

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

(CDBG)

2023-2027 CONSOLIDATED PLAN (CONPLN)

2023 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

*Greg Hines, Mayor*

*CITY COUNCIL*

Ward I, Position 1, Mandy Brashear Ward III, Position 1, Clay Kendall

Ward I, Position 2, Mark Kruger Ward III, Position 2, April Legere

Ward II, Position 1, Gary Townzen Ward IV, Position 1, Barney Hayes

Ward II, Position 2, Marge Wolf Ward IV, Position 2, Betsy Reithemeyer

FINANCE DIRECTOR

Casey Wilhelm

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

Donna Johnston

# Executive Summary

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

**1. Introduction**

The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community established a unified vision identifying and prioritizing housing, community development, economic needs and strategies to guide the use of its entitlement funding.  It also creates the opportunity for strategic planning and citizen participation to take place in a comprehensive contest and reduce duplication of effort at the local level.  The strategic plan is a specific course of action for revitalization.  It is the means to analyze the full local context and the linkages to the larger region, Northwest Arkansas.  It builds on local assets and coordinates a response to the needs of the community.  It integrates economic, physical, environmental, community and human development in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion so that families and communities can work together and thrive.  A strategic plan also sets forth program goals, specific objectives, annual goals, and benchmarks for measuring progress.  It helps local governments and citizens keep track of results and learn what works.

The City of Rogers is committed to a diverse and inclusive community that engages and encourages residents and institutions to work together to make Rogers the most livable city for all its residents.  The City will continue to pursue strategies to address housing, economic, and social service needs of low- and moderate-income residents, the homeless, and special needs populations.  Neighborhood revitalization in areas which lag behind the rest of the community is also a priority.

The Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are a requirement of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that cities must prepare in order to receive Federal monetary assistance from HUD Programs.  Ultimately, the Plan will be used to implement the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.  This document is the City of Rogers' Consolidated Plan for the next five-year period (2023-2027).  Annual Action Plans will be required for the 2023 through 2027 Plan years.  The City has based its anticipated grant amounts on actual funding level we received in year one of this Consolidated Plan.  We will adjust those numbers as we receive funding in Year 2, 3, 4, and 5.  In addition, this Plan uses the low/moderate income area data compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

The 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan employed an expanded citizen outreach and participation process using public meetings, email, phone calls, social media, and through community partnerships.  This helped to increase the number of people providing input on the priority needs of Rogers' low- and moderate-income residents.  This will be discussed in more detail in PR-15, Citizen Participation.

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

These objectives are:  Decent Housing - Assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing; assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless; retention of affordable housing stock; increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families; particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability; increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS to live in dignity and independence); and providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.  The City will provide housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs for low to moderate-income persons.  We will address code and life safety issues and prevent displacement.  This will preserve our neighborhoods and habitability of owner-occupied housing.  The City's goal is to provide rehabilitation and repair to at least 40 owner-occupied homes during the five-year plan period.  The City will also look for suitable land to purchase and provide infrastructure to lots within the City limits for the construction of affordable housing.  A Suitable Living Environment - Improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deteriorating neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and conserving of energy resources.  The City will continue to improve the infrastructure in CDBG target neighborhoods determined to contain a significant population of low to moderate income households.  In the past the City has used some of their CDBG funding to do drainage improvements, add curb and gutter to City streets, repair and rebuild sidewalks to include handicap ramps at intersections and build streets to City street standards in target low income neighborhoods.  The City will continue those projects but will use City funds enabling more CDBG funds to go to housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs.  CDBG funds will still be available, as needed, for those projects.  The City will also assist public service agencies who serve the City's youth, seniors, special needs persons, veterans, persons and families in crisis and disabled persons who are deemed low to moderate-income.  These services will include transportation assistance, child care assistance to enable parents to continue working as well as other services requested that meet a very specific need of the low income.  The City will also look to improve public facilities that will address the needs of the homeless, disabled, elderly, children, or low-income citizens.  Economic Opportunities - Job creation and retention; establishment, stabilization and expansion of small business (including micro-businesses); provision of public services concerned with employment; provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities, or jobs resulting from carrying out activities under programs covered by the plan; availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices; access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; generational poverty in Federally assisted housing ad public housing.  The three outcomes for these objectives are availability/accessibility; affordability, and sustainability.

Economic development is a low priority in terms of funding levels because the City uses other resources for economic development.

**3. Evaluation of past performance**

Previous activities implemented have met or exceeded most of the goals established in the last Consolidated Plan.  These activities have been very successful.  Funds were spent in a timely manner.  Activities completed are as follows:  Housing Rehabilitation - The City rehabilitated or provided emergency repair on 51 homes from 2018-2022.  Public Service Projects - The City provided free rides each month for 444 individuals.  We provided services to families whose children were taken out of their homes due to mental and physical abuse totaling 265 impacted by the CASA Program.  After School and Summer Care Programs were made free to children so their families could have more disposable income to provide shelter, food, and clothing for their families.  This program impacted over 1,029 people.  Assistance was given to Sunshine School, a facility that gives mentally and physically disabled children an opportunity to mainstream into public schools.  This impacted 421 children and their families.  Transportation was provided to 280 disabled adults helping them to work and train at Open Avenues.  Four hundred and eighty-five people received transportation to receive free medical and dental care through a grant received by Community Clinic.  Two facility projects were completed in the last five-year plan.  Souls Harbor, a facility that houses men coming out of addiction, received a grant to add additional counseling space and beds to their facility by remodeling the top floor.  Twenty men lived at this agency on a path to complete a year-long program to live addiction free.  The rehab work will also allow for more men to be accepted into this program.  PEARL, a facility for women coming out of prison and addiction, also received a grant to provide energy efficient windows, doors and storm door, new HVAC unit, and to add another full bath to the facility.  Some drainage work was also done.

The City also did 21 projects with CARES Act funding impacting 12,527 individuals.

The City will continue assistance for our low-income homeowners who need rehabilitation work, emergency repair, as well as service, and facility projects.

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

The City uses many individuals and agencies in the development of the Consolidated Plan as well as the Annual Action Plan.  Citizen participation starts at the development of the plan.  We take all input we receive to help us analyze and measure and determine housing, facility, and service needs with an emphasis on low-mod income, elderly, disabled, and homelessness.  We look at resources in the City to meet these needs as well as how they might not be met by other resources.  A Public Hearing is held where the public in invited to offer comments and identify housing and community needs.  The public is notified of the Public Hearing by a display ad placed in the local newspaper and on the City's website.  The display ad will meet the requirements of CDBG Regulation 24 CFR 91.105(e)(2).  The City encourages the residents of Rogers to provide input into the Consolidated and Action Plan by attending the Public Hearings or sending in their comments.  Once the Plans are completed, another Public Hearing along with a published notice and placed on the City's website advising these Plans are ready for review prior to submission to HUD.  The final Plans will consider and/or implement concerns and suggestions from residents, public agencies, and other interested parties.  Final review and stamp of approval to the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan will be made by the Mayor of Rogers and the Rogers City Council.  Every five years the City will submit their Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (most likely will go back to Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing - AFFH) in conjunction with the submittal of their Five- Year Consolidated Plan.  This process involves surveys, stakeholder meetings, focus groups, meeting with our low-income citizens, our disabled, and our residents in public housing.  Public Hearings were held along with a comment period to get input on housing needs, access to housing and services, as well as challenges facing our City and Region.  The public is also given an opportunity to review the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).  The CAPER contains a summary of accomplishments and evaluation of progress made during the year.  All Public Hearings and meetings will be held in buildings that have access for persons with disabilities.  Most Hearings will be held after 5:00 so our working population can attend.  Some meetings will be held during the work hours when necessary.  Because Rogers has a large Spanish speaking population, a bilingual (English/Spanish) person will be made available, if requested, for non-English speaking persons.  Technical assistance will also be provided to those requesting assistance in developing a proposal under the Consolidated or Action Plan submission.  Citizen participation process is also involved in the submission of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report.

**5. Summary of public comments**

No comments were received during the pre-planning citizen participation section of the Consolidated Plan or the citizen participation section of the final plan review held 30 days prior to submission to HUD.

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

There were no comments not accepted.

**7. Summary**

The goal of the City of Rogers in using their Community Development Block Grant funding is to improve the quality of life for low to moderate-income families, seniors, persons with special needs by providing affordable homeownership opportunities, repairing and conserving existing housing, investing in public facilities and infrastructure improvements, creating and retaining jobs, and funding public services that stabilize and enhance living conditions.

# 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** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Lead Agency | ROGERS |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CDBG Administrator | ROGERS | Department of Finance |
| HOPWA Administrator |  |  |
| HOME Administrator |  |  |
| HOPWA-C Administrator |  |  |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

**Narrative**

The Consolidated Plan is prepared by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator.  The CDBG Administrator reports to the City's Director of Finance.  The CDBG Administrator is also responsible for administering the programs covered in the Consolidated Plan.  This includes the development, implementation, monitoring and activities reporting.  The CDBG Administrator uses City Staff, residents, community and neighborhood organizations, and non-profits for their insight and expertise on housing, service, and facility projects.  The Community Development Director and staff evaluate all CDBG infrastructure projects.  The CDBG Administrator also conducts meetings and public hearings to encourage public comments and to receive resident views to establish priorities.  The City consulted with the following agencies in preparing the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan:  Habitat for Humanity, JQUAD, LLC, Sunshine School Development Center, CASA, Open Avenues, Boys and Girls Club of Benton County, Fayetteville Taxi LLC, United Way of Northwest Arkansas, Nicole's House, Center for Non-Profits, Restoration Village, Souls Harbor, Legal Aid of Arkansas, Rogers Public Schools, Rogers/Lowell Chamber of Commerce, Teen Action Support Center, 7Hills Homeless Center, Samaritan Community Center, PEARL, Community Clinic, The Salvation Army, Diva & Dude, Micah 3:16 Initiative, Our Healthy Communities, Benton County DHS, Veterans Administration and  Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter.  The CDBG Administrator participates in the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care which is comprised of numerous agencies in Northwest Arkansas who provide a wide range of continuum care in this area.  As a participant in these meetings, the CDBG Administrator stays informed of the needs of this area.

**Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

Donna Johnston, CDBG Administrator, 479-621-1121, djohnston@rogersar.gov

Greg Hines, Mayor, 479-621-1117, ghines@rogersar.gov

Casey Wilhelm, Director of Finance, 479-621-1117, cwilhelm@rogersar.gov

Address for all of the above is 301 West Chestnut, Rogers, AR  72756

## PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

**1. Introduction**

The City of Rogers' consultation process is an on-going year-round effort.  The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator consulted with government officials, those who deal with housing, health, other service areas, and with non-profits that are active in these areas.  In addition, the City expanded its consultation process with the development of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing to include information required by the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Report.  During this development period, the City was able to get resident and stakeholder input through the City's website, the CDBG Administrator's office, and public meetings.  These organizations consisted of representatives of for-profit and non-profits, fair housing, legal service providers, community-based organizations, lenders, service providers, educational institutions, and a range of government agencies.  Working with data provided by HUD, locally developed, consulted agencies, resident input, and United States Census Bureau we were able to identify goals and strategies, and use this information in the development of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans that fall into this Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

**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 encourages all residents, especially minorities, persons with disabilities, residents of public and assisted housing developments, residents living in slum and blighted areas, residents in predominately low-to-moderate income neighborhoods, agencies that provide assisted housing, health and social services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and homeless persons) to participate in the development of this Plan.  These agencies, many of them our non-profits, provide valuable data on current and future housing and service needs.  Engaging with these agencies, especially our non-profit service providers, on a regular basis will continue to foster an environment where the City of Rogers works with the community towards meeting our City's needs and the serve the best interest of the Rogers community.

**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**

As a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, the City coordinates and works with other agencies to address the needs of the homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness.  The NWA Continuum of Care coordinates community resources to build a collaborative system that addresses core issues of homelessness and poverty.  Their mission is coordinating a community response to end homelessness in Northwest Arkansas.  The coalition consists of homeless housing and shelter providers, consumers, advocates, government representatives and stakeholders working together to address the homeless situation in Northwest Arkansas.  The Continuum of Care is governed by a board and committees.  The agency develops policies and implements practices to meet the needs of our area's homeless and to make sure that no person discharged from an institution becomes homeless.  Northwest Arkansas has made investments in shelter expansions and support programs designed to reduce the number and plight of homeless people.  The Continuum of Care works closely with non-profit service providers in addressing the needs of chronically homeless individuals and families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth.  We continue to coordinate gaps by addressing capacity, occupancy, future housing needs, support services received, chronic homelessness, numbers turned away from shelters/services, and the number of homeless on waiting lists for housing/services.

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

The City receives no ESG funds, however, the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care does receive ESG funds.  The CDBG Administrator for Rogers serves on the committee that works on the applications for ESG funds and then serves on the Rank and File Committee that makes selections for these grants for recommendation to the Continuum of Care Board of Directors.  We do understand that the demand is greater than available resources needed to provide essential services, emergency shelter, prevention and re-housing that meet all the needs.  We recognize that individuals and households must be prioritized to ensure that these limited resources available are allocated in the most efficient and appropriate manner in both how they are used and how they are spent.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | ST. FRANCIS HOUSE NWA, INC. |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Health Health Agency |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services Related to Medical and Dental |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | We have met with the Community Clinic several times through meetings, telephone calls, and emails. Community Clinic also attended the City's Public Meeting held to determine the City's needs as it relates to Fair Housing. We have partnered with community clinic with our CDBG funds to provide dental supplies needed in their Rogers clinic as well as providing transportation to patients who have no means of transportation to keep them from missing much needed medical and dental care. Community Clinic and the City also partnered to do several COVID clinics in our City to make it easier for those who work or having difficulty making appointments to receive their COVID vaccination. We held many COVID clinics on Saturdays and in the evenings at locations that made it easy for our low income to attend. |
| 2 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Sunshine School and Development Center |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services for handicapped children |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Sunshine School offers several levels of early childhood education, including therapeutic preschool services for children with developmental delays and/or disabilities. We consult with them through meetings, phone calls, and emails to learn about the needs of children in our community who live with disabilities. Through consulting with them we have seen a need for more therapeutic services as well as transportation to get these children from their home to the school each day and returned at the end of their day. Special buses are required to transport these children. With the increase of gas prices, transportation costs have soared for this agency. Their biggest need would be more funding, but with the 15% CDBG service cap, this agency, like many of our other agencies can receive very little help from CDBG grants. |
| 3 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | DiVA & DuDE Community Outreach |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | This is a new agency in Rogers which provides unhoused individuals and families in Rogers with non-perishable foods, hygiene products and winter supplements. They partner with Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care to help with emergency shelter and case management. We have consulted with this agency by email to gain a better perspective of what this agency can do help our most vulnerable in Rogers. We are looking at ways we can help this agency in the future with our CDBG funding. Visiting with this agency shows the need to have more shelters and help for those who are near homelessness or have already become homelessness. |
| 4 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Micah 6:8 Initiative |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Micah 6:8 Initiative and the City of Rogers have consulted by meetings and emails. This is a new non-profit that have goals to help 270 residents of Rogers who are at risk of becoming homeless to overcome barriers that prevent them from losing their homes. Because of the increase in homelessness in Northwest Arkansas we felt working with this agency would help us understand some needs of the homeless and how we might be able to assist with this program. |
| 5 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | CASA of Northwest Arkansas |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Advocacy for abused and neglected children |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | CASA of Northwest Arkansas provides Court Appointed Special Advocates to abused and neglected children in Northwest Arkansas. These advocates make sure the child is safe, happy, and receiving the appropriate medical, psychological, and educational services. The City and CASA consult by meetings and email to help us understand the needs of abused and neglected children in Rogers and to provide funding to help with their situations. We have been involved with CASA for years and this helps us to stay abreast of changes and needs in the court system for children as they occur. |
| 6 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Teen Action Support Center |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services for Teens in Need |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services for Teens |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Teen Action Support Center serves teens ages 13-19 who are typically under-resourced and from under-represented groups. They provide transportation to activities and offers physical resources such as school supplies, hygiene packets, clothes, food, mentoring and case management to prepare teens for success as adults. They provide programs for teens to be creative and learn to come out of their shell. We consult with this organization through meetings and emails to become more aware of those teens in our community who sometimes get left behind. Through this coordination, we can ask in meeting some of these needs and use resources to rehabilitate a place where the teens can hang out and receive counseling. |
| 7 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is a non-profit membership founded to address homelessness in the four counties of Northwest Arkansas--Washington, Benton, Carroll, and Madison. It is the agency that is responsible for coordinating a community response to end homelessness in accordance with rules and regulations of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). We consult with this agency through meetings, phone calls, and emails and work closely with them to find help for people in our community. This consultation provides us other agencies that might be able to help when our funds are not available and cannot be used for the particular need of a client. Attending the bi-monthly meetings especially helps the CDBG Administrator stay abreast of what is available for those near homelessness or already in homelessness. |
| 8 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Open Avenues |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Services-Employment |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services for the disabled |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Adults Avenues serves adults with disabilities in the Northwest Arkansas area providing employment related support as well as job training, life skills training, job placement, and employment services. One of their biggest needs is to get these adults to Open Avenues each day. We have been working with this agency for several years and stay abreast of the needs of our disabled adults by meetings, visits to Open Avenues, and emails. Working with this agency we have been able to provide funding to help get these adults to Open Avenues where they can work, earn income, and for some just get the help they need to live out their life. None of these adults are able to drive. |
| 9 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Nicole's House |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Women |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services for Women coming out of Prison |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Nicole's House is a housing shelter critical to transitional living for women coming out of prison. We have visited at Nicole's House, had meetings, and emailed to look at needs these women have when they move from prison to transitional living. Through these consultations, we have been able to provide funding for counseling and transportation. One of the conditions for staying at Nicole's House is employment. These women come out with no means of transportation. They have to be able to get to their jobs each day and returned to the house at the end of their work schedule. They also need counseling to help them stay on track to leave Nicole's House at the end of their year stay, stay employed, and not return to the things that caused their incarceration. |
| 10 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Jones Trust - Center for Nonprofits at St. Mary's |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services - Victims |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Non-Profit Services |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Jones Trust - Center for Nonprofits at St. Mary's is located close to downtown Rogers. It is the largest nonprofit center in North America housing 60 nonprofits that offer health, education, and human services to the communities of Northwest Arkansas. We have had meetings and emails with the center to determine the needs of our residents who use this facility. These consultations have given us numerous ways to serve the vulnerable in our community. |
| 11 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Boys & Girls Club of Benton County |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children Services-Education |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services for School Age Children |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Boys and Girls Club provides high-quality, low-cost youth development programming to the underserved children living in Northwest Arkansas by providing several clubs, one of which is located in Rogers, AR. A recent survey in our community found that child care cost was the biggest concern of many of our families in this area. We have been coordinating with Boys and Girls Club through visits, meetings, emails, and phone calls for several years. As a result of this coordination, we have been able to provide funding to allow many of these children to attend the After School and Summer Programs at no cost to their families. |
| 12 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | The Salvation Army, A Georgia Corporation |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Housing Services-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Salvation Army helps our most vulnerable--those who are homeless or close to being homeless. We have consulted with them through meetings, emails, and phone calls about the homeless population in Rogers. With our Cares Act funding, we were able to partner with Salvation Army and keep individuals/families in their homes during the pandemic. |
| 13 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Samaritan House Community Center |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Services for the most Vulnerable |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Samaritan Community Center has been serving the poor and working poor of Northwest Arkansas for 33 years. It started out as a food pantry through a church and became an independent non-profit organization in 2022. Today the organization provides counseling/social services, food pantries, lunch cafes, snack packs for kids who live in homes with food insecurities, free libraries, free clothing and household items and free dental care. Most of our vulnerable in Rogers seek help at this location. By meeting with this agency in person and by phone calls and emails, we know the many needs of our low income. We especially saw this during the pandemic when food lines were the longest Samaritan House had ever encountered due to businesses closing. As a result of this coordination we continue to provide funding to this agency to help them provide the multiply services they provide to our City's most vulnerable. |
| 14 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF BENTON COUNTY |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Housing |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homes for Low Income Individuals/Families |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Habitat for Humanity builds homes for individuals/families below the Federal poverty guidelines. We have coordinated with them through meetings, emails, and phone conversations about the need for housing in Rogers. Over the years, we have provided funding to purchase land for the first Habitat subdivision in Arkansas. We continue to stay informed with this agency for ways in which we can provide CDBG funding to meet their needs. |
| 15 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Legal Aid of Arkansas |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Housing |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Legal Aid offers free civil legal services to Arkansas residents who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. We visited with this organization about their stay-at-home project to support those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in Rogers. This is a new agency we have worked with. We know with additional coordination we will become abreast of different needs of our most vulnerable. |
| 16 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Rogers Lowell Chamber of Commerce |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Business and Civic Leaders |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Organizations and businesses in Rogers |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | The Rogers Lowell Chamber of Commerce has always been supportive of the City. We have consulted them about all things in Rogers. These meetings enable us to know more about the geography of Rogers and the organizations operating businesses in our City. Many of these organizations offer services that we can refer those in need when our funding is not available for them. |
| 17 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | 7hills Homeless Center |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-homeless |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | We had a meeting this year on housing in Rogers and 7Hills Homeless Center attended. We have also helped this agency in the past with funding for rent and utilities as they moved individuals/families from the shelter to housing. This agency is well aware of the homelessness in this area and their needs. We will continue to consult with them for improved coordination to meet the needs of our homeless. |
| 18 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Positive Energy Affecting Recovering Lives (PEARL) |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Agency assisting women coming out of prison |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Temporary Housing and Services |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | PEARL is an agency in Rogers that assists women coming out of prison by providing them a place to live while they seek employment and where they can live for one year where they get help in returning to civilian life. We have met with this agency as well as corresponded through email to see how we could possibly help meet needs of this agency. Through our meetings and emails, we have been able to fund this agency to make a difference in the lives of these women. |
| 19 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | NORTHWEST ARKANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Education Community College |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Education |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Northwest Arkansas Community College attended a meeting the City had to discuss the needs of affordable housing in Rogers. This was the first time we had coordinated with this agency, but it gave us an opportunity to learn more about college students and housing. The Community College has no dorms so any student attending that does not live in this area must find housing. We will continue to look at these needs in future planning. |
| 20 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Our Healthy Communities, Inc. |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Weatherization and Utility Payments for Low Income |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Our Healthy Communities provides weatherization and utility assistance for low income individuals/families. We have coordinated with them in meetings, emails, and phone calls. Through this coordination we are sometimes able to find assistance when there is no funding available through the City of Rogers and when Our Healthy Communities is out of funding they will call the CDBG Office to see if we might be able to do a weatherization project. |
| 21 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing and Services |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter provides a place for women to come who have had to leave their homes due to abusive situations. Many of these women come with children. The Shelter provides a place to stay and when the Shelter is full, they seek housing through hotels. They make sure these women/children receive food and any services they need to continue their lives in the Shelter away from their abusive home. We have met with this agency, emailed and consulted by phone to see areas our CDBG funding could be used to assist with their organization in meeting the needs of these women and their children. |
| 22 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Fayetteville Veterans Affairs |
| **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Housing Other government - Federal |
| **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Homelessness Needs - Veterans |
| **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Veterans Affairs is the place where veterans' needs are met. We have had meetings with, served on boards with, and had email contact with staff at the Veterans Affairs Office. We will continue to coordinate with this agency where we can stay in the loop with ways we can use our funding to serve veterans in our City. |

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

We felt we identified agencies and either met with them or contacted them through email and phone calls for the opportunity to sit down with them and go over what their agency provided and the process for providing those needs.  We also posted in the paper an opportunity for any agency to come to City Hall to discuss not only fair housing, but where we might be falling short in making sure there was affordable housing available to those in need.  The Mayor and CDBG Office is always available to any agency.

