complete.

## Expected Resources

### AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

#### Introduction

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	384,079	0	0	384,079	1,536,316	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO MAKE COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS AND WILL LEVERAGE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES SUCH AS UTILITY COMPANY WEATHERIZATION PROGRAMS; LEAD-BASED PAINT REMEDIATION; SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOLS; OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESOURCES

**Table 58 - Expected Resources – Priority Table**

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

The city seeks CDBG leveraging opportunities and will continue to do so. Examples include partnerships with: Walla Walla Housing Authority to address affordable housing; Blue Mountain Action Council to support services to low income persons; Commitment to Community, to engage neighborhood residents in the selection of improvements; and other funds available for public improvements that compliment the CDBG goals.

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

N/A

**Discussion**

See above.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Promote the Preservation Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing	2014	2015	Affordable Housing	City wide, targeted to CT's 9205 and 9206	Substandard Housing	CDBG	Houses Repaired
2	Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods	2014	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	CT 9205 and 9206	Health, safety, transportation	CDBG	Park Improvements
3	Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla	2014	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	City wide, targeted to CT 9205 and 9206	Health, safety, transportation	CDBG	Sidewalks and ADA Ramps
4	Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities	2014	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	City wide	Employment Opportunities	CDBG	Jobs Created

Table 59 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote the Preservation Development and Sustainability of Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	See SP 45
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Promote Healthy, Vibrant Neighborhoods
	<b>Goal Description</b>	See SP 45
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Maintain and Enhance the Quality of Life for All Citizens of Walla Walla
	<b>Goal Description</b>	See SP 45
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Support the Retention and Creation of Employment Opportunities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	See SP 45

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

The following are the priority needs identified for year one of the Consolidated Plan. The National Objective addressed is benefit to low-moderate income persons.

#### Projects

#	Project Name	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	CDBG Funding	Target Areas
1	Home Repair	Affordable Housing; Neighborhoods; Quality of Life; Economy	Substandard Housing	\$60,071	CTs 9205 and 9206
2	Sidewalk Improvements	Neighborhoods; Quality of Life	Health; Safety; Transportation	\$89,400	CTs 9205 and 9206
3	ADA Ramps	Neighborhoods; Quality of Life	Health; Safety; Transportation	\$80,000	CTs 9205 and 9206
4	Park Improvements	Neighborhoods; Quality of Life	Neighborhood Improvements	\$20,000	CTs 9205 and 9206
5	Public Services	Quality of Life	Self Sufficiency	\$57,612	City Wide
6	Planning	All	All	\$38,498	City Wide
7	Administration	All	All	\$38,498	City Wide

Table 60 – Project Information

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

Home repair has been determined to be a priority a need. It can be leveraged by partnerships with other programs such as utility provider incentives and weatherization projects, both of which save energy and reduce housing cost burden. Further, it provides an opportunity for living wage jobs. Home repair often spawns other housing improvements in the neighborhood. Another plus is that the

program is available to the resident at no or low cost, and payment maybe deferred until the property transfers ownership. At that time funds are returned allowing the program to be self-perpetuating.

Estimated number of home repaired: 5

Sidewalk improvements and ADA ramps are priority projects because they provide an opportunity for safety, mobility, accessibility, recreation and neighborhood improvement. They are particularly essential for elderly with physical limitations, for the disabled; and for mothers and fathers with strollers. ADA ramps provide a universal benefit, while sidewalks provide area-wide benefit in low-income neighborhoods. Sidewalks can be a catalyst for housing repair and other neighborhood enhancements.

Estimated lineal feet of sidewalk: 645

Estimated number of ADA ramps: 16

Park improvements were identified at a neighborhood meeting as a priority need. Park improvements compliment other park amenities, and provide a sense of place where people gather and build relationships. That, in turn, can lead to a stronger neighborhood. Park enhancements promote healthy activity that can combat the ever-growing incidence of obesity. According to the Walla Walla Health Department, a primary focus of the Walla Walla County Health Improvement Plan is reducing obesity through physical activity and nutrition.

Estimated improvement: 1- Washington Park.

Public services can provide the means to revitalize neighborhoods and to work toward self-sufficiency. Public service examples include: job skill training; literacy programs; neighborhood clean-up; afterschool activities and food banks to list a few.

Estimated number of persons served: 1,010.