**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 | Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care | The City of Rogers participates as a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, a continuum that has established a system to prevent and eradicate homelessness in this region. The coalition is made up of non-profit homeless housing and service providers, advocates, government representatives and community stakeholders. The Continuum of Care provides leadership, coordination, planning and mobilization to eliminate homelessness. Their number one priority is keeping people housed. The City's Strategic Plan also has the same goals. |

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Rogers works cooperatively and in coordination with various public entities.  The City cooperates and coordinates various aspects of the Consolidated Plan and shares regional interests with neighboring local governments.  The City works with the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care in implementing its homeless and near homeless goals.  The only agency invited to participate in our consultation and did not attend was the Benton County Housing Authority which is located in Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

City Staff and Rogers elected officials are all involved in the planning of the City's Consolidated Plan and provide a key role in the formulation of the project and integrating the City's goals and objectives into the program development.  We also see that all residents have the opportunity to provide input into our planning and participation of the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan as well as their annual Action Plans.  Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Little Rock Field Office has also implemented All Grantee meetings which enables the City to build relationships with State agencies that support the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.  The City continues to work closely with HUD officials at the Little Rock Field Office.  Rogers is a member of the Arkansas Community Development Association (ACDA) comprised of entitlement cities and state agencies which gives the City another opportunity to coordinate with other local and state governments in the implementation of their Consolidated Plan.

**Narrative (optional):**

Coordination efforts remain a high priority for the City of Rogers.  The CDBG Administrator continues to broaden outreach efforts.  This has helped us to gather more strategic input for the Consolidated and Action planning processes.  We have paid special attention to our funding objectives to make sure we address homelessness.  We attend numerous meetings with the objection of ending chronic homelessness through developing permanent supportive housing.

Besides the agencies we coordinated with that are listed above, the City also spent time with Rogers Public School District, several banks in Rogers, Arisa Health, realtors in Rogers, and the City of Springdale

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

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

**Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires entitlement jurisdictions to provide for citizen participation in developing the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.  The City of Rogers invites public participation of all stages of their Consolidated and Action planning process.  The City is committed to making reasonable and timely access to needs assessment, strategy development, and budget recommendation process for all members of the community, particularly low- and moderate-income persons.

The City's Citizen Participation Plan is developed through public hearings, public comment periods, and public meetings.  The City of Rogers encourages its residents, to include minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, low-to-moderate income individuals and families, residents living in slum and blighted areas, and the areas where Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are proposed to be used to participate in the development of the City's Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, substantial amendments to any plan, Caper, and the Citizen Participation Plan.  The City is aware that increased outreach efforts enhance public input to the planning, development, performance, implementation and modification of the Consolidated Plan.  This process also allows the City to receive requests each year and to more adequately address the needs of the Community.  The City holds at least two public hearings each year.  These public hearings provide an opportunity for all residents to communicate their views and needs to the City.  The first Public Hearing was held August 22, 2022 at the Adult Wellness Center to solicit input into the City's 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and the 2023 Annual Action Plan.  At this public hearing, residents were able to see past accomplishments with our CDBG funding and to talk about future needs of our Community.  Public Hearing notices were published in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette and the City's website.  The City provides a second Public Hearing once the Plan is developed.  The second Public Hearing was held on March 27, 2023 to review the final 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and the final 2023 Annual Action Plan.  A 30-day comment period is provided prior to submitting the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan.  A 15-day comment period is provided for the City's Caper.  The City also held a public meeting on August 30, 2022 to discuss the City's Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing to include Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) for the purpose or providing input on fair housing issues.

The proposed 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and Action Plan was posted on the City's website and was available at four other locations within the City-Rogers City Hall, Rogers Activity Center, Adult Wellness Center, and the Rogers Public Library.  All public comments received are included in the Consolidated Plan.  The 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 Action Plan were developed using data obtained from meetings, public hearings, emails, and telephone calls.

The public meeting was advertised using the Arkansas Democrat Gazette, the City's website, City social media, flyers, emails, and telephone calls.

**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 Meeting | Minorities   Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Hispanic   Persons with disabilities   Non-targeted/broad community   Residents of Public and Assisted Housing   Non-Profits, Schools, Banks, Realtors | A public meeting was held August 30, 2022 for the purpose of discussing the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) for the purpose of providing input on fair housing issues. | We had over 100 people attend this meeting. We did not take written comments, but all comments were discussed in the meeting. Most of the discussion centered around affordable housing not only in Rogers but all of Northwest Arkansas. | There were no comments not accepted. These comments will be discussed in the City's AI. |  |
| 2 | Public Hearing | Minorities   Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Hispanic   Persons with disabilities   Non-targeted/broad community   Residents of Public and Assisted Housing   Residents, Non-Profits, Schools, Banks, Realtors | A Public Hearing was held on August 22, 2022 for the purpose of planning the 2023-2027 Consolidated and 2023 Action Plan. Another Public Hearing was held on March 27, 2023 for final review of the Consolidated and Action Plans before submitting to HUD. | No comments were received as a result of these hearings. | Since no comments were received, no comments were not accepted. |  |
| 3 | Newspaper Ad | Minorities   Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Hispanic   Persons with disabilities   Non-targeted/broad community   Residents of Public and Assisted Housing   Residents, Non-Profits, Schools, Bank, Realtors | A display ad was placed in the newspaper on August 14, 2022 for Public Hearing to be held August 22, 2022. A display ad was placed in the newspaper on August 21, 2022 for the public meeting to be held August 30, 2022. A display was placed in the newspaper on March 19, 2023. | No comments were received at these public hearings. We did receive oral comments at the public meeting and those will be addressed in the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing to be made as part of the Consolidated Plan. | Since no comments were received at the public hearing, no comments were not accepted. |  |
| 4 | Internet Outreach | Minorities   Persons with disabilities   Non-targeted/broad community   Residents of Public and Assisted Housing   Residents, Non-Profits, Schools, Bank, Realtors | Public Hearing information for the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and 2023 Action Plan was placed on the City's website on August 15, 2022. Information about the public meeting was placed on the City's website on August 23, 2022 and March 19, 2023 as well as on the City's Facebook and Twitter accounts. | No comments were received through the website, Facebook, or Twitter. | Since no comments were received, no comments were not accepted. |  |
| 5 | Flyer | Minorities   Persons with disabilities   Non-targeted/broad community   Residents of Public and Assisted Housing   Residents, Non-Profits, Schools, Bank, Realtors | Fliers were sent out by email and posted at places where our residents' shop for their needs. These probably helped with our over 100 people in attendance for our public meeting. | No comments were received through the fliers. | Since no comments were received, no comments were not accepted. |  |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

**Needs Assessment Overview**

The City of Rogers uses many methods to assign priority to the needs of our community.  The first thing we look at is absolute need.  After the need is determined, we look at availability of the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds as well as availability of other funds that could also be used for this need.  U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides a ranking of low/mod income persons based on census tract data.  Neighborhoods targeted for public improvements are located in eligible census tracts and block groups where the highest percentages of low/mod residents are located.  Statistically, these areas define a concentration of residents in need of both programs and services.  The CDBG Office works closely with agencies that provide services to the low/mod income persons.  Through these agencies, the City is able to ascertain gaps in services and needs of special population groups.  Public comments provided by the residents of Rogers, through the Citizen Participation Plan process, also provides a valuable insight into community needs.

According to the 2020 census estimate, 9.6% of the population in Rogers are at or live below the poverty level.  This is number is below both the State and Federal numbers.  Census information shows Rogers to have 25,883 housing units with 2% having a value less than $50,000 and 12% having a value of over $100,000.  The elderly population (65 or over) is 9% of the population.  Owner-occupied housing makes up 54% of the population with average monthly mortgage cost of $1,363.  Renter-occupied housing makes up 41% of the population with average monthly rental cost at $989.  Although there were no specific number of persons with HIV/AIDs in Rogers, Northwest Arkansas had 48 cases at the end of 2021.

As reported in the 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, 12% of the City's households across all ethnicities and races face disproportionate housing needs.  Four percent of the population paid less than 10% of their income, 31% paid between 10% and 20% of their income, 25% paid between 21% and 30% of their income, 13% paid between 31% and 40% of their income, 7% paid between 41% and 50% of their income, and 16% paid over 51% of their income for housing.  Cost burdens (spending more than 30% of household income on housing and severe cost burden (spending more than 50% of household income on housing) are the most prevalent housing problems.  Forty-eight percent of households earning less than $20,000 were 50% cost burdened, 40% of households earning between $20,000 and $34,999 were 30% cost burdened, household earning $35,000 to $49,999 were more than 30% cost burdened.  These numbers are for owner-occupied.  For renter households, 62% with income less than $20,000 paid more than 50% of their income for rent, 51% earning $20,000 to $34,999 spent 30% of their income on rent, and 39% with income from $35,000 to $49,999 spent 30% of their income on rent.  The 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing also revealed a disproportionate percentage of Hispanic (11.9%) and African-American (8.4%) households are severely cost burdened.  It should be noted that the neighborhoods in Rogers have public facilities to provide vitally needed services to improve the health, education, safety and well-being of our residents.

The Needs Assessment section of this Consolidated Plan highlights the challenges many low to moderate-income Rogers residents face in finding safe, decent, and affordable housing.  The housing cost burden experienced will continue to be an issue in the City of Rogers.  Data for this section came from the United States Census Bureau and the City's 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

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

**Summary of Housing Needs**

Listed below are demographic and household tables.  Because these figures have already been supplied by Department of Urban and Housing Development (HUD) and cannot be changed we have decided to update this information to a more current set of numbers.  Median household income continues to grow in this Region.  Median income for Benton County was 76,887 in 2022 up from 66,100 in 2017.  HUD FY 2022 income Limits Documentation System is using 83,700 for the Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR HUD Metro Area.  Households at the lowest income levels and renter households are most affected by housing problems.

In 2021 the population of Rogers was 71.112 or a 9% increase from 2017.  There were 24,508 households for a 15% increase from 2017.  Owner-occupied households make up 57% with 43% being renter households.  Of the total renter households, 54.5% experience one housing problem.  Renters in Rogers are more likely to experience one or more of the housing problems.  Two or the housing problems are listed below:

Housing Condition and Overcrowding:  Condition and quality of housing arrangements are not issues affecting a significant portion of the community, but as you can tell from the charts below, there is some impacts to our community.  We see most of these impacts with our Hispanic community.

Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden:  Small related households are defined as households with two to four related members.  Large related households are those with five or more related members.  Elderly are defined as a household whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age.  Other is all other households.  As you can tell by the charts, we do have households that are cost burdened or severely cost burdened and the rate that low and moderate-income renter and owner households are cost burdened as well.  Similarities also exist in the rates that low and moderate-income households are severely cost burdened.  According to the 2020 ACS estimates, 62% of renter households with incomes less than $20,000 paid more than 50% of their household incomes toward rent.  Renter households making between $20,000 and $34,999 paid 51% of their income to rent.  Renter households making between $35,000 and $49,999 spent more than 30% of their household income towards rent.  Homeowners less than $20,000 were 51% cost burdened and 46% of those making $20,000 to $34,999 were 30% cost burdened.  Those making $35,000 to $49,999, 17% were paying more than 30% for housing.  This definitely shows renters were more cost burdened than owners.

| **Demographics** | **Base Year: 2009** | **Most Recent Year: 2017** | **% Change** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Population | 54,405 | 63,410 | 17% |
| Households | 18,552 | 22,720 | 22% |
| Median Income | $47,955.00 | $54,172.00 | 13% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year) |

**Number of Households Table**

|  | **0-30% HAMFI** | **>30-50% HAMFI** | **>50-80% HAMFI** | **>80-100% HAMFI** | **>100% HAMFI** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Households | 2,000 | 3,315 | 3,955 | 2,695 | 10,770 |
| Small Family Households | 705 | 1,350 | 1,720 | 1,310 | 6,300 |
| Large Family Households | 270 | 460 | 680 | 424 | 1,045 |
| Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age | 325 | 520 | 630 | 480 | 1,329 |
| Household contains at least one person age 75 or older | 278 | 410 | 330 | 189 | 614 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 467 | 834 | 1,073 | 589 | 1,825 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

**Housing Needs Summary Tables**

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

|  | **Renter** | | | | | **Owner** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** | **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 129 | 75 | 85 | 10 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 60 | 60 | 205 | 25 | 350 | 0 | 20 | 50 | 20 | 90 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 775 | 460 | 14 | 0 | 1,249 | 305 | 215 | 80 | 40 | 640 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 125 | 1,140 | 395 | 135 | 1,795 | 95 | 375 | 380 | 295 | 1,145 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

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

|  | **Renter** | | | | | **Owner** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** | **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **>80-100% AMI** | **Total** |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 965 | 595 | 309 | 35 | 1,904 | 305 | 235 | 155 | 60 | 755 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 205 | 1,595 | 1,820 | 945 | 4,565 | 214 | 885 | 1,680 | 1,650 | 4,429 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 225 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

3. Cost Burden > 30%

|  | **Renter** | | | | **Owner** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **Total** | **0-30% AMI** | **>30-50% AMI** | **>50-80% AMI** | **Total** |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 414 | 840 | 114 | 1,368 | 114 | 214 | 175 | 503 |
| Large Related | 130 | 205 | 30 | 365 | 10 | 130 | 73 | 213 |
| Elderly | 220 | 274 | 99 | 593 | 200 | 154 | 104 | 458 |
| Other | 215 | 375 | 195 | 785 | 80 | 104 | 99 | 283 |
| Total need by income | 979 | 1,694 | 438 | 3,111 | 404 | 602 | 451 | 1,457 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

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 | 359 | 290 | 4 | 653 | 110 | 74 | 40 | 224 |
| Large Related | 130 | 20 | 0 | 150 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 24 |
| Elderly | 180 | 84 | 10 | 274 | 120 | 60 | 25 | 205 |
| Other | 175 | 90 | 10 | 275 | 70 | 80 | 15 | 165 |
| Total need by income | 844 | 484 | 24 | 1,352 | 310 | 224 | 84 | 618 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

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 | 189 | 110 | 240 | 10 | 549 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 65 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 0 | 25 | 50 | 25 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| Other, non-family households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 189 | 135 | 290 | 35 | 649 | 0 | 20 | 50 | 20 | 90 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source Comments:** |  |

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

There are 25,883 households in Rogers with 549 being single person households.  Of that group, 1,177 owners have a cost burden of over 30% while 2,045 had the same cost burden.  The biggest housing issue facing single householders is housing cost burden.  The median monthly housing cost for Rogers is $989 for renters and $1,363 for owners.  Over 52% of the residents in Rogers have a housing cost above the median.  Single owner households have a more severe cost burden and are most in need of housing assistance.  Census data also suggests that 9.6% of the households are elderly householders 65 or over.  The elderly is vulnerable to housing cost burden due to their limited income and earning capacity.

**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.**

Based on 2015 tables, there are 3,698 persons under the age of 65 with disabilities in Rogers making up five percent of the population.  Many disabled people require housing units that are appropriate for their distinct needs and are affordable.  The Rogers Police Department stated there were 62 rape cases, 58 sexual assaults, and 44 pornography arrests in 2022.  Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter provides free emergency shelter, food and clothing to victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault.  Their most recent annual report showed they provided 4,660 safe nights in their shelter and off-site.  They served 392 women, 18 men, and 179 children.  They answered 1,772 calls on their crisis hotline and provided 657 counseling sessions.  Oasis of Northwest Arkansas is an 18-month transitional living program for women in recovery and their children.  They provide food, clothing, shelter and employment opportunities while walking along side women who are ready to reconstruct their lives.  Oasis is dedicated to restoring individuals, rebuilding families, and transforming communities.  They provided services to 488 people.  Restoration Village is a long-term, faith-based, homeless shelter for women and children in a safe, abuse-free environment.  Most of the women have traumas of sexual, emotional, physical, or substance abuse.  In 2021, they served 35 individuals (13 women and 23 children).  It should be noted that 92% of these women were victims of domestic violence and many of their children had encountered this same violence.

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

Housing cost burden is one of the more prevalent problems facing Rogers residents.  The severely cost-burdened owners and renters are low income.  The continued increase in housing costs and the lack of affordable housing continues to put a strain on Rogers' low and moderate-income population and contributes to their displacement out of the community.  New single-family affordable housing would decrease housing problems for income eligible residents in Rogers.  The Housing Needs Table shows the largest housing problems occur at the 30 to 50% band for the renter and the owner.  Among the problems are substandard housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding, and housing cost burdens being greater than 50% of income.  Accessibility is an additional housing problem.  The advanced age in the housing stock and increasing elderly population has resulted in a greater need for accessible housing for those with physical limitations.

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

Renters seem to have the most problems at all bands with small related being the largest impacted.  Small related was also the largest group affected in ownership, but elderly was second.  The elderly and disabled generally subsists on a fixed income and do not have resources to cope with rising housing costs or making their homes accessible.  Most of the overcrowding was in single family households.  It should be noted that our Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders and our Hispanic/Latino populations are most affected by these problems.

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

The number one characteristic of low-income individuals and families with children are an imminent risk of being homeless is lack of income.  Unemployment and underemployment can be related to their lack of education, obtaining a decent paying job or just not be employable for whatever the reason to include losing their job.  Many suffer with substance abuse, mental health issues, and chronic medical problems.  Another characteristic that affects children is separation and/or divorce.  During the Northwest Arkansas Point-in-Time Count, most of those contacted said they needed housing, work, benefits, and mental health, drug/alcohol, medical treatments, and transportation.  The biggest need of formerly housing families and individuals is additional permanent affordable housing with support services and jobs.  The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is committed to making homelessness rare for all populations and providing permanent housing as soon as possible.

**If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:**

The profile of the population at risk of homelessness is based on the Northwest Arkansas Point-in-Time Count done in 2022.  Data collection occurred in various locations in Benton and Washington Counties.  A master list was developed of shelters and facilities serving homeless persons in Northwest Arkansas.  These facilities ranged from emergency shelters to transitional facilities, domestic violence shelters, and special needs facilities for homeless persons.  Shelters and facilities provided advanced updated information including contact persons, telephone numbers, email addresses, physical addresses, and an inventory of services provided.  Street homeless were south primarily in areas noted as places where homeless had been seen.  The local police departments were a big help in making this information available.  Experienced interviewers (social workers) were chosen as teen captains.  The remaining volunteers included service providers and community residents.  All volunteers were trained prior to the homeless count.  The event was heavily advertised and places where homeless come for foods and help were manned by volunteers in hopes of talking to most of our homeless population.  Several quality control procedures were in place to eliminate duplicate responses.  The Point-in-Time Count was not broken down by cities.  Numbers provided do not just reflect the City of Rogers or Benton County.  We do know that 38% of the homeless population in Benton County were in emergency shelters, five percent in transitional shelters, and 18% were unsheltered.

Breakdown by race was Caucasian 78% with 9% of that being Hispanic, Black/African American were at 12%; multiple races made up five percent, American Indian/American Native/Indigenous made up three percent, and Asian and Pacific Islanders were both at one percent. There were 49 chronic homeless and 30 of the homeless were veterans.

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

Household income and housing costs are a definite link to increased risk of homelessness.  According to the 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, households living in housing located in areas of racial and/or ethnic concentration of poverty more frequently deal with eviction which can lead to homelessness.  The large amount of household income going towards housing costs results in the potential for any disruption, such as a job loss, to put a family or individual at an increased risk of become homeless.

**Discussion**

As stated earlier, housing cost burden is the most significant housing need facing low and moderate-income people who own and rent.  The elderly, disabled, and households with children also experience a higher cost burden.  This includes our public housing residents.  We know that education improves neighborhoods, and available jobs are a key to a stable community.  The City will prioritize our projects in the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, as well as the 2023-2027 Action Plans, to do whatever we can to meet our more urgent housing and community development needs.  Maintaining and improving the existing affordable housing stock is also a priority for the City of Rogers.  It should also be noted there exists a high need for supportive services aimed at low and moderate-income individuals for the purpose of increasing economic and educational opportunities.  Other social services, to include mental health services, are needed to maintain a stable environment for those low and moderate-income residents.  Because services are a key to help our residents from becoming homeless, it would be a huge benefit to lift the cap for using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding for public services.

## 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**

According to Department of Urban and Housing Development (HUD), a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.  According to the 2020 United States Census Rogers' total population is 75% White (34% Hispanic or Latino), 2% Black or African-American, less than 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, 3% Asian, 1% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 14% two or more races.  In this section we will look at whether racial or ethnic groups are disproportionately impacted by housing problems.

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

| **Housing Problems** | **Has one or more of four housing problems** | **Has none of the four housing problems** | **Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,485 | 204 | 304 |
| White | 935 | 164 | 204 |
| Black / African American | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 480 | 25 | 100 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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 | 2,355 | 950 | 0 |
| White | 1,345 | 625 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 925 | 315 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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 | 1,225 | 2,715 | 0 |
| White | 750 | 1,585 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 29 | 15 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 435 | 1,000 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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 | 530 | 2,165 | 0 |
| White | 350 | 1,210 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Asian | 25 | 30 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 125 | 845 | 0 |

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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 above tables show the number of households with severe housing problems at various levels of AMI.  Of the 1,993 households earning 0%-30% of AMI, 75% report one or more severe housing problems.  At this income level disproportionate impact exists with White and Hispanic.  Of the 3,305 households earning 30%-50% of AMI, 71% reported one or more severe housing problems.  At this income level disproportionate impacts exist for White and Hispanic households.  Of the 3,940 households earning 50%-80% of AMI, 31% reported one or more severe housing problems.  At this income level, disproportionate impacts exist for White and Hispanic.  Of the 2,695 households earning 80%-100% of AMI, 20% report one or more severe housing problems.  At this income level, there were no disproportionate impacts, however, Hispanic and White households continued to have the most severe problems.

## 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**

U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines "disproportionately greater need" as existing when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.  Charts below show the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole.

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

| **Severe Housing Problems\*** | **Has one or more of four housing problems** | **Has none of the four housing problems** | **Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,270 | 419 | 304 |
| White | 775 | 324 | 204 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Asian | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 450 | 55 | 100 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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**

| **Severe Housing Problems\*** | **Has one or more of four housing problems** | **Has none of the four housing problems** | **Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 830 | 2,480 | 0 |
| White | 420 | 1,570 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 35 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 365 | 865 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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**

| **Severe Housing Problems\*** | **Has one or more of four housing problems** | **Has none of the four housing problems** | **Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 464 | 3,500 | 0 |
| White | 214 | 2,125 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 4 | 40 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 219 | 1,210 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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**

| **Severe Housing Problems\*** | **Has one or more of four housing problems** | **Has none of the four housing problems** | **Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 95 | 2,595 | 0 |
| White | 0 | 1,570 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 85 | 885 | 0 |

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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 above tables show the number of households with severe housing problems at various levels of AMI.  Of the households earning 0%-30% of AMI was the largest group reporting severe housing problems.  Whites reported the largest income level disproportionately followed by Hispanics.  Hispanics actually had a larger income level disproportionately at the 50%-80% and 80%-100% AMI than Whites.

## 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:**

According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a household that pays up to 30% of their income for housing cost is not cost burdened.  Any percentage above 30% but below 50% is considered a housing cost burden, and if a household is paying 50% or more of their household income on housing, then that household is experiencing a severe housing cost burden.  Cost burden is the highest housing problem in Rogers.  More affordable housing is needed as well as additional older homes undergoing energy rehabs to help with utility costs that sometimes are as much as rent or house payment.

**Housing Cost Burden**

| **Housing Cost Burden** | **<=30%** | **30-50%** | **>50%** | **No / negative income (not computed)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 16,979 | 3,365 | 2,055 | 310 |
| White | 11,975 | 2,330 | 1,300 | 204 |
| Black / African American | 335 | 55 | 24 | 0 |
| Asian | 505 | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 125 | 14 | 45 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 3,845 | 915 | 650 | 100 |

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

**Discussion:**

The table shows the number of households with and without housing cost burden as well as number of households with no or negative income by race or ethnicity.  Households spending 30%-50% of their income are considered moderately cost burdened.  Those over 50% are considered severely cost burdened.  Disproportionate impact amount household with no or negative income is also considered.  In the City there are 3,365 households that spend 30%-50% of their income on housing related costs.  Moderately cost burdened household account for 14.8% of the households in the City of Rogers.  Severely cost burdened households (households spending more than 50% of their income on housing) account for 9% of Rogers households.  The biggest group severely impacted are White with 5.7% and Hispanics at 2.8%.

## 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?**

Given U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of "disproportionate impact" extremely low to low-income Hispanic household are disproportionately affected by moderate and severe housing problems.  According to data 52.9% of White households experience any of the four housing problems.  Next affected were Hispanic at 42%.  This was followed by American Indian/Alaska Native at 1.3%, Pacific Islanders at 1.1%, and Asian and Black/African American at 1% each.

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

The City of Rogers has 5,480 houses built before 1980.  Prior to 1950, 755 of these houses were built, 715 were built between 1950 and 1960.  Some of these houses are in the City's targeted low-income areas.  Keeping the existing housing stock in good shape is critical to meeting the needs of our low-income residents.

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

A racially or ethnically concentrated area of poverty (R/ECAP) is an area that has a majority non-white population and a poverty rate that is either above 40% or three times the regional average.  The December 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing maps from HUD do not indicate that any areas of Rogers are defined as R/ECAP.

## 

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

**Introduction**

The needs of public housing residents are the same needs of the population.  They need access to employment opportunities along with transportation to reach those employment opportunities.  They also need educational opportunities as well as homes that accommodate disabilities for our public housing disabled residents.

**Totals in Use**

| **Program Type** | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** | | | | | |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** | | |
| **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing** | **Family Unification Program** | **Disabled**  **\*** |
| # of units vouchers in use | 0 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 0 | 434 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | PIC (PIH Information Center) |

**Characteristics of Residents**

| **Program Type** | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** | | | | |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** | |
| **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing** | **Family Unification Program** |
| Average Annual Income | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,893 | 0 | 10,893 | 0 | 0 |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Average Household size | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 0 | 127 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 159 | 0 | 159 | 0 | 0 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 0 | 434 | 0 | 0 |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | PIC (PIH Information Center) |

**Race of Residents**

| **Program Type** | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Race** | **Certificate** | **Mod-Rehab** | **Public Housing** | **Vouchers** | | | | | |
| **Total** | **Project -based** | **Tenant -based** | **Special Purpose Voucher** | | |
| **Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing** | **Family Unification Program** | **Disabled**  **\*** |
| White | 0 | 0 | 0 | 402 | 0 | 402 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 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 24 – 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 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 0 | 416 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | PIC (PIH Information Center) |

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

The City of Rogers does not oversee public housing; however, Rogers does have the following low-income housing units available:  Autumnwood Point Apartments, 48 units; Indian Creek Apartments, 8 units; Meadow Park Apartments, 70 units; Olivewood Apartments Ltd, 52 units; Rogers Apartments, 72 units; Miller Place Senior Complex, 24 units for elderly only; Dixieland Gardens, 32 units for elderly only; Double Tree Apartments, 336 units; Persimmon Patio Homes, 41 units; and Turtle Creek Apartments, 72 units.  There are also two complexes in Lowell which is located next to Rogers, Lowell Senior Citizen Apartments which has 26 units for elderly only and Robinson Apartments which contains 42 units.

The biggest needs of public housing tenants and applicants are available units and accessibility.  They also need access to quality education as this will influence their children's future health, career progression and economic potential.  While significant percentages of public housing residents and voucher holders are elderly persons or persons with disabilities who are out of the workforce, there is still a need for jobs and training opportunities for workable adults.  Removing barriers to employment through child care, education, skills training and creating jobs within commuting distances of public housing could provide opportunities for public housing residents.  The City of Rogers only has one low cost of public transportation and that is Ozark Regional Transportation; however, their service level to public housing residents is not always available.  Many of the bus stops are located too far for our seniors and disabled to walk and catch a ride.  Ozark Regional's On-Demand Service requires a smart phone.  Many of those in public housing cannot afford to pay the cost for a smart phone and apps needed to use the On-Demand Service.

**Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders**

The most immediate need would be more available housing for individuals and families.  We do know that several of our transportation assistance clients do live in public housing.  It should be noted that the Siloam Springs Housing Authority is 28 miles from the City of Rogers which could make it difficult for the Housing Authority to remain aware of the needs and accessibility to the residents of Rogers.  Residents in Rogers also have a transportation cost trying to get from Rogers to Siloam Springs.  There is no direct bus route.  You either have to have a car, someone to take you, or pay a taxi to make the 56 miles round trip.  The Housing Authority for Benton County has a total waiting list of 18 months from the time the application was taken.  The demand for affordable housing continues to outweigh the supply.

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

Relative to the population at large, the need for access to improved education, job opportunities and transportation options is assumed to be much higher for public housing residents than for the population at large due to the impacts of persistent poverty and lack of affordable housing in many of our neighborhoods.

**Discussion**

All of the above housing units have waiting lists of at least 18 months or more.  To be eligible for low-income housing, an applicant must meet the income criteria.  Selections are based on the date the application was received and the availability of a unit appropriate for the applicant's household size.  All low-income housing units in Rogers has on-site management.  Based on waiting lists, it is apparent the City needs more housing for the low-income.  None of the occupied units are classified as substandard.

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

**Introduction:**

A Point-In-Time Count was done in January 2023; however, that report will not be complete until after submission of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan.  We will use information gained from the 2022 Point-In-Time Count for this assessment.  It was determined 343 people were experiencing homelessness in Northwest Arkansas.  Because the count breakdown is done regional, we don't have the data to actually breakdown the numbers in Rogers.  The numbers for the breakdown will be based on the region which includes Benton County, Washington County, and Carroll County.  Of the 343, 123 were female, 216 were male, and 4 were transgender.  A breakdown of race showed 266 (32 Hispanic) were Caucasian, 42 were Black/African American, and 35 were considered in other ethnic groups.  Housing breakdown showed 165 in emergency shelters, 100 unsheltered, and 78 in transitional shelters.  The count did break down our homeless by veterans.  A total of 30 veterans were included in that number.  Emergency shelters housed 20 veterans.  There was one veteran living in transitional housing with nine veterans being unsheltered.

Homeless definition according to the McKinney-Vento Act is different from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition.  The schools in Northwest Arkansas count children as homeless if they are in shared housing due to economic hardship, migratory children, nighttime residence was a place not meant for human habitation, emergency shelters, or transitional housing.  During the Point-In-Time Count, we were able to get a count from the schools based on their definition of homeless, and that number was 2,268.  A breakdown of that number is as follows:  1,788 children doubled-up, 257 were living in a motel, 104 were in an emergency shelter, 22 were unsheltered and 97 were considered as unaccompanied youth.

The breakdown below will be based on numbers for Northwest Arkansas as we did not get a complete breakdown for the City of Rogers.  We will not have numbers for each of the blanks listed below as those were not available.  We do know there were 251 homeless families with children in the 2022 homeless count.  The State of Arkansas had 188 veterans counted as homeless.  Northwest Arkansas had 16% of the homeless veterans.  Northwest Arkansas had 49 chronically homeless individuals.

**Homeless Needs Assessment**

|  | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | **Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night** | | **Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year** | **Estimate the # becoming homeless each year** | **Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year** | **Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness** |
|  | **Sheltered** | **Unsheltered** |  |  |  |  |
| Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren) | 158 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons in Households with Only Adults | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 31 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Families | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 21 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Child | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons with HIV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Alternate Data Source Name:** |
| Point In Time Count |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| **Data Source Comments:** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indicate if the homeless population is: | Has No Rural Homeless |

**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):**

We will use numbers from the 2022 Point-In-Time Count for this paragraph; however, the Point-In-Time Count did not really address a lot of the breakdown we needed.  We are hoping when the 2023 Point-In-Time Count is completed and distributed, some of these numbers could be available and we can update with Program Year 2 Action Plan.

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

| **Race:** | **Sheltered:** | **Unsheltered (optional)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| White | 239 | 27 |
| Black or African American | 41 | 1 |
| Asian | 4 | 0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 9 | 1 |
| Pacific Islander | 2 | 1 |
| **Ethnicity:** | **Sheltered:** | **Unsheltered (optional)** |
| Hispanic | 31 | 2 |
| Not Hispanic | 208 | 26 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Alternate Data Source Name:** |
| Point In Time Count |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source Comments:** |  |

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

Although Northwest Arkansas has several shelters for men, women, and children, we still do not have enough to house our homeless population.  At the time of the 2022 Point-in-Time Count, there were 41 people not sheltered.  Of the adults we interviewed for the homeless count, we encountered serious mental illnesses, substance use disorders, domestic violence victims, and those with physical disabilities.  Many of these were receiving help and making strides to overcome, but without available housing to place them, their time in shelters get longer and longer and it becomes harder for them to get in a position to rid themselves of homelessness.  We have discovered through these interviews that even if housing is found, many don't have transportation to get them to and from a job or even get their children to and from school.  The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is working diligently to not only provide housing assistance for our homeless families, individuals and veterans, but to provide services needed to help these folks back on their feet and out of the homeless count.

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

The largest racial and ethnic group we encountered was what with Hispanic only making up 14% of this group.  Of the total number, whites made up 78%, Black or African American made up 12%, Asians, American Indian or Alaska Native or Other Pacific Islanders, multiple races and unspecified making up 5%.

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

There were more individuals in transitional housing, emergency shelters and considered unsheltered than there were total households in those categories.  The data shows we have a great need in our communities to move our homeless out of shelters and off the homeless roles.  We also know with all the numbers we had, there are still folks that did not get counted in the 2022 Point-In-Time Count.

**Discussion:**

The City of Rogers will continue to be part of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care as we strive to end homelessness.  We have made improvements from 2020 to 2022.  The only number that went up in 2022 were those living in transitional shelters.  As our community is becoming engaged through homelessness outreach, we are seeing groups step forward to assist in meeting homeless goals.  We already have groups building houses to move individuals and families out of shelters to put them in a place where they can live until they get on their feet and able to move out on their own.  Other groups are in the planning stages of doing the same thing.  People in Northwest Arkansas are getting involved.

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

**Introduction:**

As already discussed, cost burden is the most significant barrier to affordable housing.  Our special needs populations to include persons with mental health challenges, intellectual disabilities, the elderly and persons with HIV/AIDS have additional challenges that require a range of supportive services to enable them to live in affordable housing.

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

According to the United States Census data, the number of persons age 65+ made up 9.6% of the Rogers population.  It is imperative that we ensure the City's elderly live in housing that is affordable, accessible, and livable.  Low-income renters must have access to monthly subsidies that enable them to age in place and prevent them from being more cost burdened at a time when their earnings stay the same and/or decrease.  Our elderly with disabilities must live in environments where they can thrive.  We need more long-term care facilities for our low to middle-income persons as our elderly population continues to rise.

A person with a disability is anyone who indicated they have a "long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition".  The latest census estimates show 5.2% of the population of Rogers, under 65, lives with a disability.  According to census data, 9.6% of individuals face poverty.  It should also be noted that houses built in 1950 or earlier could be in a state of disrepair or lack accessible features that can accommodate persons with ambulatory disabilities.  We must offer a range of support to ensure our City's eldest live in housing that is affordable, accessible, and livable.  Our elderly must be able to age in place and prevent them from being cost burdened during a period in their lives when overall earnings tend to decrease.  Those with hearing, vision, or mobility impairments need available funds to ensure they can thrive in their homes.  We must have long-term care needs for everyone.

Housing and treatment opportunities for persons with substances abuse disorders continue to be a need for the City.  Supportive housing is critical as this is sometimes the only thing that affords persons with addictive disorders to address their condition.  This is also true with those who have HIV/AIDS.  Affordable housing and health and social supports must be a part of our community.

Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking decreased in 2022 by three.  Rogers Police Department had the following reported:  rapes, 62; sexual assault 58; pornography 44.  The City had 0 counts of prostitution in 2022.

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

Although we are seeing the aging population increase and are seeing additional housing units for elderly being built, we do not believe the units are increasing at a rate fast enough to meet the anticipated market demands.  Elderly persons need various types and levels of affordable, supportive housing opportunities.  Several factors impact the senior population when making housing and/or supportive service choices.  Among these are the ability to function independently with supportive services, level of case and comprehensive medical and living support required, limited ability to pay for required housing choice and supportive services, and limited availability of affordable supportive housing opportunities.  There are many needs for the persons with disabilities including making homes handicapped accessible.  More housing units are also needed for persons with severe mental illness than currently exist for the population.  There is also a need to offer the high risk/need individuals with "special circumstances" safe and affordable residential services and to provide staff and supervision to meet those needs.  This group needs safe and affordable residential care that promotes recovery services, provides structure, and maintains an experienced staff.  Northwest Arkansas has a limited number of rooms available for the mentally ill.  Various sources of funding have been utilities to develop alternative housing options, but the need continues to be much greater than the existing housing resources.  Having affordable places to live with clinical services on site are needed in this area.  There are also limited facilities available in Northwest Arkansas for serving the alcohol and/or substance abuse individuals.  Access to safe, decent, affordable housing for individuals and families is important in assisting individuals to remain in recovery.

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

Housing programs and services are offered to low income persons with HIV/AIDS; however, the projected needs of the HIV/AIDS population include increased supportive services and the need for adequate accessible, affordable, safe housing for families living with someone infected with AIDS or has been diagnosed as HIV positive.  The State Department of Health provides no breakdown of the population characteristics by City.  In doing research it was discovered HIV/AIDS was more prevalent in males than females with the Black/African American race being the largest group.  The largest percentage age group was 20-24.  Northwest Arkansas has the second highest rate of individuals living in Arkansas with HIV/AIDS.

**Discussion:**

As described above, the City of Rogers special needs household require diverse supportive services to gain access to affordable opportunities that might be available to them.  The City will continue to work with those agencies that provide services to non-homeless special needs people.  We set aside a percentage of our annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to meet those needs.  We work with several agencies to enhance programs for special needs adults and children.  We help keep our elderly and disabled in their homes.  We provide accessible infrastructure and/or facility improvements to meet ADA requirements.  We assist our homeless, many who have alcohol and drug addictions.

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

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

Community serving public facilities such as libraries, health centers, parks, and fire and police stations provide vitally needed services to improve the health, safety, and well-being of Rogers' residents.  The City of Rogers recognizes these public facilities are an asset to our City and that they strengthen and improve neighborhoods.  The City uses their capital investments and leverage of public and private resources to keep these facilities in a good state of repair while ensuring that these facilities are provided for all our residents.  Our capital improvement funds have been used for police and fire training, upgrading new fire and police equipment, building new fire stations and a police dispatch center, and remodeling some of our older facilities so all our neighborhoods have the latest upgrades to provide the services needed by our residents.  We have always invested capital improvements into our parks system as well as construction of an activity and wellness center for our population over 50 years of age.  Improving access to and the quality of existing facilities as well as building new parks and recreational facilities will continue to be part of the City's capital improvement program.

**How were these needs determined?**

The City knows when public facilities need upgrades.  The City has a Master Plan and has public meetings to gather input from our residents on their perceived needs.  With these studies, meetings, and continued bond passage, the City has completed a major overhaul of our Parks System with continued projects being accomplished.  The City has over 400 acres of land containing 20 parks, a skateboard and splash park, a bike yard park, 26 athletic fields and a 50-mile greenways and trail system, of which 22 miles is located in Rogers.  The City also has an aquatics center and has completed a redesign of Lake Atalanta located in downtown Rogers and the downtown revitalization project bringing park upgrades to downtown Rogers.  Along with all of this, the City is creating new parks in areas where parks do not exist.  We consider quality of life an important asset to the residents of our City.  This was also a key component our residents addressed as a need for our City as determined by surveys initiated by the Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce.  Our residents overwhelmingly view our City as safe, but do have some concerns that as the population increases, we will see an upswing in crime.

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

Rogers still has areas where the infrastructure is older and needs to be repaired and improved.  The City upgrades their Master Street Plan through our Community Development Department to determine our most critical needs.  We have a Facilities Manager who oversees our public facilities to determine when their purpose has been outlived and needs replaced as well as upgrades and structural improvements to our facilities.  The City will continue to upgrade our low-income areas through street, sidewalk, and drainage improvements.

**How were these needs determined?**

The City determines its needs for public facilities and improvements based largely on the planning processes, facility assessments, and master plans.  Needs are also determined through public input.  Although the CDBG funds are limited for public facilities, The City will continue to invest City funds in public improvements.  We will continue using our CDBG funds for preservation of owner-occupied housing.  Many of the rehabilitation will be in neighborhoods where the higher percentages of low/mod-income residents live.  These statistics geographically define a concentration of residents in need of improvements and services.  We also listen to requests of our residents to improve these areas.

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

The City of Rogers has a need for a wide range of public services.  Some of these needs are early childhood, youth, and adult educational programs, literacy and employment training, English as a second language, recreational services, mental and physical health resources, nutrition and food access programs, services for elderly, disabled, homeless, housing counseling, community safety and crime reduction initiatives, legal assistance, substance abuse counseling, public transportation, as well as many more not listed.  The City makes every effort to make these services available to all our residents and over time has spent some of our CDBG funds on these services.  We will continue to meet these needs using CDBG funding especially the needs for our low-income seniors and disabled residents.

**How were these needs determined?**

The City entered into a partnership with JQUAD Planning Group, LLC to complete the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report.  The data gathered through extensive research and public outreach helped inform the City what public services are needed.  Community focus groups, round table discussions, and stakeholder meetings were conducted with our residents, non-profits, working professionals to include our real estate agents, bankers, school administrators, and City department heads, as well as other entities.  The needs for public services gathered from this process were used in preparing the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

**Housing Market Analysis Overview:**

The City of Rogers saw an increase in population of 6,091 from 2016 to 2022.  This is a 9% increase.  Estimated population at the end of 2016 was 65,021--71,112 in 2022.  Households in Rogers are 57.1% owner-occupied and 42.9% renter-occupied.  Median value of owner-occupied housing is $381.250.  In 2022 the City saw 263 permits issued for residential building.  According to the Board of Realtors there are 493 single-family homes for sale and 420 apartments for rent.  The number of apartments could be attributed to new large high-end apartment complexes just recently opening up and have just now been put on the market.  Residential homes and apartment complexes are continuing to be built in Rogers to support our population; however, we still need more affordable housing.  We continue to grow, but we are still impacted by poverty.  A significant amount of growth in Rogers is young professionals and millennials.  We see this growth in the development of neighborhoods and high-end apartment complexes.  Very little of the new housing affordable to own or rent.  I would say the City's demand for affordable housing is greater than availability.  We are also seeing a greater need for affordable housing to meet the needs of our residents with disabilities and again population.  We are also seeing our residents in older housing not have the means to maintain their homes.  For homeowners who are facing financial problems, foreclosure exists.  For renters, it would be eviction.  For our residents eligible for public housing, there is a long waiting list. The Public Housing Authority (PHA) serving Rogers is located 28 miles away which is a transportation issue for many of our residents needing Section 8 or low-income housing handled through the PHA for Benton County.  Our Hispanic residents with limited English skills face housing challenges as well as our homeless population.

Rogers does not have much broadband vulnerability to natural hazard risks.  We are too far from the ocean for hurricanes and tsunamis.  Rogers has had one small earthquake in the last year resulting in no damage.  Rogers is 337.3 miles from the New Madrid Seismic Zone and most experts believe a 7.0 magnitude earthquake on the New Madrid fault would cause very little structural damage in Northwest Arkansas.  Communications could be affected if the grid is impacted.  This area did have a major ice storm in 2009 that impacted the rural areas of Rogers, but digital in the urban areas were not impacted as most of the digital lines were buried while rural lines were overhead.  Rogers sees a yearly average of two tornadoes per season.  We are considered high risk by the National Weather Service if conditions are just right.