## **AP-38 Project Summary**

**Project Summary Information** - See above.

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

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

CDBG Activities will be targeted to Census Tracts 9205 and 9206. Both Census Tracts are low income and have a minority concentration. It is estimated that 36.25% of funds will go to Census Tract 9205. Census Tract 9206 will also receive approximately 36.25% of the funds. At least one half of the public service allocation will be focused in the target neighborhoods.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
<b>CT 9205</b>	<b>36.25%</b>
<b>CT 9206</b>	<b>36.25%</b>
<b>City wide</b>	<b>27.5%</b>

**Table 61 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

Data for Census Tracts 9205 and 9206 indicate a high need for investment. The data show higher poverty rates, lower incomes and property values, higher unemployment, and minority concentration. Neighborhoods in these Census Tracts have received some improvements over the past 5 years, but the need is still great.

### **Discussion**

Public service allocations, and CDBG planning and administration costs total 35% of the CDBG funds available in year one. Those categories apply citywide. Guided by the priority needs as identified by residents of the neighborhoods, planned activities will be chosen to enhance quality of life. Then, every effort will be made to leverage CDBG funding with other public and private resources to bring about comprehensive, positive neighborhood revitalization.

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

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

Table 62 - 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	0
Rehab of Existing Units	5
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	5

Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

#### Discussion

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

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

The city will continue to be an active partner of the Walla Walla Housing Authority and support its development of affordable housing. No specific activity planned.

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

The housing authority offers self-sufficiency training and is pursuing funding options to staff a position to advance its efforts.

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

N/A. The Walla Walla Housing Authority is rated a High Performer by HUD.

### **Discussion**

See above.

## **AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)**

### **Introduction**

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

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

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

**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**

**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**

### **Discussion**

Walla Walla County Department of Community Health administers the Walla Walla County 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness, to which the City of Walla Walla is a signatory. Walla Walla's first year goal is to use CDBG funds toward the cost of the 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness. In addition, the city will continue to align Consolidated Plan goals with the goals and strategies of the 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness.

## **AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)**

### **Introduction:**

**Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

The city plans to review building codes; fees and charges; and zoning and development ordinances; and other policies to identify opportunities to ameliorate barriers to affordable housing.

### **Discussion:**

See above.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

#### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

The city will continue the dialogue with the public and service providers to ensure that City policies and practices are in concert with community efforts to overcome obstacles to employment and housing.

#### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The city will communicate regularly with current and potential property owners and managers to identify potential barriers to maintaining affordable housing and use that information to inform annual updates of the consolidated plan and potential revisions to city policies and practices.

#### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The city will include lead-based-paint hazard information in community education and outreach. When undertaking housing rehab, the City will incorporate remediation of lead-based paint hazards, if conditions dictate.

#### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The focus on reducing housing cost burden and increasing literacy and employability levels of low-income residents, will target reduction in the number of poverty-level families.

#### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

Together with community partners, the city will improve institutional structure by defining which services are best delivered by government and which by the private for-profit and nonprofit sectors, and by facilitating those efforts.

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

The need for enhanced coordination is critical and will require intense collaborative planning and ongoing communication. Actions taken by the city in developing the Consolidated Plan, such as conducting outreach and forming citizen input committees will be continued in a somewhat altered format. Actions to improve coordination will be integrated with the Coordinated Entry that will be newly required by the State for the Homeless Housing funds. Additionally, collaborative planning will take place among key stakeholders to plan and implement diverse methods of sharing information; methods may include web-based, social media, written materials, and radio outreach. To ensure inclusiveness, information will be shared in English and Spanish and efforts made to accommodate information sharing with special needs populations that may require alternative methods, such as for those who are visually or hearing impaired. This will be an ongoing effort over the span of the Five Year Consolidated Plan; initial steps will take place in 2014.

### **Discussion:**

See above.

## Program Specific Requirements

### AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction: N/A

#### 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
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>0</b>

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	0.00%

## **Appendices**

- A. Map - Census Tract 9205**
- B. Map - Census Tract 9206**
- C. Map – City Census Tracts**
- D. Walla Walla County Community and Health Improvement Plan 2011-2013**
- E. Walla Walla County Continuum of Care 2013-2014**
- F. Walla Walla Council on Homelessness Operating Agreement**
- G. Port of Walla Walla Economic Development Plan 2014**
- H. Port of Walla Walla Economic Profile**
- I. Point in Time Homeless Count**
- J. City Survey Results – Service Importance**