Rogers is the sixth largest city in Arkansas.  Residents here depend on their internet services to stay in contact with loved ones, pursue degrees, and just be able to communicate in the workforce with not only people within their own floor, but around the world.  Compared with Arkansas, which is the 48th most connected state, Rogers' residents can connect to high-speed internet.  Commercial connection in Rogers is the same as those provided residential use.

The City of Rogers has a Floodplain Manager that is a member of the Community Development Department.  This manager reviews all developments proposed in flood prone areas.  Rogers Water Utilities and the Rogers Fire Department is the City's point of contact for water resources and emergency management.

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

**Introduction**

Although the City was overbuilt at one time, those houses have been bought up by homeowners and/or rental development companies.  The City's building permits for residential were 263 for the year 2022.  The single-family house averaged $381,250 which is way above what is considered affordable housing.  There has been a big change in race population.  In 2000, the City had a Hispanic population of 7,490.  Today our Hispanic population is 22,539 which is 34% of our population.  Most of the development in Rogers is on the west side and near the retail, dining, and entertainment districts.  We believe growth will continue in that area.  We are seeing more subdivisions being built in that area as well as the downtown area.  We are completing a major revitalization of our downtown area.  We are beginning to see growth as local retail, restaurants and bars have moved into this area.  We will be getting a large apartment complex opening in downtown area in 2024.  This development will also bring in more retail and restaurants.  We have one school in downtown Rogers, Haas Hall Academy.  This Academy provides an aggressive alternative to traditional learning environment for scholars with high intensity of purpose, enabling those students to succeed at the nation's prestigious universities.  The school is ranked first in the State of Arkansas and 13th in the United States.

**All residential properties by number of units**

| **Property Type** | **Number** | **%** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1-unit detached structure | 16,520 | 68% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 2,084 | 9% |
| 2-4 units | 1,865 | 8% |
| 5-19 units | 2,780 | 11% |
| 20 or more units | 565 | 2% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc | 449 | 2% |
| ***Total*** | ***24,263*** | ***100%*** |

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

**Unit Size by Tenure**

|  | **Owners** | | **Renters** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| No bedroom | 35 | 0% | 424 | 4% |
| 1 bedroom | 60 | 0% | 1,300 | 13% |
| 2 bedrooms | 1,035 | 8% | 4,125 | 43% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 11,965 | 91% | 3,785 | 39% |
| ***Total*** | ***13,095*** | ***99%*** | ***9,634*** | ***99%*** |

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

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

At the present time, the City of Rogers has 306 units of low rent housing in various locations throughout the City.  It should be noted all these units are east of I-49, and resemble most of the other rental units in the City except for the newer high-end multi-family units built near retail, dining, and entertainment the City has seen built within the past several years.  Office and commercial development are rapidly growing in these areas.

Low rent housing has 38% living in one bedroom, 39% live in two-bedroom units, and 22% reside in three-or-more-bedroom units.  Of those living in public housing, 36% have children.  Public housing eligibility is limited to households up to 80% of AMI, but the overwhelming percentage of current occupants and those on waiting lists would be more at the 30% of AMI which makes them extremely low.

The City will continue to carefully monitor other projects that come into our City that could provide low rent housing.

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

It is unknown as to how many of the low-income housing units were built before 1950 which would make them in need of greater repair than the newer built public housing.  Seventy-three of these units have been built in the last five years.  If repairs are not made and the units not kept up, they tend to get in really bad shape quickly.  From working with the residents who lives in these units, most are well managed with an on-site manager and maintenance man.  The City of Rogers has 1,470 housing units that were built prior to 1950 with 550 of those being built prior to 1939.

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

The supply of public housing is less than the demand.  We see a lot of our low-income residents in need of housing assistance.  The disproportionate housing needs analysis provided in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report reveals that we have a shortage of affordable housing available to meet the housing needs for our low-income residents.  According to this report approximately 26% of Rogers homeowners are considered cost burdened while 51% of renters are cost burdened.  With 21% of our housing built before 1979, there is a lesser need to preserve existing housing stock, but the City still does everything we can to preserve our existing housing stock and to help our low-income residents through our Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Housing Rehabilitation Program.

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

According to census numbers 99.7% of the housing in Rogers has complete plumbing.  We do know that 2.6% of our total housing units were built before 1939 and could be considered substandard.  We would estimate that we have residents of all ethnicities and races that face substandard housing, overcrowding, or cost burdens.

The City administered a city-wide stakeholders meeting as part of our outreach efforts in preparing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report.  Our stakeholders believe that affordable housing shortage exists.  New single-family affordable housing would decrease housing problems for income eligible residents in Rogers.  Stakeholders believe the City of Rogers has a general shortage of affordable rental housing.  Stakeholders noted that the house market is very competitive and land for new housing development is expensive and scarce which makes building new affordable housing units less profitable than market-rate housing for developers.  As a result, low-income residents are paying more than they can afford for housing.  Stakeholders also said greater emphasis should be placed on financial assistance.  Increased housing counseling--both pre and post-purchase-- would be helpful.  Increased funding is also needed for rental assistance, utilities, and deposits.  Public awareness of fair housing rights is also a concern.  Greater funding is needed for elderly to age in place.  Limited mobility and lack of transportation also impacts housing choice.  Child care is becoming a huge cost for working families.

The City recognizes that single mothers are more greatly affected by cost burdens.  We also recognize the barriers to housing of people experiencing homelessness.  The Point-In-Time Count that occurred in January 2022 indicated that family members, single individuals and youth under the age of 18 were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.  There were 100 people who spent the night unsheltered.

Our residents with disabilities who rely on SSI are also burdened.  We have 5.9% of our disabled residents 65 years of age or older.  Fifteen percent of those have no health insurance other than Medicare Part A.  Since SSI is their only source of income, housing costs can restrict their ability to meet their basic needs.  The cost of renting special needs housing can sometimes be very expensive.  It is a challenge to find housing that is available, handicapped accessible with access to transportation.  Seniors tend to live on fixed income and often struggle to maintain their housing.  Households that have individuals 65 or over account for 9.6% of the population of Rogers.  Only 7.4% of our low-income housing is allocated for seniors.  The City also recognizes that our Hispanic population deals with affordable and adequate housing problems.  Lack of English makes locating and applying difficult and many times understanding their rights and responsibilities as well as seeking help for discrimination poses a significant barrier.  Affordable and safe housing are still a need for individuals with chemical dependence.  There is also a need for housing for persons with HIV/AIDs.  HIV positive and Aids individuals and families sometimes have difficulty residing in certain neighborhoods.  The last specific need would be assisted units.  Rogers has made progress in opening the doors for assisted living facilities to be built, however, a lot of them are geared to high income individuals and couples and make it difficult for our medium to low-income residents to be able to afford assisted living.

**Discussion**

The above clearly indicates there is a need for affordable housing.  While the City could use Federally subsided housing, the City must look at all strategies that could be implemented to support the greatest number of people possible.

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

**Introduction**

The housing market in Rogers continues to remain strong.  Home prices began to climb in 2013 with average home cost being $188,044.  The average home cost in 2022 was $199,000.  The medium home sale price was $390,000 in 2022.  Although we are only into a few months in 2023, the sale price of homes is moving downward with the average being $367,000.  Based on this, the average Rogers household cannot purchase most of the homes for sale.  Add the cost of utilities, property taxes, and other housing costs, you can see the difficulty in purchasing an affordable home in Rogers, especially with our seniors and unemployed/underemployed.  The number of building permits issued for new residential construction was at its highest at 481 in 2016.  In 2022, the City issued 263 building permits for residential construction.  As sales prices and rents continue to rise, we do have a concern about housing affordability even though the medium income as risen from $66,100 in 2017 to $69,582 in 2021.  Data from the census indicates 3% were paying at least 30% of their income for rent.  There was no data for owners in this bracket; 27% were paying at least 50% of their income for rent and 12% of their income for mortgages; 70% were paying at least 80% of their income for rent and 33% of their income for mortgages; no data was available for renters but 54% of income was needed for mortgages.  The above data is based on City of Rogers permitting data, income guidelines and some census information. It appears the data provided by Washington for this Consolidated Plan is not up to date and we were unable to make any changes to the already listed data.

**Cost of Housing**

|  | **Base Year: 2009** | **Most Recent Year: 2017** | **% Change** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Median Home Value | 156,900 | 160,100 | 2% |
| Median Contract Rent | 570 | 650 | 14% |

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year) |

| **Rent Paid** | **Number** | **%** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Less than $500 | 2,861 | 29.7% |
| $500-999 | 5,623 | 58.3% |
| $1,000-1,499 | 888 | 9.2% |
| $1,500-1,999 | 140 | 1.5% |
| $2,000 or more | 149 | 1.6% |
| ***Total*** | ***9,661*** | ***100.2%*** |

Table 30 - Rent Paid

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

**Housing Affordability**

| **% Units affordable to Households earning** | **Renter** | **Owner** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 30% HAMFI | 255 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 2,140 | 1,074 |
| 80% HAMFI | 5,670 | 2,892 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 4,741 |
| ***Total*** | ***8,065*** | ***8,707*** |

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 CHAS |

**Monthly Rent**

| **Monthly Rent ($)** | **Efficiency (no bedroom)** | **1 Bedroom** | **2 Bedroom** | **3 Bedroom** | **4 Bedroom** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fair Market Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| High HOME Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Low HOME Rent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source Comments:** |  |

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

As stated earlier, there is sufficient housing available in Rogers, however, not all of it is considered affordable.  The majority of our housing units are affordable to households earning 50% to 80% HAMFI.  This is true for both owners and renters.  Severely cost burdened households account for 79% of City households.  More detail for rent comparisons will be listed below.  These figures show our need for lower cost housing regardless of unit size.

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

For the most part home values and rents have continued to rise.  From 2000 to 2021 median home value has increased over 50%.  Median rent before utilities has also increased.  In comparison with rent paid in 2017, we found rents have increased by 320% for those paying less than $500; 58% for those paying between $500 and $999; 9% for those paying between $1,000 and $1,499; 1% for those paying between $1,500 and $1,999; and 2% of those paying more than $2,000.  The data did not list mortgage costs, but we know those have to be rising due to higher interest rates.  Sixty nine percent of Rogers residents pay a mortgage while 31% rent.  The City is aware that economic pressures can lead to displacement of residents with rising property taxes, utilities, and maintenance costs.

Rogers did see patio type homes and tiny homes built in the last several years.  Persimmon Patio Homes, Phase I, opened in 2016.  We now have 72 affordable housing units available in this development.  We have two developments of tiny homes that will have 100 units of affordable housing.  The developer of these two subdivisions plans to add a third development in Rogers once the second development is sold out.  One bright spot was when the housing market crashed around 2006 and 2007, many of the unsold homes in Rogers became bank owned and over time these houses were sold at a lower price than originally marketed to sell.  Homeowners were able to pick up a house at a much more affordable rate.

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

The Public Housing Authority continues to have a waiting list for vouchers which indicates a gap still exists between rents and income.  We know it is important to build new affordable housing units and preserve our existing affordable housing units.  Rogers is seeing an influx of apartment buildings being built especially in the areas near I-49.  These apartments are high end apartments with amenities that beckon the young professionals that are moving into this area.  Many of these apartments are more than the fair market rental price while our older apartments located more towards the downtown area are in a lot of cases less than the fair market price.  This definitely provides some rentals that are more affordable for our lower income residents.

**Discussion**

The above charts demonstrate there is a housing cost burden faced by our renters and homeowners in Rogers.  It should also be noted that some of our residents have experienced foreclosures and evictions.  Foreclosures can have an impact on a community.  They can lower property values of surrounding properties.  They can take away equity from the homeowners.  They can cause property deterioration and abandonment increasing disproportionate housing needs.  In some ways they can indicate discrimination if racial and ethnic minorities have received risky loans that can cause foreclosure.

People with incomes substantially below the median income experience higher eviction rates.  We know some of our Rogers residents have incomes below the median.  Evictions are influenced by household income as well as economic instability.

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

**Introduction**

U. S. Department of Urban and Housing Development (HUD) defines substandard housing using conditions similar to those in the Needs Assessment.  Housing units are considered substandard if they have one or more of the following conditions:  1) lack of complete plumbing facilities; 2) lack of complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room; or 4) a housing cost burden greater than 30%.  The chart below shows the number of units in Rogers with one or more of these conditions, and therefore substandard.

The majority of the houses in Rogers were built between 1980 and 2022; however, the City does have 3,488 houses built prior to 1980.  Some of the homes have lead paint that has not been remediated in accordance with national lead-based regulations leading to children exposed to lead that can cause developmental delays, learning and behavioral difficulties, as well as physical ailments.  Low-income individuals and families often reside in the older units with higher maintenance needs as well as un-remediated lead-based paint.

**Definitions**

The City of Rogers has building codes for ventilation, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection systems.  The code also provides for structural conditions of a dwelling such as foundations, exterior walls, roof, interior walls and ceilings, floors, windows, doors, and stairs.  The City also has occupancy limits for structures.

Substantial conditions make some homes available for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Housing Rehabilitation Program.  Risk Reduction works with the CDBG Administrator in making sure all homes approved for funding have code violations corrected upon completion of our work.

**Condition of Units**

| **Condition of Units** | **Owner-Occupied** | | **Renter-Occupied** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| With one selected Condition | 2,240 | 17% | 3,695 | 38% |
| With two selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 229 | 2% |
| With three selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| No selected Conditions | 10,840 | 83% | 5,725 | 59% |
| ***Total*** | ***13,080*** | ***100%*** | ***9,649*** | ***99%*** |

Table 33 - Condition of Units

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

**Year Unit Built**

| **Year Unit Built** | **Owner-Occupied** | | **Renter-Occupied** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| 2000 or later | 4,559 | 35% | 2,549 | 26% |
| 1980-1999 | 5,040 | 39% | 4,865 | 50% |
| 1950-1979 | 2,915 | 22% | 1,751 | 18% |
| Before 1950 | 573 | 4% | 473 | 5% |
| ***Total*** | ***13,087*** | ***100%*** | ***9,638*** | ***99%*** |

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 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 | 3,488 | 27% | 2,224 | 23% |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 4,078 | 31% | 2,098 | 22% |

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 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 36 - Vacant Units

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2005-2009 CHAS |

**Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation**

The majority of Rogers' housing stock is owner-occupied at 57.6% and rental units being 42.4%.  Only 2.5% of our homes were built before 1980. The City will continue to preserve existing single-family housing units through the continuation of the CDBG Program that assist low to moderate-income persons and families to repair and maintain their homes, including accessibility improvements for those with disabilities.  We do not use any of our funds to help landlords upgrade their rental properties.

Based on what we have seen through the City's CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Program, we would suspect there are more housing problems in our older homes that are need of rehab/repair.  We feel certain the work the City is doing through their CDBG Program not only gets houses up to code and energy efficient but the health of individuals and families living in these homes have been improved.

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

The City of Rogers has 1,046 houses built prior to 1950.  According to the census information, a total of 5,712 homes were built prior to 1980.  Although there is no information available as to how many of the homes are occupied by low or moderate-income individuals or families, we know many of these homes are located in our lower census tracts and are home to our Hispanic population and elderly.

Children, six and under, are at a greater risk for lead poisoning.  Priority is given to rehabilitation of houses where elderly and children reside especially those who still have un-remediated lead-based paint in their homes.

**Discussion**

While new construction is occurring and the real estate market is experiencing growth, problems associated with our older housing stock must be addressed.  We must keep homeowners in their homes to prevent foreclosures and maintain stability in our neighborhoods.

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

**Introduction**

The City of Rogers does not have a housing authority located in the City.  All public and assisted housing in Rogers is handled out of the Siloam Springs Housing Authority in Siloam Springs, Arkansas, 28 miles from Rogers.  It is the Public Housing Authority's policy to serve customers without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, age, sex, sexual orientation, having HIV/AIDS, physical handicap, or disability.  In 2022 the Siloam Springs Housing Authority has placed 100 low-income individuals or families in Rogers.  These affordable units are located throughout the City.  All are east of I-49.  We still have unmet needs for our residents needing public housing as there are not enough units to meet the needs; therefore, we have a waiting list of people needing housing.  Given Federal budget constraints, it is unlikely we will see any new Federal funded units built in the near future.  With the type growth occurring in Rogers, we just don't see much happening to meet these needs with private development.

**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 |  |  |  | 493 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of accessible units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

Table 37 – 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:**

Rogers has the following low-income housing units:  Autumnwood Point Apartments (48 units); Indian Creek Apartments (8 units); Meadow Park Apartment (70 units); Olivewood Apartments, Ltd. (52 units); Rogers Apartments (72 units); Miller Place Senior Complex (24 units-elderly only); Dixieland Gardens (32 units-elderly only); Double Tree Apartments (336 units), Turtle Creek Apartments (72 units); Oak Tree Apartments (8 units); and Persimmon Patio Homes (41 units).  All of the apartments are in good condition.  Any inspection of these units would be done by the PHA and that entity would provide inspection scores.  Not all of them are Section 8.

**Public Housing Condition**

| **Public Housing Development** | **Average Inspection Score** |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

Following inspection, the City's Risk Reduction inspectors work with property managers to ensure buildings are safe and code compliant.

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

The City will continue to improve the living environment of low and moderate-income families by maintaining our Housing Rehabilitation Program and provide services to meet their needs.  All of these things can be accomplished through the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).  We will also work in any way we can to assure that when funding is available for new housing units, whether Section 8 or subsidized, these units can be built in the City of Rogers.

**Discussion:**

The City of Rogers maintains a relationship with the Siloam Springs Housing Authority.  CDBG funds have not been used to rehab public housing units.  The need for additional Section 8 housing is present in Rogers as affordable housing options for our low to moderate-income individuals and families are limited.  There is a need for public housing units in general especially units for families.

## 

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

**Introduction**

The City of Rogers is a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, a coalition realistically examining this strategic planning process and working on a plan to end chronic homelessness.  Such a plan requires a comprehensive set of strategies well informed by valid and reliable data that commits a wide range of agencies to funding and implementing these strategies.  Through this collaboration, the City is able to work with non-profit housing and service providers who implement a system for addressing and preventing homelessness.  These agencies also work with individuals and families who are at risk to become homeless.  Prevention services can include cash assistance with rent mortgages, security deposits and utility payments.  All of these services can resolve a housing crisis.  The Continuum of Care is working on a centralized intake system to explore options for shelter diversion and placing individuals and families in the most appropriate housing to meet their needs.  While in emergency housing, providers can help individuals and families resolve immediate housing crisis, assess their level of need and provide case management assistance.  Safe havens can provide individuals and families living on the street who are unable or unwilling to participate in supportive services the opportunity to move to a permanent housing situation after a period of stabilization.  Transitional housing will allow homeless persons to have a place to live where they can receive supportive services and eventually move to permanent housing.  Rapid re-housing targets individuals and families in emergency housing programs to move into private market housing.  This is done by providing rental assistance until they can get on their feet and make their payments.  Permanent supportive housing refers to long term independent, safe, and decent living arrangements that are linked to supportive services for homeless and disabled individuals and families.

**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) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source Comments:** |  |

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

A network of public and private agencies in Northwest Arkansas provide a variety of services to the homeless ranging from prevention and outreach to comprehensive supportive services.  Homelessness represents a complex personal and social problem that requires multiple resources to eventually gain permanent housing.  Planning and effective continuum of care means engagement of a wide spectrum of local agencies.  Along with agencies providing homeless services the following mainstream agencies are engaged in planning and implementation:  Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care, Benton County Public Health Department, local health care providers, local police departments, employment service providers, local employers, local substance abuse programs, Veteran's Affairs, Mayor's Office, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Office, other local government officials, local welfare departments, housing authorities, neighborhood and community associations, Ministerial Alliance, as well as for profit and not-for-profit agencies.

**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.**

Many of the outreach components listed above assist the individuals with accessing mainstream mental health and chemical dependence services.  They provide emergency assistance for those teetering on the brink of homelessness.  These emergency services include food, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance as well as case management, mentoring, and landlord/lender intervention.  These organizations also provide housing and/or a range of services for those assessed through screening and/or referral as having a specific problem that could result in homelessness.

Helping homeless persons find emergency housing, safe havens, transitional housing, rapid rehousing, and permanent supportive housing is a priority as all of these not only provide housing facilities, but supportive services.  For our homeless living on the street, there are day programs and soup kitchens for our homeless to go during daytime hours.

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

**Introduction**

The City of Rogers is fortunate to have several places that provide housing or supportive services to our special need populations.  These agencies include Open Avenues, Sunshine School and Development Center, Souls Harbor, Saving Grace, Northwest Arkansas Women's Shelter as well as numerous other agencies that provide services to the elderly, disabled, persons dealing with addictions, HIV/AIDS, mental and physical health organization and agencies dealing with domestic or dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

**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**

Older adults comprise 9.6% of the City's total population.  Elderly persons need various types and levels of affordable, supportive housing opportunities. Several factors impact the senior population when making housing and/or supportive service choices.  Among these are the ability to function independently with supportive services, level of care and comprehensive medical and living support required, limited ability to pay for required housing choice and supportive services, and limited availability of affordable supportive housing opportunities.  Seniors tend to fall in between income eligibility guidelines for state and federal assistance programs.  Many of our seniors live alone leading to a greater reliance on care systems.  The City, through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), has a program that provides transportation services to our elderly and rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing to make them handicapped accessible and offer crucial home repairs.

An estimated 9.5% of our population in Northwest Arkansas lives with one or more disabilities.  Those rates tend to move upward for our low-income residents.  The City offers two of their CDBG programs--transportation and housing rehabilitation to our disabled residents.  The City also provided a CDBG grant to Open Avenues, a facility that provides supportive services and employment to physically and mentally handicapped adults and a grant to Sunshine School and Development Center that provides supportive services to mentally and physically disabled children.

The growing high risk/need persons with mental illness need safe and affordable residential care that promotes recovery services, provides structure, and maintains experienced staff.  Additional housing options for individuals with chemical dependency remain a need in the community.  Access to safe, decent, affordable housing for individuals and families is important in assisting individuals to remain in recovery.  There are various levels of residential services available on a limited basis for individuals with chemical dependency; however, finding one that is both safe and affordable is not as easy.  The City provided a grant to Souls Harbor, a facility that takes in men that are addicted to drugs and alcohol.  We have also funded three facilities who house women coming out of incarceration.

The projected needs of the HIV/AIDS population include increased supportive services and the need for adequate, accessible, affordable, safe housing for families living with someone infected with AIDS or who has been diagnosed as HIV positive.

Domestic violence survivors need health care, services, and housing supports to help them repair their lives.  During the 2022 Point-In-Time Count, there were 47 victims living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered.

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

Adult care facilities have been used as housing placement options for individuals who cannot live independently or semi-independently.  Residential programs are available for those with chemical dependency, homelessness, HIV/AIDS.  Programs available provide safe havens and high quality care and hope for the future to children who have been abandoned, abused, or neglected, programs to end family violence by empowering victims to survive and then promote healthy relationships, programs that help people with disabilities to achieve the skills and confidence they need to live as independently as possible, job training, programs with highly trained individuals who can help people identify the source of their illness that prevents them from living a focused life, therapy--both mental and physical--emergency shelters, mental health services, physical health services, alcohol and drug recovery programs, and various other programs that help provide the necessities of life--food, clothing, and shelter.

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

The City of Rogers will continue to have annual goals to provide decent housing by continuing their single-family, residential housing rehabilitation program for low to moderate-income individuals and families.  The City will also provide supportive services by helping with the cost of low-income children to attend an early childhood education facility for children with developmental disabilities.  This will provide these children with an extensive kindergarten transition program that eases these children and their families into the public schools.  Occupational, speech and physical therapists along with trained nurses are also available to these children so they not only have an opportunity to thrive and develop in their future academic years, but also get the therapy they need and help them overcome their disabilities.  The City will also help train and recruit volunteers to provide volunteer child advocacy to children in Rogers.  These volunteers will become the advocacy for children who have been removed from their homes because of circumstances beyond their control.  These volunteers will make sure these children are safe, happy and receiving the appropriate medical, psychological, and educational services.  They will help these children find housing until they are able to return to their homes and if situations will not allow them to return, they will find permanent housing for these children.  The City will also provide after school and summer care for children where the cost of child care would be a huge financial burden on their parent and/or parents.  These children will receive a safe, developmentally place to stay while their parents are at work.  These children are nurtured and given opportunities that they might not receive without this abuse.  Their parents will maintain their employment or similar or better employment because they don't have the burden of child care and leaving their children home along.  The City will also provide transportation assistance to the elderly and disabled residents of Rogers which will greatly improve the mobility of income-eligible residents in Rogers.  The City will also help in providing supportive agencies with funding to be more energy efficient and reduce their utility costs.

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

The City's Analysis of Impediments Fair Housing Report completed in 2022 provided strategies to ensure non-homeless persons with special needs have affordable and accessible housing.  These strategies are to encourage the development of new affordable housing units, preserve affordable housing in areas around town, assist in fair housing outreach and education to our low-income residents and local non-profits, ensure we have the right number of accessible housing units for people who are elderly and with disabilities, and ensure that low-income residents have access to public supported housing in Rogers.

The City of Rogers will continue to work with agencies to assist in however we can to help provide housing and supportive services to our special need residents.

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

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

The City of Rogers spent part of 2022 conducting and completing their Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing Report.  Those who participated in this process identified a number of contributing facts that create barriers to affordable housing.  Some of these are listed below:

1.  Increase Resources for Affordable Housing Development, Homebuyer Assistance, and Housing Rehabilitation with HOME Investment Partnership Entitlement Funding - Neighborhood Conditions Impediment.  The City needs more resources to support expanding housing development and housing affordability.  The City will look at ways to identify additional resources to enhance affordability, reduce cost of development and address impediments which constrain new housing production and housing choice.

2.  De-concentration of Poverty, Race/Ethnicity, Public and Assisted Housing (R-ECAP) - Neighborhood Conditions Impediments.  HUD has defined "Areas of Poverty, Racial and Ethnic Concentration and Segregation" as areas or census tracts within the City comprised of 50% or greater minority population and three times or more the poverty level of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).  A lack of basic amenities, neighborhood improvements, poorly maintained privately owned and rental housing, concentrated public and assisted housing, have reduced the quality of life expected and desired for certain areas with the MSA.  The MSA poverty rate was 12.1% for Rogers.  Three times the poverty rate is 36.3% thus making census tract with a poverty rate over 36.3% the threshold for the RCAP/ECAP criteria for Rogers.  The City does not identify any census tracts meeting the RCAP/ECAP criteria.

3.  Limited Development Subsidies, Increasing Cost of Development, Expanded Housing Types and Locations - Neighborhood Conditions, Banking and Finance, and Public Policy Impediment.  The City will identify additional resources to reduce cost of development and address impediments which constrain new housing production and housing choice.

4.  Housing Affordability and Insufficient Income and Cost Burden - Neighborhood Condition, Banking and Finance, and Public Policy Impediment.  Household having inadequate income to acquire housing available in Rogers may be the most critical impediment faced by our households.  Cost burden is a major concern.  HUD defines affordability and housing cost burden as housing cost not exceeding 30% of household monthly income.

5.  Limited Housing Resources to Assist Lower Income, Elderly, and Disabled Homeowners Maintain and Enhance Neighborhood Stability - Neighborhood Condition, Socio-Economic Conditions, Public Policy Impediments.  Limitations relative to fair housing choice affect housing decisions among low-income persons and special needs populations.

6.  Expand Supply of Affordable Housing, Housing Choice, and Access to Financing - Neighborhood Condition, Banking, Finance, Regulatory.  The housing market analysis revealed significant affordability gaps in both ownership and rental units.

7.  Special Needs Housing, Regulations and Services - Socio-Economic, Banking, Finance, Regulatory, Policy.  We need to make sure we have housing available to meet the needs of our seniors.

Because this section limits words to 4,000, see the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report on the City of Rogers' website, www.rogersar.gov under your government, Community Development Block Grant.

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

**Introduction**

Most of the workers in the City of Rogers are in manufacturing, retail, arts, entertainment, accommodations, education, and health care services.  With Northwest Arkansas being the headquarters for Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and J. B. Hunt Trucking, our economy sees a much less poverty rate than at the state or national level.  The area has a high concentration of colleges and universities with University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Northwest Arkansas Community College in Bentonville, John Brown University in Siloam Springs with a campus in Rogers, and Northwest Technical Institute in Springdale.  Bryan College and Harding University all have learning centers in Rogers.  There is also Brightwater, a school for the study of food.  This area has two medical schools projected to open in the near future.  Alice Walton of the Walton Family plans to open a medical school in Bentonville and University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences will open up a school in Rogers.  According to 2013-2017 census data (which is all that is available), 28.2% of the population have bachelor's or graduate degrees, 4.9% have associate degrees, 20.8% have some college, and 32.5% are high school graduates.  Lacking a college degree will have an impact on securing the higher paying jobs that become available.  Growth in retail and manufacturing jobs continue to climb.  Jobs in this section do not necessarily have the demand for higher education.

**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 | 140 | 30 | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 3,373 | 5,739 | 12 | 17 | 5 |
| Construction | 1,313 | 1,564 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Education and Health Care Services | 3,411 | 5,383 | 13 | 16 | 3 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 1,149 | 1,404 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Information | 237 | 392 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 3,912 | 6,297 | 14 | 18 | 4 |
| Other Services | 617 | 1,075 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 5,610 | 3,885 | 21 | 11 | -10 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 3,566 | 5,855 | 13 | 17 | 4 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 1,942 | 697 | 7 | 2 | -5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,838 | 2,164 | 7 | 6 | -1 |
| Total | 27,108 | 34,485 | -- | -- | -- |

Table 40 - Business Activity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2017 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs) |

**Labor Force**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 32,293 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 31,325 |
| Unemployment Rate | 2.90 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 8.08 |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 1.83 |

Table 41 - Labor Force

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

| **Occupations by Sector** | **Number of PeopleMedian Income** |
| --- | --- |
| Management, business and financial | 7,455 |
| Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations | 1,425 |
| Service | 2,774 |
| Sales and office | 8,015 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair | 2,740 |
| Production, transportation and material moving | 2,180 |

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

**Travel Time**

| **Travel Time** | **Number** | **Percentage** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| < 30 Minutes | 26,720 | 88% |
| 30-59 Minutes | 3,125 | 10% |
| 60 or More Minutes | 381 | 1% |
| ***Total*** | ***30,226*** | ***100%*** |

Table 43 - Travel Time

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

**Education:**

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

| **Educational Attainment** | **In Labor Force** | |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Civilian Employed** | **Unemployed** | **Not in Labor Force** |
| Less than high school graduate | 4,370 | 90 | 1,460 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 6,905 | 235 | 2,085 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 5,775 | 200 | 1,650 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 8,865 | 85 | 1,230 |

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

Educational Attainment by Age

|  | **Age** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **18–24 yrs** | **25–34 yrs** | **35–44 yrs** | **45–65 yrs** | **65+ yrs** |
| Less than 9th grade | 240 | 625 | 855 | 1,565 | 700 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 640 | 925 | 790 | 1,149 | 428 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 2,395 | 2,925 | 2,280 | 4,025 | 2,315 |
| Some college, no degree | 1,613 | 1,860 | 1,265 | 2,895 | 1,300 |
| Associate's degree | 210 | 455 | 340 | 820 | 259 |
| Bachelor's degree | 450 | 2,345 | 1,675 | 2,770 | 1,060 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 14 | 835 | 1,265 | 1,309 | 399 |

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| **Educational Attainment** | **Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months** |
| --- | --- |
| Less than high school graduate | 137,440 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 174,250 |
| Some college or Associate's degree | 207,575 |
| Bachelor's degree | 308,795 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 494,415 |

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Source:** | 2013-2017 ACS |

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

Northwest Arkansas has a well-developed economic base that provides employment opportunities for residents not only in Rogers but in Northwest Arkansas as well.  The major employment sectors are professional, scientific, management services followed by manufacturing, arts, entertainment and accommodations.  Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and J. B. Hunt Trucking Company are all Fortune 500 companies.  More than 14,000 Wal-Mart associates live in the Northwest Arkansas region.  Wal-Mart accounts for millions of dollars in sales tax which help fund infrastructure and community needs.  Wal-Mart gives back to the community providing millions of dollars annually to charitable organizations, schools, and recreation.  There are more than 1,300 Wal-Mart suppliers with a presence in Northwest Arkansas, most of them located within 40 miles of the Wal-Mart home office.  Tyson Foods and J. B. Hunt, though not as large as Wal-Mart, do provide many jobs in this area and are known for their spirit of giving to the community.  Tyson Foods are closing down some of their corporate offices in other parts of the country and moving all their corporate offices to Northwest Arkansas by the end of 2023.

Rogers has become regionally and nationally recognized as a world class shopping destination.  From interesting local shops and boutiques to popular national and international chains, you can find all your shopping needs in Rogers.  Bass Pro, a company specializing in hunting, fishing, camping, and related outdoor recreation merchandise as well as a retail store has a distinctive look to their retail merchandise which makes them not only a retail store, but a tourist attraction.  More shopping destinations are under construction and with shopping brings restaurants, a part of the service sector.  Rogers' sales tax revenue for 2022 was $26,875 million.

With the population growth we are seeing in this region, no wonder our service sector has increased.  Advertising, child care, social services, consulting event planning, financial, and food services are just a few of those employed in the service sector.

Our shrinking sector deals with agriculture, mining and oil and gas extraction.  We have seen a lot of farm land sold for development over the past few years at a price that was too high for the farmer to turn down.

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

The necessary skills for good performance in entry level jobs are an ongoing struggle for employers.  We are seeing more coordination between our educational institutes and skill training institutes in preparing this type of worker to support businesses.  The rest of the workforce meets the needs of the community, however, like every place in America, some sectors in Rogers are still struggling to keep employees in place for longer periods of time.

Rogers is in good shape with their infrastructure needs in most of the City.  There are some areas where infrastructure is still needed and are addressed in the City's Master Plan.  The finances for the City are in great shape and these funds have been used and will continue to be used to get the infrastructure in place to continuing drawing businesses to the I-49 area of Rogers as well as the downtown area which is experiencing a revitalization and tremendous growth with new businesses moving to downtown Rogers.  What areas are still in need of infrastructure updates will be address in the years ahead.

If the City is lacking in anything, it would be improving on major industry.  More industry could open doors for increasing the specialized workforce and increase economic prosperity.  Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce is a key element in working to bring industry development to Rogers.

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

The Wal-Mart Foundation has pumped numerous amounts of money into this Region.  Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art is a premier national art museum in Bentonville dedicated to American art and artists.  Crystal Bridges is nestled on 120 acres of lush natural landscape.  Since it opened in November 2021, the museum has more than five million local, regional, national and international visitors.  Wal-Mart is building a new corporate headquarters on roughly 350 acres not far from downtown Bentonville.

Rogers has the largest water park in this area.  The park contains three acres of water fun.  The City has also invested funds into our parks system making it one of the best in the Region.

The Wal-Mart AMP brought in 275,000 people to see concerts with revenue at $14.2 million in 2022.  There were nine sellout shows.  The sold-out shows were Morgan Wallen, Backstreet Boys, Jimmy Buffett, The Chicks, Cody Johnson, Miranda Lambert, Little Big Town, Chris Stapleton and Koe Wetzel.  The line-up for 2023 includes Walker Hayes, Parker McCollum, Dave Matthews Band, Foo Fighters, Foreigner, Snoop Dogg, Eric Church, Lynard Skynyrd, ZZ Top, Luke Bryan, Sam Hunt, and Jason Aldean.

Development saw $400 million invested in the Pinnacle Uptown area.  These developments will combine commercial and residential with several restaurants, retail space, an upscale hotel, and 296 multi-family apartment units.  More of these developments will continue in future years in not only the uptown and downtown areas, but in the area the City calls midtown.

These developments were both public and private sector funded and impacted our workforce development tremendously.  We are seeing landscape as well as hotel and restaurant management training increasing as residents seek work in these areas.  These projects will also heavily impact the construction industry and will provide needs for more street development and/or widening, sidewalks, and drainage.  As long as this type growth continues in Northwest Arkansas, we should see this area have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.  We are already seeing right at 30 people a day moving into this area which is also impacting the need for more schools which in turn will provide employment for more teachers, non-certified workers as well as provide more jobs in the construction sector.

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

We know a lot of the jobs in this area require candidates with higher levels of education as well as those workers skilled in technical schools and on-the-job training.  Most of our jobs are in management, business and service occupations which require college or at least some college and definite skill levels.  A number of these skills are not associated with higher levels of education but they suggest that there are some skill sets desired by employers that individuals with lower levels of education may already have or conceivably cultivate.

At the end of 2022 the unemployment rate for Northwest Arkansas was 2.0%.  The Region is growing jobs faster than the workforce is expanding.  Our health care sector continues to grow pumping in nearly $3 billion to the economy each year.  Millions of dollars are being invested in our major hospitals, Washington Regional, Mercy, and Northwest Health.  Arkansas Children's Hospital opened a new hospital in Northwest Arkansas in 2018.  Two medical schools will open in future years--one in Bentonville and one in Rogers.  Working groups have formed to examine the areas of economic development relative to healthcare, workforce development, and community health.

The fastest growing skills in Northwest Arkansas are food preparers and servers, personal care aides, training and development specialists, transportation drivers, meeting, convention and event planners; reservation ticket agents and travel clerks; physical therapist assistants; carpenters, and stone masons.  Not all of these require some level of higher education, but some do and those that don't, a perspective employer would like to see a good skill level.  The fastest declining skills in Northwest Arkansas would be farmers.

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

The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce is involved with workforce development because Rogers needs top-level talent across all employment sectors to keep growing and creating jobs.  K2J Connect is a program designed to bring industries and educators together to talk about workforce needs and brainstorm how to get the next generation interested in careers and fields that have hiring needs.  K2J also includes a parent's forum where parents hear about workforce issues and learn about current and future career opportunities for themselves and their children.

Training grants are available through the Arkansas Economic Development Commission for new and expanding industries.  These grants can assist in training new hires or training existing employees.  Workforce Alliance for Growth (WAGE) is a work readiness program designed to ensure that unemployed and underemployed Arkansans have the skills necessary to be successful in the workplace.

The Arkansas Department of Workforce Services contains several programs that are specialized for meeting the needs of the job seekers, employers, and general public.  Their programs include Career Readiness Certification, Governor's Dislocated Workers Task Force, Mature Workers Initiative, Migrant Farm Labor Center, temporary assistance for needy families, Trade Adjustment Assistance, Unemployment Services, and Veteran Services.

Northwest Arkansas Community College provides certifications in bicycle and assembly and repair, accounting technology, banking and finance, general business, entrepreneurship, retail management, logistics management, child advocacy, construction technology, integrated design, CAD (architecture, civil and mechanical), networking, cyber security, criminal justice, early childhood education, environmental regulatory science, environmental management, culinary art, graphic design, media, and horticultural.

A display ad is posted in our local newspaper each year giving agencies an opportunity to meet with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator and share their thoughts and/or request funding to help the needs of our community.

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

Yes

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

The Northwest Arkansas Economic Development District provides planning, community, and economic development services to Northwest Arkansas counties.  They recognize that long-range success of any public improvement undertaking is the creation of a comprehensive planning strategy.  They have created a five-year comprehensive economic development strategy for Northwest Arkansas every five year.  They will be developing a new plan in 2024.

The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce supports economic development and is the lead agency for economic development for the City of Rogers.  A lot of economic development is done with private investments thanks to the spirit of entrepreneurship that flows through this area.  This area is truly blessed with developers who provide millions of dollars towards economic development in this area.  The City supports and works with community organizations that engage in research, planning activities, and perform marketing studies.

**Discussion**

The job market for Rogers is good and will continue to grow.  The unemployment rate is 2.0% and we are seeing job opportunities steadily grow in this area.  Future growth rate over the next ten years is predicted to be 49.39%.  All those figures outperform the country as a whole.  We have countless individuals and agencies that are dedicated to providing jobs, economic stability, and growth for the City and our residents.

## MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Most of the City's blight areas are located in the lower income census tract areas.  Some of these households experience a housing problem of lack of complete plumbing, lack of complete kitchen facilities, more than one person to a room, and cost burden greater than 30%.  Hispanics are most likely to experience housing burden in Rogers.  Households that are Native American or Other Non-Hispanic race also experience problems at a higher rate.  Asian/Pacific Islander and Black/African American residents are the only racial or ethnic group that experiences less housing burden in Rogers than the Region as a whole.  These racial and ethnic differences are the same for households with severe housing burden.  In terms of household type and size, households that have more than five family members are much more likely to experience housing burden than smaller families.  These household have more than one person per bedroom.  Compared to the Region, family households of all sizes experience more housing burdens in Rogers while non-family household experience less.  Hispanic residents are much less likely to experience severe cost burden than any of the other housing cost burdens.  This indicates that of the Hispanic households experiencing severe housing burden, the majority are not severely cost burdened and have some combination of the housing problems.  Groups most likely to experience severe housing cost burden and higher rates in the Region are Native American and Other Non-Hispanic residents.  Large family households are less likely to experience severe housing cost burden in Rogers than the Region as a whole.

The highest concentration of housing burden is north of the center of the City.  This area is made up of mostly Hispanic (equal parts Mexican and Salvadorian) and Non-Hispanic White residents.  Another area with high housing burden is the southeast part of the City along 8th Street.

These findings show that 25.46% of White Non-Hispanic, 36.76% Black, Non-Hispanic, 52.82% Hispanic, 18.85% Asian or Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic, 38.96% Native American Non-Hispanic, 38.28% Other, Non-Hispanic were shown to be disproportionately impacted by housing problems.

Many of the areas we have discussed have houses in need of repair.  Repairing these houses would go a long way to improving the housing stock in the area.  The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for rehabilitation projects in these areas for owner-occupied homes; however, there are also a lot of rental houses in this area that CDBG funds cannot be used for repair.

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

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) as a census tract where the non-white population comprises 50% or more of the total population and the percentage of individuals living in households with incomes below the poverty rate is either 40% or above or three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever is lower.  Rogers is a majority white non-Hispanic community with smaller populations of Black/African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic residents.  Rogers population of 67,787 is 57% White, 2% Black/African American, 1% American Indian/Alaska Native, 2% Asian, 1% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; 33% Hispanic, and 4% Multi-Race.  The only race where we saw decreases in population from 2010 to 2020 census reports were American Indian/Alaska Native.

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

All other neighborhoods are predominantly White, Non-Hispanic.  We do expect these neighborhoods to become less predominantly White as our population becomes more diverse.  These areas tend to be further from grocery stores, commercial, and service-based businesses.  Convenience stores are located near these areas, but we know costs in convenience stores are much higher than grocery stores.  These areas also tend have more rental homes than owner-occupied homes along with duplexes and smaller apartment buildings.  The housing stock is typically older and in need of rehabilitation and repair.

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

Stressed/distressed areas can have community assets.  There are schools, parks and a recreation center, the Rogers Activity Center.  The parks in this area serve as a gathering area for soccer and family outings especially when it comes to our Hispanic community.  There are some banks, restaurants, gas stations, and convenience stores nearby.

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

A lot of this area is very close to downtown Rogers.  The City has invested and will continue to invest in the downtown area to bring in more businesses, clean up the areas, and make it a viable part of the Rogers community.  This investment to downtown will also help to spur economic growth and provide investments to help serve this area.  There are walking trails in this area.  Walking trails will support healthy lifestyles and improve public safety.  There are schools in this area as well as the Rogers Activity Center which provides after school care for children until their parent/parents get off work.  There are free concerts in downtown Rogers on Friday and Saturday nights which allows individuals and families to bring a lawn chair and be entertained at no cost to them.  The park downtown provides a safe, fun place for their children to play.

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

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

Rogers residents face some disparities when it comes to access to at-home broadband, digital skills training, and workforce opportunities within the technology sector.  There are several agencies that provides high speed internet, but the cost of that is sometimes not affordable for our most vulnerable.  Basic internet is the cheapest and that sometimes comes with interruptions and slower internet.  In talking to these agencies, all stated the cost of high-speed internet was the factor in individuals and homes going with a cheaper rate.  Rogers has made significant progress in providing free digital access and literacy to ensure that all residents have the skillset needed to participate in the economy of the future.  We have free wi-fi in our parks, downtown areas, government buildings, library, and community buildings.  We have free hot spots available in some areas.  The school system provides chrome books for students and charging services are available at all the schools.

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

Rogers has good competition for broadband internet services.  Some of our bigger providers are AT&T, T-Mobile, Cox Communications, Windstream, Ritter Communications, and Foundation Technologies.  We definitely face challenges with affordable and not access.

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

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

The local climate hazards associated with climate change in Rogers would be extreme heat, shorter winters, intense storms, drought, threats to water quality and the instability of energy prices.  These climate changes can cause infrastructure stress, flooding, air pollution and continued deterioration of housing stock especially with older homes which are more affordable in Rogers than newer homes.  It can also cause invasive species/pests migrating into our community, but we are really not seeing much of that at this time.  When doing a housing rehabilitation, we definitely look at making these homes more climate-resilient and energy efficient.  We realize that climate change tends to have the most impact on our most vulnerable.  Higher utility bills, flooding, higher food costs are all financial stresses that can have the most impact on our low-income.  The City takes a proactive approach to protecting our community's most vulnerable.

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

The City has not participated in any studies on climate change, but we know there are impacts.  We continue to research data, findings, and methods to understand our local climate data and to make sure we address those needs as soon as possible.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

**Strategic Plan Overview**

The mission of the Strategic Plan is to improve the quality of life for low to moderate-income individuals and families, to include seniors and persons with special needs, in the City of Rogers by providing affordable rental and homeownership opportunities, repairing and conserving existing housing, providing funding for facilities and infrastructure improvements, creating and retaining jobs, funding public services that stabilize and enhance living conditions, working on reducing homelessness, fostering access to all housing and community resources, addressing economic, education, and income needs, strengthening community assets, working to eliminate blight, reduce crime and improving quality of life for our residents, promoting fair housing and access to opportunities for all Rogers' residents.

The City of Rogers is 24,382 acres (38.1 square miles).  The City is not seeing annexation requests from people who live outside the Rogers City limits.  At the present time there are 5,721 acres (8.94 miles) of land zoned agricultural within the City limits.  This is down from the last Consolidated Plan indicating that more and more farm land is being sold for rezoning.  There are 1.29 miles in the floodway or flood hazard areas that would not be developable.  Most of that land will be used to complete the City's Master Trail System.  The City has nearly 60 miles of walking trails and bike routes around the City that are part of the connection to the Razorback Greenway which connects Rogers to the City of Bentonville trail system as well as the Lowell trail system, Lowell will then connect to Springdale and Springdale will connect to Fayetteville.  This enables residents of Northwest Arkansas to travel from one city to the next by walking or biking.

The unemployment rate for Northwest Arkansas is 2,4% and falls well below the State of Arkansas unemployment rate National unemployment rate of 3.6%.  These numbers are less than the rates when the last Consolidated Plan was completed.  With the number of local industries in Rogers as well as nationally known companies headquartered in or have a presence in Northwest Arkansas coupled with the population growth rate, we expect the need for employment to continue making Northwest Arkansas a great job market.  Northwest Arkansas is still growing 30 people a day, 930 a month, or 11,160 per year.

Northwest Arkansas is rated as one of the top places in the country to live.  It is projected to be ranked as the 5th fastest growing economy and the 31st fastest growing population area in the United States.  Development is growing rapidly.  You can just drive through our City and see the signs of development everywhere.  Many more national chains are building in this area.  What this area offers is a key component for our economy to thrive.

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

**Geographic Area**

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Area Name:** | Census Tracts |
| **Area Type:** | Local Target area |
| **Other Target Area Description:** |  |
| **HUD Approval Date:** |  |
| **% of Low/ Mod:** |  |
| **Revital Type:** | Housing |
| **Other Revital Description:** |  |
| **Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.** | These will be the census tract areas that are defined by the 2020 census as having more than 51% of their population low income. |
| **Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.** | Most of the houses in this area are of the older housing stock and need of some repair and maintenance.  The commercial in this area is a mixture of small businesses and industry that hire fewer people, but there are also some larger industries in the area with good job opportunities. |
| **How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?** | All the planning and meetings the City had with the development of their Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing provided the basis for identifying the needs of our City.  The neighborhoods in this area contain the most people who seek assistance and/or quick to refer someone to the City who needs assistance. |
| **Identify the needs in this target area.** | Housing rehabilitation, neighborhood clean-up, additional job opportunities, drainage and infrastructure needs, and making vacant land productive. |
| **What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?** | City will provide housing rehabilitation funding and provide services for residents living in these areas.  Vacant properties provide opportunities for affordable housing if we can find a good developer to invest in affordable housing.  Vacant properties also provide opportunities for commercial and business development and green space for parks. |
| **Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?** | The biggest barriers would be lack of funds for rehabilitation, lack of applications, and the fact that many of these houses and buildings are rental.  The City does not provide funding for rental properties.  Resident income is too-low to have extra money to get their houses up to code.  The aging housing stock in this area means there are lot of things that need to be fixed to help the condition of the houses and we have to be careful that we don't invest money in a house that we can't make a difference in the property value. |
| **2** | **Area Name:** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Area Type:** | Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live |
| **Other Target Area Description:** | Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live |
| **HUD Approval Date:** |  |
| **% of Low/ Mod:** |  |
| **Revital Type:** |  |
| **Other Revital Description:** |  |
| **Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.** | There are no neighborhood boundaries for this target area.  They meet the criteria for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding regardless of where they live. |
| **Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.** | The only specific housing characteristic of this area is that they meet the criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live and the house needs rehabilitation to get to code and to become more energy efficient.  We don't know the addresses for future applicants at this time making it very difficult to discuss the commercial characteristics of this target area. |
| **How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?** | Again, this has to do with meeting requirements of the CDBG Program.  All residents of Rogers had the opportunity to be a part of the citizen participation process.  Some of those meetings were held in areas of the City where there is the most need.  These meetings provided a lot of input to identify the needs of our residents.  We consult with other agencies who serve the low-income in our City and they provide a wealth of information concerning people in need. |
| **Identify the needs in this target area.** | The needs of our applicants are for housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs, and needed services.  Affordable housing and economic development in some areas of Rogers is also needed.  The educational and recreational needs of the City's residents are being met. |
| **What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?** | The City will continue to seek out those individuals who meet the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) criteria and need assistance.  We will also use the assets in our City to provide opportunities for our residents. |
| **Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?** | The biggest barrier would be the lack of funding the City receives for housing and service needs from CDBG.  The 15% cap on service projects is also a barrier.  Another barrier would be there are divided sections in areas around our City.  We do have areas in our City with no affordable housing. |

**General Allocation Priorities**

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

Rogers implements the CDBG activities by investing in our neighborhoods to benefit low- and moderate-income households.  One of the assessments we garnered in doing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing is people want to remain in their neighborhoods and would like to see improvement in the lower income areas.  The City makes investments to keep our neighborhoods safe and economically healthy.  We will continue to provide housing rehabilitation and remove blighting influences.  Whether through an area benefit or a service provided directly to a low- or moderate-income person or household, nearly 100% of our CDBG funding goes to CDBG eligible households.

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

**Priority Needs**

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Priority Need Name** | Housing Rehabilitation |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live |
| **Associated Goals** | Decent Housing |
| **Description** | The City has a need for affordable housing for our low-income residents.  There is a gap between income and availability of housing.  Housing cost burden is the most prevalent housing problem facing Rogers' owners and renters.  We have severely cost-burdened owners that are extremely low-income.  We also see a housing cost burden and lack of available units with our special needs and disabled residents.  Age and condition of housing is another barrier to maintaining housing stability.  The City uses a large portion of their Community Development Block Grant on housing rehabilitation.  This allows us to provide rehabilitation on our low-income owner single-family homes and get the repairs done to not only increase the value of our housing stock, but provide energy efficient repairs that will put money back into their pockets with lower utility bills.  We also get these houses up to code and eliminate safety concerns.  For our disabled residents, we provide repairs that make the home handicapped accessible allowing our homeowners to stay in their houses. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority** | Resident and stakeholder input analysis from our 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report, resident and stakeholder input from public hearings the City had in formulating the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, and the comment periods the City has when preparing the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). |
| **2** | **Priority Need Name** | Public Services |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live |
| **Associated Goals** | Public Services |
| **Description** | Those who responded to our Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing meetings and comment periods indicated the City needed more services.  The most stated need was transportation to be able to move our low-income residents to places where they need to be.  Ozark Regional Transit is the transportation provider for Rogers, however, they only have two bus stops which makes it very difficult for most of our low-income to catch a ride.  They also provide an on-demand service, but to be able to use this service, you must have a smart phone and be able to download and maneuver their app.  Many of our low-income but minutes at the beginning of the month and being able to download an app and use it is not an option for them.  Taxi services are continuing to rise in cost, however, we do use part of our CDBG funding to provide transportation assistance to our most vulnerable through taxi service.  That service is at no cost to the rider.  Child care was another high priority in this area.  The cost of child care makes it very difficult for some of our people to come out ahead by working as child care costs are getting higher and higher.  It was also brought out the need for more mental and physical services for our residents that have no means to pay for these services.  Those attending gave the City high marks for providing neighborhood schools, recreation areas, and open spaces where people have easy access to them. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority** | Resident and stakeholder input and analysis from the 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing was used to rate this priority.  We also used input from our public meetings and hearings in preparing the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans.  Comments from the City's CAPER were also used. |
| **3** | **Priority Need Name** | Public Facilities |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live |
| **Associated Goals** | Public Facilities |
| **Description** | The City still has needed infrastructure projects in some of our more low-income areas.  We have a need to upgrade some of our public facilities used to provide services to our disabled (both mentally and physically disabled); elderly; youth chronic substance abusers, veterans; domestic violence victims; and homeless.  We know to help this population group we must have decent facilities and places for them to seek help. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority** | Resident and stakeholder input analysis from the 2022 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing meetings as well as public hearings held in the planning process of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.  We also gathered information from the comment period on the City's CAPER.  The CDBG Administrator is a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care.  A lot of information is gathered from these meetings pointing to not only the service needs but facility needs to be able to provide a place for those seek help. |
| **4** | **Priority Need Name** | Administration |
| **Priority Level** | High |
| **Population** | Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence |
| **Geographic Areas Affected** | Meet all criteria for CDBG funding regardless of where they live |
| **Associated Goals** | Administration |
| **Description** | You can't operate the CDBG Program without administration to gather input, prepare plans, and oversee the grants with the bid processes, inspections, and close-outs.  It is an integral part to an effective CDBG Program for the City. |
| **Basis for Relative Priority** | Administration has to exist.  Basis for relative priority is that you can't operate the program without administration costs. |

**Narrative (Optional)**

High priority needs will be funded with CDBG funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, to address the needs during the Consolidated Plan Program Year.

Rehabilitation will be done without discrimination and houses with code violations that house elderly or families with children will be our highest priority.  Services will include transportation assistance, helping mentally and physically challenged children, working with children who have been removed from homes due to domestic abuse, and after school and summer programs for low income families.  Infrastructure work, for the most part, will be done with City funding and not CDBG.  We will continue to stay aware of our facilities that need energy efficiency and space to be able to provide much needed services for low-income.  All of these needs a high priority for the City for our low to moderate-income residents especially those who live in our lowest income census tract areas.  They also help the City to keep affordable homes in the housing stock, provide facility needs and promote services for low-income and special needs persons.

## 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) | The City does not use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | The City does not use CDBG funds for TBRA. |
| New Unit Production | The does not use CDBG funds for new production. |
| Rehabilitation | Approximately 27% of homes in Rogers were built before 1980.  We have a need to rehabilitate our existing housing supply.  We do know our existing homeowners and renters are cost burdened and many require additional resources to remain in their homes.  The City does use a large portion of their CDBG funds on housing rehabilitation for owner-occupied single-family homes.  Rehab of existing homeowner housing will preserve and maintain the affordable housing supply and create the opportunity for low and moderate-income residents to stay within the community. |
| Acquisition, including preservation | The City has used CDBG funding in the past for acquisition of land to be used to build affordable housing. |

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

**Introduction**

The following tables shows the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program resources expected to be available in Year One of the Consolidated Plan to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.  The table also includes prior year resources the City will use to implement our identified priority needs.  Expected amount available during the remainder of the Consolidated Plan are future estimates that that will be amended as those funding is known for those years.

**Anticipated Resources**

| **Program** | **Source of Funds** | **Uses of Funds** | **Expected Amount Available Year 1** | | | | **Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan**  **$** | **Narrative Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annual Allocation: $** | **Program Income: $** | **Prior Year Resources: $** | **Total:**  **$** |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 503,572 | 0 | 0 | 503,572 | 2,014,288 | All funds will be used to rehab single family housing and provide services to low income individuals and families. We will also provide rehab funding for a public facility. All expected CDBG funds in the Consolidated Plan will come from CDBG funding. |

Table 50 - 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**

Many of the non-profits applying for CDBG funding receive funding from other areas to make their programs work.  The City and its partners leverage local, state, federal, foundation and private resources.  The City will use its projected $503,572 from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) CDBG Program to address the needs listed in the Action Plan.  The City will continue to partner with local organizations and non-profits on their housing, service, and facility projects.  The grant money provided by HUD will allow organizations and the City to successfully meet the needs of the community's most vulnerable members.

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

There is no known land available for acquisition at this time; however, due to the costs associated with a full blown environmental on land projects, the City will move away from land purchases at this time with CDBG funding.  Habitat for Humanity has been our key non-profit needing land for Habitat Houses, however, unless they can get the environmental costs donated, they are not in a position to pay those costs.  In some cases, those costs could be as high as the land cost.

**Discussion**

The amount of available funding through CDBG will not be adequate to meet the housing and/or public service needs in Rogers.  The City continues to work with our partners to leverage all available resources to meet our needs.  The City of Rogers will continue to pursue additional funding opportunities to use our existing resources from CDBG funding.

**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.

| **Responsible Entity** | **Responsible Entity Type** | **Role** | **Geographic Area Served** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| City of Rogers | Government | Planning public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |
| NWA Continuum of Care | Continuum of care | Homelessness | Region |
| Rogers Lowell Chamber of Commerce | Regional organization | Economic Development | Jurisdiction |

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

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

Our strength is the ability of the City and local agencies to work together to address the needs of the City.  We also have a strong government with our elected officials.  Our Mayor, City Council members actively participate in community functions and encourages citizen participation.  At all levels of government, Rogers is a transparent City.  Our residents are invested in development, initiatives, and programs that impact not only them, but their fellow residents.  Our strength would also include knowledge and managing of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.  Our HUD monitoring visits over the past years have all been favorable.  The biggest gap would be the lack of funding available to meet all the needs.

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

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

| **Street Outreach Services** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Law Enforcement | X | X |  |
| Mobile Clinics | X | X |  |
| Other Street Outreach Services | X | X |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supportive Services** | | | |
| Alcohol & Drug Abuse | X | X |  |
| Child Care | X | X |  |
| Education | X | X |  |
| Employment and Employment Training | X | X |  |
| Healthcare | X | X |  |
| HIV/AIDS | X | X |  |
| Life Skills | X | X |  |
| Mental Health Counseling | X | X |  |
| Transportation | X | X |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Other** | | | |
| Domestic Violence | X | X |  |

Table 52 - 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 CDBG Administrator continues to work closely with entities to further enhance the needs of our community and to improve CDBG Program delivery.  We are a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care which helps keep us aware of the many needs of our community.  We are fortunate in this area that we have many non-housing services available to address basic and essential needs of people experiencing homelessness.

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

The City of Rogers continues to strengthen and expand its existing public, private, and non-profit sectors and identify and build partnerships to provide for the City's special population groups.  The City's public and private sectors have a collaborative spirit that is successful in improving and increasing economic development in the City.  The City has partnerships with Open Avenues, a facility meeting the needs of mentally and physically challenged adults and are working with Soul's Harbor, a facility that helps men overcome their addictions (many of whom are homeless).  We provide funding to assist with children who are dealing with physical, mental, and developmental problems.  Our gaps include lack of funding both CDBG, other Federal and State agencies, and private funding.

**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**

Overall the system works well for the City of Rogers, along with non-profit, public and private agencies, have a long history of working together for the good of our City.  Our housing rehabilitation projects are enhanced by the partnership of the CDBG Office and Risk Reduction.  The Community Development Department works with the CDBG Office on facility projects and the City's Code Enforcement Group brings to light the urgent needs of our community.  The City leads the processes that result in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

Our funding resources are limited which has an effect on the level of programs and services we can provide.  Many of our entities face a reduction in funding and some requests cannot even be funded.  This does create gaps if the entities are unable to find other funding agencies, and a gap that is hard to overcome with the decreased funding coming to those who can assist with these programs.  The City works hard to ensure our CDBG funds are being used effectively and at their highest capability.

**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** | Decent Housing | 2023 | 2024 | Affordable Housing |  | Housing Rehabilitation |  |  |
| **2** | Public Services | 2023 | 2027 | Public Services |  | Public Services | CDBG: $60,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted |
| **3** | Public Facilities | 2023 | 2027 | Public Facilities |  | Public Facilities | CDBG: $75,000 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted |
| **4** | Administration | 2023 | 2027 | Administration |  | Administration | CDBG: $350,000 | Other: 5000 Other |

Table 53 – Goals Summary

**Goal Descriptions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Goal Name** | Decent Housing |
| **Goal Description** | The City will provide CDBG funding to continue their housing rehabilitation program to make single-family owner-occupied houses warm, safe, and dry as well as correct any code deficiencies and violations while we are working in the home. |
| **2** | **Goal Name** | Public Services |
| **Goal Description** | The City will use its public services funding to provide funding for transportation to our low-income elderly and disabled residents who live within the City limits of Rogers.  We will also provide funding to Sunshine School and Development Center to provide transportation services for low-income families who have physically and mentally handicapped children.  These children will be picked up at their homes and brought to the Center where they work with therapists who help with their motor skills and work with teachers who stimulate their learning abilities.  Many of these children are eventually able to mainstream into public schools with the development they receive at the Center.  Funding will be used for the Boys and Girls Club After School and Summer Program for low-income children and their families.  This allows their parent(s) to work and not have to worry about where their children are or how they are going to pay for child care.  Not only do the students have supervision, they have tutors who work with them to keep their grades where they need to be, they are able to make field trips that they could not afford if parents had to pay for the outings, they participate in character education, and as they move through the program, they in turn give back to the younger students who are just starting in the program.  Great success stories of former students who came into the program at kindergarten and are now preparing to move to college in the fall.  The City will fund transportation assistance to Community Clinic to enable their clients to make their healthcare appointments and receive the care they need.  The City will provide advocacy for children who have been removed from their homes because their parents have been abusive to them.  Many of these parents have dependencies that just make them unaware of what it means to be a parent.  We see, from time to time, parents seek rehabilitation, and are eventually able to get their children back.  We will fund transportation assistance for handicapped adults to be picked up and taken to a work facility where they can earn a living and have quality of life.  This gives parents whose children never are able to go out on their own a break from the 24/7 care they will need for the rest of their lives.  Our business community is a great supporter of Open Avenues and provides an avenue that allows many of these disabled adults to earn a paycheck each week.  For those disabled adults that can't work, Open Avenues provides a place where they are taken care of while their parent(s) work.  We will also help with cost of rent and utilities for Nicole's House, a facility that accepts women coming out of prison.  They live in this facility for one year where they must seek employment and go through classes to learn how to become productive citizens in their communities and not end back up in prison.  This agency has an 84% success rating on keeping these women out of prison |
| **3** | **Goal Name** | Public Facilities |
| **Goal Description** | Facility projects will provide rehabilitation or needed equipment for open to the public facilities that provide services for our low to moderate-income individuals and families.  We plan to increase funding for the Center for Non-Profits to replace the existing boilers in this facility as well as increase funding to complete the Boys and Girls Facility Project funded with 2022 funding.  This will allow the Boys and Girls Club to be in compliant with the Arkansas Department of Health. |
| **4** | **Goal Name** | Administration |
| **Goal Description** | Funding will be used to cover costs associated with administering the Community Development Block Grant Program. |

**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)**

The City does not receive HOME funds.  Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds can be used for housing rehabilitation and purchase of property to build affordable housing.  The City will continue its housing rehabilitation program. We are not looking at any land acquisitions with CDBG funding for building affordable housing.  The City will be donating some land to Habitat for Humanity in the near future for construction of Habitat homes.

## 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 City of Rogers does not handle public housing for Rogers.  This is all done through the Public Housing Authority at Siloam Springs, Arkansas.  The City does have the following low-income housing units available:  Autumn Point Apartments, 48 units; Indian Creek Apartments, 8 units; Meadow Park Apartments, 70 units; Olivewood Apartments, Ltd., 52 units; Rogers Apartments, 72 units; Miller Place Senior Complex, 24 units-elderly only; Dixieland Gardens, 32 units-elderly only; Double Tree Apartments, 336 units; Persimmon Patio Homes, 41 units; and Turtle Creek Apartments, 72 units.  Another 72 units senior low-income apartments are proposed to be built at Dixieland Gardens; however, funding has not become available for those at this time.

**Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

As stated earlier, the City does not have a public housing authority.  We are, though, committed to address the housing needs of our citizens and to provide supporting involvement where we can and are called upon to do.  Benton County Public Housing Authority is Siloam Springs, Arkansas, which is 28 miles from Rogers.

**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**

The City of Rogers spent part of 2022 conducting and completing their Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing Report.  Those who participated in this process identified a number of contributing facts that create barriers to affordable housing.  Some of these are listed below:

1.  Increase Resources for Affordable Housing Development, Homebuyer Assistance, and Housing Rehabilitation with HOME Investment Partnership Entitlement Funding - Neighborhood Conditions Impediment.  The City needs more resources to support expanding housing development and housing affordability.  The City will look at ways to identify additional resources to enhance affordability, reduce cost of development and address impediments which constrain new housing production and housing choice.

2.  De-concentration of Poverty, Race/Ethnicity, Public and Assisted Housing (R-ECAP) - Neighborhood Conditions Impediments.  HUD has defined "Areas of Poverty, Racial and Ethnic Concentration and Segregation" as areas or census tracts within the City comprised of 50% or greater minority population and three times or more the poverty level of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).  A lack of basic amenities, neighborhood improvements, poorly maintained privately owned and rental housing, concentrated public and assisted housing, have reduced the quality of life expected and desired for certain areas with the MSA.  The MSA poverty rate was 12.1% for Rogers.  Three times the poverty rate is 36.3% thus making census tract with a poverty rate over 36.3% the threshold for the RCAP/ECAP criteria for Rogers.  The City does not identify any census tracts meeting the RCAP/ECAP criteria.

3.  Limited Development Subsidies, Increasing Cost of Development, Expanded Housing Types and Locations - Neighborhood Conditions, Banking and Finance, and Public Policy Impediment.  The City will identify additional resources to reduce cost of development and address impediments which constrain new housing production and housing choice.

4.  Housing Affordability and Insufficient Income and Cost Burden - Neighborhood Condition, Banking and Finance, and Public Policy Impediment.  Household having inadequate income to acquire housing available in Rogers may be the most critical impediment faced by our households.  Cost burden is a major concern.  HUD defines affordability and housing cost burden as housing cost not exceeding 30% of household monthly income.

5.  Limited Housing Resources to Assist Lower Income, Elderly, and Disabled Homeowners Maintain and Enhance Neighborhood Stability - Neighborhood Condition, Socio-Economic Conditions, Public Policy Impediments.  Limitations relative to fair housing choice affect housing decisions among low-income persons and special needs populations.

6.  Expand Supply of Affordable Housing, Housing Choice, and Access to Financing - Neighborhood Condition, Banking, Finance, Regulatory.  The housing market analysis revealed significant affordability gaps in both ownership and rental units.

7.  Special Needs Housing, Regulations and Services - Socio-Economic, Banking, Finance, Regulatory, Policy.  We need to make sure we have housing available to meet the needs of our seniors.

Because this section limits words to 4,000, see the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report on the City of Rogers' website, www.rogersar.gov under your government, Community Development Block Grant.

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

The City really has no control over banking and financial issues; however, the City is committed to expand homebuyer outreach and education efforts to make sure all residents understand the loan process.  The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for the City of Rogers is located on the City's website, www.rogersar.gov.  The City will continue to work with the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission to ensure fair housing outreach is available in Rogers.  The City will continue to work with community partners to develop a plan for increasing fair housing as well as education and financial literacy education in the community for the purpose of providing fair housing outreach and education and credit counseling and financial literacy services to our low-income residents and minorities, particular our Hispanic residents.  This will take a community effort along with support by the Siloam Springs Housing Authority.

The City will support agencies that provide workforce development programs and continuing education courses to low-income minority residents and provide services to our low-income residents.  We know more affordable housing in our City will meet socioeconomic needs.

The City will continue to use some of their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs to assist with routine and preventive maintenance to keep our neighborhoods from deteriorating.  The City has increased their CDBG budget for housing rehabilitation which will allow the City to increase the number of houses that receive rehabilitation each year.  We will also look at recruiting volunteers to help with some of our work to save on labor costs.  It should be noted that the City only does housing rehab and emergency repairs on single-family owner-occupied houses.

The City will look at committing to plan for increasing the amount of affordable housing n Rogers to cover the next 10 to 20 years.  We will look at amending Rogers Municipal Code, when needed, to include the inclusion of affordable units in various areas of our City to include the downtown area.  The City will also look tax abatements or TIF's as incentives for affordable housing developments.  We will also explore Arkansas Department Finance Authority financing options.  It was suggested that CDBG funding be used for development of new affordable housing, but no more yearly funding the City receives, we would not have the resources with CDBG to do this.  Losing this funding to affordable housing would also have a tremendous impact on other activities we do with CDBG funding that makes a huge difference for our low-income residents.

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

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

A Point-In-Time homeless count was conducted in January 2023 to assist in the strategic planning process to end homelessness, but those numbers will not be available prior to submitting the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.  We used 2022 data in preparing these plans.  Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) strongly encourages communities to develop a strategic plan that is expected to not simply propose better ways to manage the problem, but to make serious attempts to end it.  We must build better linkages between those who provide services to the homeless and Government decision makers.  We must redefine organizational successes and make sure the goal is getting people into permanent housing as soon as feasible and keeping them there.  We must assist people with restoring and repairing social capital.  An essential safety net of emergency and systems prevention must be put in place.  We must provide risk prevention services, target areas, provide permanent housing, and reduce chronic homelessness.

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care has taken over the task of homelessness in this Region.  They will continue to work with public and private stakeholders to address and support development of a coordinated effort to prevent and end homelessness.  Their efforts will make a significant impact to identify, provide outreach prevention, have access to shelter, a good working coordinated entry process that will help our homeless move into housing options.

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

Northwest Arkansas has made some significant investments in shelter expansions and support programs, but we do have some gaps in services and housing.  Emergency shelter is housing in which a homeless person can access shelter immediately and reside for up to 30 days.  An emergency shelter's primary function is to assist individuals in identifying causes of homelessness, accessing mainstream services and securing the next appropriate level of housing.  The functioning, structure, rules and support services provided can vary greatly from shelter to shelter.  Transitional housing is housing in which homeless persons live for up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently.  The services must include housing placement assistance.  The supportive services may be provided by other public or private agencies.  Northwest Arkansas provides both emergency and transitional housing.  The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care emergency and transitional housing system will accept all populations of individuals and families that are experiencing homelessness because of domestic violence or substance abuse as well as youth and veterans.  These include Children's House, NWA Children's Shelter, Peace at Home Family Shelter, Lifestyles, Inc., Richardson Center, Ozark Guidance Center, Youth Bridge, Vista Health, Salvation Army, Souls Harbor, Seven Hills Homeless Shelter, and Decision Point.

**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.**

Chronic homelessness communities are most often the result of serious mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse.  These individuals are often difficult to engage in programs, may be non-compliant with treatment and/or medications and often have an underlying distrust of systems.  Their mental illness is often the cause of inappropriate behaviors which, coupled with their inability to comply with rules or program requirements, makes them inappropriate for placement in any existing shelter as well as in more traditional mental health or substance abuse residential programs.  These individuals are usually those that fall through the cracks of all mainstream services.  As a result, the same group of chronic individuals frequently sleep on the streets, in the parks, and become involved with the criminal justice system and other institutions.  These individuals are often released back to the community with inadequate discharge plans.  Emergency prevention and outreach efforts are essential to helping homeless persons.

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care continues to work hard to ensure our most vulnerable residents are able to stabilize their lives.  We know we need more permanent housing.  The Continuum of Care is establishing a coordinated entry and referral system that will match people to their housing needs.  They are eliminating the multiply application process.  The Continuum of Care Board is resolving many problems that hindered developing name lists, providing case conferencing and compiling housing resources and referral sources.  They are using the Vi-SPDAT assessment tool with a goal to target those homeless the longest and most in need.  The Continuum of Care will also continue to meet the needs of our veterans experiencing homelessness.

**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**

Homelessness cannot be seriously addressed without developing a comprehensive strategy to prevent homelessness.  The City of Rogers will continue to be a member of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care and provide services and housing rehabilitation funding to help keep people from becoming homeless.

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

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

The City of Rogers has developed policies and procedures for lead based paint for the purpose of meeting State and Federal requirement, and to make houses lead-safe that Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding is used to rehabilitate.

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

The City of Rogers has met with all agencies that are involved in our housing rehabilitation program concerning these policies and procedures and will continue to educate those involved in lead-based paint disclosure requirements.  Our target is to reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning, reducing lead hazards in homes, and eliminating health hazards posed by lead based paint in the Rogers housing stock.  Since the older homes are somewhat more affordable, there is a high possibility that low and moderate-income residents live in older housing units with lead paint still present.

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

The City's actions to address lead-based paint hazards are integrated into housing policies and procedures.  The City's CDBG funded housing rehabilitation program is instrumental in helping to reduce lead paint hazards when detected.  The City of Rogers notifies the owners and occupants of our target housing rehabs if lead-based paint is likely to be disturbed.  As part of the policies and procedures the City will require that all persons conducting the lead hazard control work will have successfully completed an approved "Lead Safe Work Practices" class.  Proof of that training will be required prior to work starting.  Upon completion of lead hazard control work, each house worked on must pass an inspection that the house meets the clearance standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

In the City of Rogers, 12.62% of the people are below the poverty level.  The City of Rogers anti-poverty strategy is focused on providing support to and fostering the development of at-risk individuals and families.  Social services agencies in Northwest Arkansas are the primary provider of assistance in Rogers and have the greatest opportunity to reduce the number of poverty level families.  The City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Office will continue to work with and/or partner with these agencies to help reduce the number of poverty level families within our City.  The Rogers-Lowell Chamber of Commerce focuses on economic revitalization, job creation and retention, enhance workforce development which will help to reduce poverty within the City.  With greater economic development comes an increased opportunity for employment for the unemployed individuals and families in Rogers.  With increased growth, the City has seen improved social services for children, families, youth, aging adults and disabled residents, good economic development, and creation of more jobs.  Promoting the development of a community by reaching out to youth and their families will ensure a future reduction in the number of poverty level families.  CDBG funds assist homeowner through programs and services that stabilize living conditions by providing housing rehabilitation for low-mod homeowners.  CDBG funds, in the past, have been used to partner with Habitat for Humanity through land acquisition and infrastructure allowing new Habitat homes to be built.  Although no CDBG funds are being used for future land acquisition, the City is looking to donate some of their owned parcels of land to Habitat for Humanity for future single-family housing construction.  Our Healthy Communities has also provided avenues of opportunities to the City to provide housing for the very low income and preserve some of the existing housing stock.  The City's strategy with CDBG funds to reduce poverty include improving housing conditions and preserving housing stock and increasing homeownership opportunities by providing substantial repairs to low-mod income residents, thereby allowing them to remain in their homes which prevents homelessness.  Increased affordable housing alleviate the high cost burden experienced by many families within our community.

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

The City's strategies and programs may not reduce the overall number of poverty level families, but they do provide a means to stabilize their living conditions and provide support.  Supportive housing services and essential public services may also help poverty level families.  There is an array of financial tools and services available that can improve living conditions, housing availability, and employment opportunities.

The 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan will serve as the framework for the City and service providers to adhere to in order to address the needs of our community.

The 2022 Fair Housing Report, the five-year Consolidated Plan, and the 2023 Action Plan have been developed with goals and strategies to help our poverty-stricken residents move out of poverty.  This can be done with job creation and workforce development, providing essential services to make sure these residents have access to public benefits, to make sure children in these homes reach educational outcomes, provide affordable housing to make our residents secure in their housing, and to assure our community has economic security.

## 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**

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Staff administers the Consolidated Plan Programs and maintains financial compliance by following all Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations.  All agencies receiving funding will enter into an agreement with the City of Rogers.  Drawdowns are made by the CDBG Administrator and draw down voucher numbers and invoices are provided to the Director of Finance to approve.  Once the drawdowns are approved, invoices and backup information are provided to the Accounts Payable Clerk for payment with review by the Finance Director.  Payments to grantees occur as soon as the draw down is available for check writing.

All housing rehabilitation projects will be monitored by the CDBG Administrator, Finance Director, and Risk Reduction.  Inspections will be documented and made a part of the project until the completion of the project to ensure all code violations are corrected and we are code compliant.  These inspections will be documented and made a part of the project file.  All projects will be advertised and bid in accordance with HUD requirements except for some emergency type situations that have to be dealt with immediately.  The City will maintain copies of all appropriate paperwork required in any land acquisition.  No displacement of individuals will be associated with land acquisition.  Any CDBG funds used to acquire land for affordable housing will be documented.

All service projects will be monitored by the CDBG Administrator and Director of Finance.  Steps are in place to insure all recipients of the City's transportation assistance program meet the income and disability guidelines for assistance.

Income benefit requirements are required to be in compliant with housing and service projects.  Documentation required is the size and annual income of the assisted family and/or person this project will be serving.  Age and disability documentation is also required for some service projects.

Three City employees, Director of Finance, Accounts Payable Clerk, and the CDBG Administrator will oversee the handling of the CDBG funds.  This will provide a check and balance for these funds.  Receipt and disbursement of CDBG funds will also be a part of the City's annual audit and HUD's monitoring visits.  No files will be archived until inspected by the Arkansas HUD Office.  Any citizen complaints will be addressed by the Mayor or the CDBG Administrator within 30 days of receipt of the complaint.

Monitoring is a key tool to ensure all grantees comply with applicable Federal regulations governing administrative, financial, and program operations.  The CAPER and IDIS also continues to show measures of performance, eligible beneficiaries, target areas, and funding.

Staff conducts monitoring on all recipients by reviewing financials, income determination, methods, and compliance.  Monitoring is done on-site.  The CDBG Administrator attends a board meeting to get interaction with board members.

All projects are reviewed for compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and the environmental is submitted through HUD's HEROS in IDIS.  All of our projects are determined to be exempt or categorically excluded.  None required a full environmental review.

# Expected Resources

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

**Introduction**

The following tables shows the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program resources expected to be available in Year One of the Consolidated Plan to address priority needs and specific objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.  The table also includes prior year resources the City will use to implement our identified priority needs.  Expected amount available during the remainder of the Consolidated Plan are future estimates that that will be amended as those funding is known for those years.

**Anticipated Resources**

| **Program** | **Source of Funds** | **Uses of Funds** | **Expected Amount Available Year 1** | | | | **Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan**  **$** | **Narrative Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annual Allocation: $** | **Program Income: $** | **Prior Year Resources: $** | **Total:**  **$** |
| CDBG | public - federal | Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services | 503,572 | 0 | 0 | 503,572 | 2,014,288 | All funds will be used to rehab single family housing and provide services to low income individuals and families. We will also provide rehab funding for a public facility. All expected CDBG funds in the Consolidated Plan will come from CDBG funding. |

Table 54 - 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**

Many of the non-profits applying for CDBG funding receive funding from other areas to make their programs work.  The City and its partners leverage local, state, federal, foundation and private resources.  The City will use its projected $503,572 from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) CDBG Program to address the needs listed in the Action Plan.  The City will continue to partner with local organizations and non-profits on their housing, service, and facility projects.  The grant money provided by HUD will allow organizations and the City to successfully meet the needs of the community's most vulnerable members.

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

There is no known land available for acquisition at this time; however, due to the costs associated with a full blown environmental on land projects, the City will move away from land purchases at this time with CDBG funding.  Habitat for Humanity has been our key non-profit needing land for Habitat Houses, however, unless they can get the environmental costs donated, they are not in a position to pay those costs.  In some cases, those costs could be as high as the land cost.

**Discussion**

The amount of available funding through CDBG will not be adequate to meet the housing and/or public service needs in Rogers.  The City continues to work with our partners to leverage all available resources to meet our needs.  The City of Rogers will continue to pursue additional funding opportunities to use our existing resources from CDBG funding.

# 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** | Decent Housing | 2023 | 2024 | Affordable Housing | Low Income Individuals or Families | Housing Rehabilitation | CDBG: $300,000 | Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit |
| **2** | Public Services | 2023 | 2027 | Public Services | Low Income Individuals or Families | Public Services | CDBG: $60,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1226 Persons Assisted |
| **3** | Public Facilities | 2023 | 2027 | Public Facilities | Low Income Individuals or Families | Public Facilities | CDBG: $73,572 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted |
| **4** | Administration | 2023 | 2027 | Administration | Low Income Individuals or Families | Administration | CDBG: $70,000 | Other: 6256 Other |

Table 55 – Goals Summary

**Goal Descriptions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Goal Name** | Decent Housing |
| **Goal Description** | This goal will provide decent housing by doing housing rehabilitation and emergency repairs needed to keep individuals and families warm, safe, and dry as well as keeping the City's housing stock up to code.  This will preserve, improve, and expand the City's supply of affordable housing for homeowners. |
| **2** | **Goal Name** | Public Services |
| **Goal Description** | This goal will improve the mobility of income eligible elderly, disabled residents by providing transportation assistance through Fayetteville Taxi LLC and United Way 211 Program.  It will also provide transportation assistance to children who are physically and mentally disabled to get from their houses to Sunshine School and Development Center and back home each day where they receive early childhood education and therapy they need.  Transportation assistance will also be needed for Community Clinic low-income clients to meet their healthcare and dental appointments.  Open Avenues will be assisted with transportation assistance to get their clients from home to the facility each day and returned home at the end of the day.  These disabled adults have opportunities for job training, life skills training, onsite employment and job placement services.  This gives these adults a place to achieve a sense of pride, belonging, and purpose.  All of this starts with their ability to get to Open Avenues each day.  This goal will also meet childcare needs by providing funding for the Boys and Girls After School and Summer Program.  These programs provide character education, physical fitness, financial education, leadership, community service training as well as field trips and special events.  The Center provides a safe and developmentally appropriate place for children and enables their working parent(s) to maintain their employment and have more income available for food, clothing, and utilities.  Volunteer advocacy will be provided to Rogers' children through CASA.  These kids have been removed from their homes for various reasons and are now living in foster homes or children's shelters.  This program ensures these children are safe, happy, and receiving the appropriate medical, psychological, and educational services they need.  CASA is dedicated to helping neglected and abused children, birth to 18 as well as their parents.  The last goal will help pay rent and utilities for Nicole's House, a home where women coming out of prison live for one year.  While at Nicole's House, they get a job and learn the skills they need to get back into their communities as a productive resident.  Many have visitation privileges with their kids at Nicole's House to recreate that bond between mother and child.  Over 80% of women graduating from Nicole's House never see prison again. |
| **3** | **Goal Name** | Public Facilities |
| **Goal Description** | This goal will provide some changeout of needed equipment to the Center for Non-Profits and some work at the Boys and Girls Club (Rogers Unit) to get them code compliant where they are dealing with food and cleanliness of food prep areas. |
| **4** | **Goal Name** | Administration |
| **Goal Description** | This goal is the administrative costs to administer the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program through Program Year 2023 and until Program Year 2024 funding is received.  These costs include salaries, office supplies, travel expenses, training and advertisements required in the newspaper. |

## Projects

## AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

**Introduction**

The City of Rogers makes their funding allocation decisions based on an application process.  Funds are awarded to eligible activities that support the goals as well as address the priority needs stated in the Consolidated Plan.  All allocations awarded to activities are contingent upon City's receipt of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding in the Program Year.

The City has identified the following projects to be implemented in 2023 to achieve the goals in the Consolidated Plan.  The reasons for allocation priorities and obstacles addressing these needs are listed below:

**Projects**

| **#** | **Project Name** |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Housing Rehabilitation and Emergency Repair |
| 2 | Transportation Assistance |
| 3 | Public Service - Sunshine School & Development Center |
| 4 | Public Service - Boys and Girls Club |
| 5 | Public Service - Community Clinic |
| 6 | Public Services - CASA of Northwest Arkansas |
| 7 | Public Service - Open Avenues |
| 8 | Public Service - Nicole's House |
| 9 | Public Facility - Boys and Girls Club (Rogers Unit) |
| 10 | Public Facility - Center for Non-Profits |
| 11 | Administration |

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The allocation of funds for those activities listed in the 2023 Action Plan are closely aligned with the needs identified in the need assessment and housing market analysis in the City's 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and through input contributed by stakeholders and citizens who participated in the development of the 2023 Action Plan.

Rogers continues to work to address the impact of the pandemic.  We are still seeing individuals and families experiencing challenges in finding affordable housing, making vital repairs to existing homes to make them warm, safe, and dry, mental health as well as other health problems, and childcare.  This area is still seeing overworked and understaffed non-profits and shortage of workers in construction and service jobs.  Supply chain problems and rising material costs have caused construction delays and higher costs to the ongoing projects.  This is especially true with the City's housing rehabilitation projects.

Because the primary national objective of the CDBG Program is to benefit low-income residents, the City or Rogers' CDBG program funds will be targeted to individuals and families that are low and moderate-income.  Funds will also be targeted to include special needs population as well as the elderly and the homeless.  By targeting these groups, we not only provide a benefit to these individuals and families, but we benefit the City as well.  While not all of the housing applications are located in low mod census tracts, they are all low income.  The transportation assistance riders are located throughout Rogers, but are all low income, many extremely low-income.  The rationale for assigning funding priorities is consistent with the evaluation criteria set forth in the Consolidated Plan.  The City of Rogers administers a competitive application process for all CDBG funded programs on an annual basis.  The City's objectives are to fund programs and services to the greatest extent possible, keeping in mind that service projects are subject to a 15% cap of total funding received.  The major obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs is the lack of funding resources.  The City sometimes receives application requests that are higher than the entitlement funding or we receive more applications than we can fund.  Most of these applications fall into the service category.  With our 15% cap, we are really limited to the amount we can fund.  To illustrate this point, the City received funding applications in the amount of $274,800 for public service projects in 2023.  With the 15% cap, the City will only be allotted $75,536 for public service projects in 2023.  Services is one of our biggest needs in Northwest Arkansas.  We could serve so many more people each year if the service cap was lifted on CDBG funding.  The City does partner, when feasible, with other non-profits to leverage the City's funding allocation.

## AP-38 Project Summary

**Project Summary Information**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Project Name** | Housing Rehabilitation and Emergency Repair |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Decent Housing |
| **Needs Addressed** | Housing Rehabilitation |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $300,000 |
| **Description** | The City will continue to provide decent and affordable homes for low-income individuals/families by providing funding to assist homeowners with home rehabilitation and emergency repairs by preserving and revitalizing homes to assure our low-income homeowners can live in warmth, safety, and independence |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | We anticipate completing 6 rehabilitation projects in 2023.  All individuals and/or families will be low-income and meet all Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) income guideline requirements.  Based on average family size, we anticipate touching at least 21 family members with this project. |
| **Location Description** | Addresses are not known at this time.  Those will be added to IDIS once applications are received and selections are made based upon meeting HUD guidelines. |
| **Planned Activities** | Work will consist of weatherization, plumbing, electrical, structural, HVAC, roofing, and correcting any code violations.  Work will also include building handicapped ramps, installing grab bars and home modifications to allow the elderly and disabled to safely use their homes. |
| **2** | **Project Name** | Transportation Assistance |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** |  |
| **Description** | This project will improve the mobility of income eligible elderly and disabled citizens by providing transportation assistance through Fayetteville Taxi LLC and United Way 211 Program. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | This project will provide transportation assistance for approximately 45 individuals in Rogers. |
| **Location Description** | We have the present addresses for those on the program today; however, turnovers occur every month and we bring new riders onboard when that happens. |
| **Planned Activities** | We will provide transportation for normal needs of these individuals.  They can use the passes for doctor's and dental appointments, trips to the pharmacy, shopping, banks, social security office, post office, church, movie theaters, grocery stores, etc.  The only place we do not provide transportation is to liquor stores, smoke shops, and night clubs.  Several of our riders go for chemo, radiation, and dialysis treatments.  Without this service, they would have difficulty making these appointments. |
| **3** | **Project Name** | Public Service - Sunshine School & Development Center |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $12,000 |
| **Description** | This project will provide funding for transportation for low-income children who need to be picked up from their homes and taken to Sunshine School & Development Center each day to participate in their enrichment program to enable these students to have the opportunity to be mainstreamed into public schools at some point. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | We know children will be helped with these funds, but when you factor in the number in those 15 families who will all be impacted by this service, we anticipate at many as 204 people impacted by this grant. |
| **Location Description** | 3400 Woods Lane, Rogers, AR  72756 is the address of Sunshine School & Development Center.  Addresses of the families are not known at this time. |
| **Planned Activities** | These funds will provide transportation to school and back home each day providing them an education suited to their development needs and many times through this training, these children can be mainstreamed into public schools.  For parents who could not work due to the care of these children, they are given the opportunity to seek employment knowing their children are in a high-quality childcare and education program to help them overcome their disabilities. |
| **4** | **Project Name** | Public Service - Boys and Girls Club |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $15,000 |
| **Description** | This project will provide funding for after school and summer care for low-income children enabling their parents to continue working, seek employment or obtain employment skills or credentials by providing them a free care and youth development service for their children. This will help mediate many of the risks for school suspension and academic failure, food insecurity and poor nutrition, and antisocial behavior. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | We estimate a total of 699 lives will be impacted by this program.  Most of these children will come from extremely low-income homes. |
| **Location Description** | Boys and Girls Club (Rogers Unit) is located at 408 South 8th Street, Rogers, AR 72756.  Addresses of the recipients of childcare funding will be on file in the CDBG Office once the candidates are selected.  There would be way too many to undertake in submitting through IDIS. |
| **Planned Activities** | Provide a safe, developmentally appropriate place for children after school and in the summer.  A secondary beneficiary of the project is to provide parents who have few alternatives for the care of their children a safe place while they work.  A third beneficiary is that it helps reduce unproductive times of the parents who at times have to deal with unsupervised children during hours they are not in school.  The program not only provides child care but provides these children academic tutoring, character education, financial training, and numerous field trips that would not be possible in their own home environment. |
| **5** | **Project Name** | Public Service - Community Clinic |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $8,000 |
| **Description** | This project will enable more low-income Rogers' residents to consistently access quality health and dental care by providing transportation assistance to low-income Rogers' residents to their appointments. A large percentage of these patients have barrier to reliable transportation resulting in missed medical and dental appointments jeopardizing the health and well-being of these individuals. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | The clinic averages seeing over 8,000 patients each year.  It is estimated that at least 38 of those patients will need transportation assistance at some point in the Program Year. |
| **Location Description** | Community Clinic in Rogers is located at 1233 West Poplar, Rogers, AR 72756.  Addresses of those receiving transportation assistance will be provided the CDBG Office, but they are unknown at this time. |
| **Planned Activities** | These funds will help facilitate a program that coordinates and pays for transportation assistance to medical and dental appointments at the Community Clinic for identified low-income Rogers' residents. |
| **i6** | **Project Name** | Public Services - CASA of Northwest Arkansas |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $5,000 |
| **Description** | This project will provide advocacy to Rogers' residents who have been taken out of their homes because of abuse or their parents can no longer parent because of addictions. This program ensures the child is safe, happy, and receiving the appropriate medical treatment, educational services, and psychological counseling. Parents will also be helped to overcome their abusive ways and to get them to a place where their children can come back and live with them. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | We are anticipating 74 lives will benefit from this project.  All families are low-income and are families where physical and mental abuse has become the norm in the household. |
| **Location Description** | CASA is located at 3815 Cawood Lane, Springdale, AR 72762.  No addresses will be provided in IDIS or for the CDBG Office to keep.  These children are minors and awards of the courts.  The CDBG Administrator will be able to verify incomes meet HUD guidelines and that addresses are in the City limits of Rogers. |
| **Planned Activities** | In-depth training with licenses therapists and the Benton County Court System.  The CASA advocates will speak for the best interest of the abused and neglected children in court and will ensure each child is in a safe home. |
| **7** | **Project Name** | Public Service - Open Avenues |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $15,000 |
| **Description** | This project will provide funding for disabled adults to have opportunities for job training, life skills training, on-site employment, and job placement services. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | Nearly 50% of the disabled adults using this facility need transportation to and from the facility each day.  These adults come from low to moderate-income homes. |
| **Location Description** | Open Avenues is located at 2202 North 24th Street, Rogers, AR 72756.  Addresses of those receiving transportation assistance are now known at this time, but once the project is funded, addresses will be available in the CDBG Office at the City of Rogers. |
| **Planned Activities** | Transportation services will be provided to pick up clients at their homes and transport them to Open Avenues where they can work, learn, and grown.  At the end of the day, they will be transported back to their homes.  This frees up their caregiver, which is usually a parent giving them an opportunity to work.  Clients are able to achieve a sense of pride, belonging, and purpose and that all starts with the ability to get them to Open Avenues. |
| **8** | **Project Name** | Public Service - Nicole's House |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Services |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Services |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $5,000 |
| **Description** | This project provides rental and utility assistance for Nicole's House, a home where women coming out of prison live for one year to work and keep them focused on ways to not go back to the ways that sent them to prison. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | Eight women can live in Nicole's House at one time.  These women will all be extremely low-income as they are seeking jobs for the first time since they left prison.  Many of them have children so this house not only supports her, but gives her a place for court supervised visits with her children.  Once they are in the program for six months, they are allowed to move into an apartment under the supervision of Nicole's House and at this time, they are able to petition the court for custody of their children.  Nicole's House provides a service to about 29 each year. |
| **Location Description** | Nicole's House is located at 118 North 3rd Street.  This is the first stop for each woman coming out of prison. |
| **Planned Activities** | We will provide rental and utility assistance to keep Nicole's House operating each year.  They have a limited budget, but have managed to stay open and provide this much needed service. |
| **9** | **Project Name** | Public Facility - Boys and Girls Club (Rogers Unit) |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Facilities |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Facilities |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $35,000 |
| **Description** | We bid out a project in 2023 with 2022 funding to get this facility up to code with Arkansas Department of Health in food prep area. The project came in over budget. We are adding these 2023 funds to allow the project to be completed as bid. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | When you include the families of the children who use this facility, we anticipate 699 to have an impact from this project.  They are all low-income households. |
| **Location Description** | The Boys and Girls Club (Rogers Unit) is located at 408 South 8th Street.  We will have the addresses of the families impacted by this project once they are known. |
| **Planned Activities** | Project will provide continued funding to get hot water to the kitchen and bathroom areas and get the mop sink moved from the kitchen sink to a new location where cleaning supplies can be safely stored away from the children and the areas where cooking is done. |
| **10** | **Project Name** | Public Facility - Center for Non-Profits |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Public Facilities |
| **Needs Addressed** | Public Facilities |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $38,572 |
| **Description** | This project will provide additional funding for the boilers to be installed at the Center for Non-Profits. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | It is estimated 5,000 people will be impacted by the new boiler project at the Center for Non-Profits. |
| **Location Description** | 1200 West Walnut, Rogers, AR  72756 |
| **Planned Activities** | Funding will be used to add with 2022 funding to be able to replace existing boilers in this facility with new boilers. |
| **11** | **Project Name** | Administration |
| **Target Area** | Low Income Individuals or Families |
| **Goals Supported** | Administration |
| **Needs Addressed** | Administration |
| **Funding** | CDBG: $70,000 |
| **Description** | Administration costs to administer the CDBG Program. |
| **Target Date** | 12/31/2023 |
| **Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities** | It is estimated that 7,452 individuals will receive a benefit from the 2023 CDBG Projects. |
| **Location Description** | City Hall, where the CDBG Administrator, has an office, is located at 301 West Chestnut, Rogers, AR  72756. |
| **Planned Activities** | The project funding will be used to pay the salary of the CDBG Administrator, purchase office supplies needed, travel expenses for meetings and training, display ads for the City's Action Plan, CAPER, and Consolidated Plans.  It will also cover any membership fees associated with the CDBG Program. |

## 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**

The City of Rogers is part of one of the fastest growing regions in America, Northwest Arkansas.  Northwest Arkansas is home to three Fortune 500 companies--Wal-Mart, Tyson Foods, and JUB Hunt Trucking.  It is also home to the University of Arkansas, a recognized research institution and academic excellence.  Beaver Lake provides swimming, boating, kayaking/canoeing, fishing, water sports, and hunting amenities with 487 miles of shoreline.  Northwest Arkansas is also home to the Ozark Mountains, and is becoming a global destination for bike riding.

The City is a well-developed community, expanding employment opportunities, supporting new and existing businesses, and enhancing neighborhood vitality, however, providing affordable housing is still a need for Rogers.

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) projects proposed for 2023 will have an impact on many residents of Rogers.  The housing projects will benefit low and moderate-income persons and prevent or eliminate slum or blight conditions.  The service projects will benefit low to low-moderate-income persons and special populations to include elderly and physically and disabled/handicapped persons.  Public facility projects will enhance public buildings that provide much needed services to our most vulnerable.  It is estimated that almost 100% of our CDBG funds will be allocated to benefit persons who are low- and moderate-income.  These projects will be directed in the areas east of Interstate 49.

**Geographic Distribution**

| **Target Area** | **Percentage of Funds** |
| --- | --- |
| Census Tracts |  |
| Low Income Individuals or Families | 100 |

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

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

The rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically is to meet the primary objective of the CDBG Program which is to benefit low-income and moderate-income residents per the Department of Urban and Housing Development's (HUD) standards.  All activities funded will primarily benefit low- and moderate-income persons or household either as a direct service or by making improvements to facilities that provide services.  We will also direct much of our funding to housing rehabilitation which helps the low-income homeowner stay in their homes and provide energy efficiency as well as making their homes more safe and secure.

**Discussion**

The City of Rogers will allocate all funding to our low- and moderate-income residents as well as to our special need individuals.

# Affordable Housing

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

**Introduction**

One of the biggest needs is affordable housing.  In the height of the housing construction, the new construction approach was the high-end market homes.  Land prices had escalated to a point that the cost of land precluded the building of affordable housing.  When the housing market crashed, most of the available homes in the City were not considered affordable housing.  For several years housing construction consisted of custom-built homes and no new subdivisions were being built.  During the time we started seeing some developers build smaller affordable homes as well as "tiny" homes.  The City has two tiny home developments located within the city limits.  Another development is planned once the development near New Hope Road is fully completed.  Affordable housing, though, is still not a developer priority in Rogers.

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

Table 58 - 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 | 6 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 0 |
| Total | 6 |

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

**Discussion**

The City does not receive funds that can be used for new construction and cannot really make a difference in providing affordable housing other than bringing our affordable housing stock in good condition through our Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) rehabilitation program and implementing ordinances that allow for affordable housing in Rogers.  We definitely use a lot of our CDBG funding to rehab existing housing to preserve the housing stock, and help keep our low-income residents in structurally sound homes that are warm, safe, and dry.

## AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

**Introduction**

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

The City of Rogers does not have a Public Housing office.  All Section 8 vouchers are handled out of the Siloam Springs Housing Authority.  The City does have 588 units of low-income housing available with 122 of these united designated for elderly only.  Sixty of these units are available to low-income qualifiers as long as they are next on the list.  It would be difficult to count that in the senior total because not all tenants are low income.  Another 72 senior units are scheduled for future construction in the Dixieland Gardens area when Federal funding is available.  These will all be for low-income.  In checking with the Siloam Springs Housing Authority, there are 130 people living in Rogers in Section 8 housing.  The City will continue to work in any endeavor it can to assure availability of affordable housing.  We stay in contact with the Siloam Springs office for assistance.

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

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator attends and is involved in any meetings and workshops to encourage involvement in management and participation in homeownership.  The Housing Authority oversees Section 8 housing is the Siloam Springs Housing Authority.  This PHA covers all of Benton County.  The City works with this agency in helping people find housing in Rogers.  We have also offered to provide the agency a place to meet for any town hall meetings they might wish to have with the residents of Rogers who live in low-income housing needing low-income housing.

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

PHA is not designated as troubled.

**Discussion**

Ongoing communication with the public housing authority and agencies will continue in order to identify needs and opportunities to further address preservation of existing affordable housing units and to assist Section 8 residents who live in Rogers.  We feel coordination and effective use of all community resources is vital to our City.

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

**Introduction**

The City of Rogers is in partnership with the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care to address the needs of the homeless.  The purpose of this coalition is to reduce and/or end homelessness in Northwest Arkansas.  There are several organizations in this area that serve families or persons who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.  The City is involved with these agencies.  The City is also involved in the point-in-time count that was conducted by the University of Arkansas in January 2023.  This headcount provides specific information regarding the various services and programs, a listing of the number of beds available, and the number, reasons and costs-involved in housing the homeless as well as placement of the homeless.  Specific subpopulations targeted include individuals and families who are chronically homeless, individuals and families at risk of homelessness, veterans and their families, individuals and families who are experiencing domestic violence, individuals living with HIV/AIDS and unaccompanied youth 18-24 years old.

Currently, the Continuum of Care provides emergency shelters, transitional shelters and safe havens in Northwest Arkansas to meet the needs of our homeless.  The Continuum of Care provides the leadership, coordination, planning, and mobilization of resources to make homelessness rare, brief and non-reoccurring in Northwest Arkansas.  They will provide homelessness prevention and diversion, emergency, transitional and rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, case management, supportive services, and emergency response.  The Continuum of Care has adopted a Coordinated Entry and Assessment-Based Housing Referral System that will maximize the housing resources by matching people to housing based on needs.  They will continue to locate and engage individuals living on the streets and encourage them to accept services, treatment, and housing.

The Continuum of Care will expand it rapid rehousing focus, providing housing stabilization counseling, rental assistance, security and utility deposits, and/or payments for rent or utilities to enable our individuals and families to move from homelessness into stable housing.  Connections with this agency indicate these services will still be needed in 2023 and until we can reach a zero homelessness in Northwest Arkansas.

The City of Rogers worked with a non-profit group to secure a home in Rogers which will be used for individuals and families coming out of homelessness.  They will live in this home up to 18 months giving them time to get back on their feet and move out completely on their own.  This same non-profit is preparing to open a day facility where those without a place to stay can hang out during the day, receive meals, and have access to the services they need.  At this time, they are still trying to find a set-up location.

**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**

Rogers coordinates street outreach to individuals experiencing homelessness through the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care and in collaboration with local nonprofit organizations.  One of the key strategies is to address chronic homelessness and provide outreach in this prevention.  The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is represented by agencies that specifically target the homeless and assist individuals with accessing mainstream mental health and chemical dependency services.  Part of this outreach is education of both the service providers and the communities to assist in eradicating homelessness.

The City and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator participated in a homeless count January 27, 2023.  This count was conducted in conjunction with University of Arkansas and the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care.  The Administrator's primary focus is people without a home in Rogers.  During this count, individuals and families in need of assistance were able to fill out forms explaining the help they would need to get out of their situation or being without a home.  Outreach teams have been trained to be sensitive and to ensure there is an outreach presence on the streets and walk-ins services.  We engaged with people and encouraged them to accept services, treatment, and housing.  The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care has put in place a system that approaches a more uniform response, increased effectiveness with engagement, and increased focus on housing placements.  They know there must be visibility in places where populations experience homelessness to have an effective outreach.  They know you can either engage the community or you can ignore the problem.  They have chosen to engage the community.

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

The largest cap in meeting the needs of the homeless is the need for additional emergency shelters and transitional housing with support services.  Safe havens are also needed in this area.  The City will continue to be involved with agencies that provide this service and help in any way we can to help facilitate the construction of these facilities and/or provide services.  We want to make sure the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, including women and families fleeing domestic violence and unaccompanied youth are met.  The City receives no emergency shelter grants, but we are aware that emergency housing provides short-term accommodations for individuals and families that have immediate housing needs, assess level of need, and provide case management assistance in obtaining appropriate housing.  Transitional housing helps households move toward self-sufficiency by providing supported semi-independent living for a period of up to 24 hours.

Northwest Arkansas has emergency and transitional housing programs specifically designated for survivors of domestic violence as well as housing programs dedicated to youth experiencing homelessness.  Veterans also have options for emergency shelters and transitional housing.

We also know the pandemic impacted housing, health as well as the economy.  Developing and improving housing for homeless is critical to alleviate economic impacts in our low-income areas.  We will continue to be focused on supportive housing, rehabilitation and repairs to existing affordable housing as well as identifying and sustaining new and expanded services.

**Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again**

The City of Rogers is not an agency who has the resources or staff to take on this project.  We can be involved and provide support in areas that we are able to lend our CDBG funding to assist in making the transition to permanent housing and independent living.  We will continue to support and be involved with the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care to meet the goals of moving homelessness to permanent housing with rapid re-housing assistance, see that our veterans and their families fall into permanent housing and do whatever we can to end the homelessness cycle.  The Continuum of Care is committed to identifying and prioritizing the most vulnerable for housing placement.

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

The City of Rogers will continue its ongoing efforts to increase the number of affordable housing units in Rogers to help rehabilitate homes that would otherwise be destined for condemnation.  We feel it is imperative to keep our housing stock in good shape and to prevent anyone from becoming homeless due to the condition of their home.  We don't have a large problem with youth living in existing foster care and residential facilities being discharged with no housing in place; however, we need t make sure that adults being discharged from jails and other systems of care are not homeless upon release.  This will require a good coordination from all agencies involved with homelessness.  Our Continuum of Care has developed and implemented policies around discharge planning from healthcare institutions to keep anyone being discharged to become homeless.  We will continue to provide service funding for agencies who provide much needed services, beyond housing, for the homeless.

**Discussion**

The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is the go-to agency for homelessness.  The mission of the Continuum of Care is to coordinate resources to build a collaborative system that addresses core issues of homelessness and poverty.  The Continuum of Care is designed to assist individuals (including unaccompanied youth) and families experiencing homelessness and to provide the services needed to help such individuals move into transitional and permanent housing, with the goal of long-term stability.  More broadly, the program is designed to promote community-wide planning and strategic use of resources to address homelessness; improve coordination and integration with mainstream resources and other programs targeted to people experiencing homelessness; improve data collection and performance measurement tailoring its program to the particular strengths and challenges within the community.  Membership in the organization is open to homeless persons or formerly homeless persons, service providers, governmental representatives, civic organizations, and others committed to increasing the availability and quality of services to persons or families who are experiencing or who are near homelessness.  The Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care is governed by a Board of Directors who formulates, implements, and monitors the policies of the organization in order to carry out its purpose.  It is the policy of the Board to comply with all municipal, state, and federal regulations regarding the operations of the Northwest Arkansas Continuum of Care and the Board.

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

**Introduction:**

Barriers to affordable housing can lie in several things, displacement of residents due to economic pressures, lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities, deteriorated vacant structures and land, location and type of affordable housing, inability to access existing housing, location and access to proficient schools, lack of income, availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, lack of communication between residents and those who develop, residential foreclosures, residential evictions, age and condition of housing, and lack of fair housing outreach and enforcement.  All of these things are due to banking, finance and industry regulations, socio-economic situations, neighborhood conditions, and policy legislation and enforcement.  The City of Rogers has been experiencing rapidly rising prices in both rental and ownership real estate markets.  Inflation has also had a negative impact on affordable housing.  Property prices and high construction costs are creating challenges for building affordable units.

**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**

Housing prices in Rogers seem to go up and down along with the economy.  At one time it was difficult to find new affordable housing and once more affordable housing was built within reach for the low to moderate-income families and individuals, getting qualified became a barrier to the prospective low-income home buyer.  Home loan requirements are difficult for the low-income individual or family because many of the banks now require as much as a 20% down payment.  That can be difficult for many.  Increasing interest rates are prohibiting our most vulnerable from purchasing homes.

The City, through its Community Development Office, is working on a plan to increase the amount of affordable housing in Rogers over the next 10 to 20 years.  The Rogers Municipal Code will be amended to require the inclusion of a specific number of affordable units in a range of sizes in the new downtown Rogers' housing development.  Tiny homes are seeing a rise in the City with one development already full and another development moving towards capacity in 2023.  These homes are selling between $40,000 and $110,000.  The City will look for incentives for affordable housing developments.  The Community Block Grant (CDBG) Office is looking at ways CDBG funding can be used to help with those incentives and/or assist with new affordable housing.  The City will explore with Arkansas Development Finance Authority financing options for affordable housing.  The City will continue with their housing rehabilitation program using CDBG funds with hopes to increase the number of houses we do in this Five-Year Consolidated Plan, 2023-2027.

**Discussion:**

The City of Rogers supports provision for affordable housing.  Our goal is to maintain an affordable housing inventory for low- and moderate-income persons and households.  We also look at providing housing needs for senior and persons living with disabilities, and we work with agencies that provide supportive housing.

Minimum wage, single-income households and those dependent on social security payments are struggling to afford or rent at the fair market rate in Northwest Arkansas.  The stigma associated with affordable housing can be a barrier to building affordable housing in areas of Rogers where currently none exist.  The City has many houses built before the Americans with Disabilities Act was passed.  Many of these homes are difficult to retrofit for accessibility.

The City of Rogers wants to ensure that our City is the most livable for all residents.

## AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

**Introduction:**

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report completed in December 2022 helped identify goals and priorities for the City of Rogers.  The City will implement strategies to meet underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, reduce lead-based paint hazards on older housing rehabilitation projects, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private housing.  The City will partner with other city agencies, regional and state agencies, fair housing advocates, housing developers, service providers, lenders, funders, and investors.

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

The major obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs is the lack of funding resources and sometimes timeliness of receiving the funding.  Sometimes we have projects ready to go, but we have to delay them while waiting on funding.  Because of that we try to carry forward funding from each year to allow our service projects that are relied upon by so many to continue operating and we try to make sure the projects that have most impact will be done first.  One of the biggest obstacles to meeting underserved needs is the 15% cap on service projects.  We have to be very careful on who we can provide a service to as our cap eliminates us from helping everyone that applies and qualifies for help.  Applicant request amounts are generally much higher than the entitlement amount because of the 15% service cap.  Even raising the cap to 20% would not give us the additional funds we need to meet the underserved needs of our community.  The City does partner, when feasible, with area non-profits to leverage the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding.  We also know where other agencies might have funds available where we can send people to those agencies to seek help when funding is not available through the City of Rogers.

The City continues to assess the impacts of the pandemic, especially where it affects our most at-risk populations.

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

The City of Rogers has a housing rehabilitation program to foster and maintain affordable housing.  We will target low-income home-owners who are unable to make necessary repairs to their homes.  We will continue on focusing on sustainability and energy efficiency of these homes.  In this program we do basic system repairs, provide energy efficient windows and doors to include storm doors, energy efficient HVAC units, insulation, any electrical or plumbing work needed to bring house to code, and any work needed that is a health or safety hazard.  We make homes handicap accessible for our elderly to allow them to be able to stay in their homes.  We do mold and lead paint testing when needed.  The CBDG Administrator is working with the Community Development Department on ways we can make it easier for the development of affordable homes through partnerships and offering incentives for the developer to be profitable in building affordable housing.

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

The City of Rogers will use a large portion of the CDBG allocation for housing rehabilitation.  Any housing unit we rehabilitate that has been identified as lead hazard, we will remediate.  All Federal Regulations will be followed.  The Renovation, Repair and Painting Laws were enacted in 2008.  Since April 2009, this law has required contractors to attend training for certification regarding the potential lead-paint hazards they may be creating by renovation and remodeling activities and how to minimize the creation of lead dust.  Companies and individuals working on renovations that disturb paint in homes built before 1978 must be certified by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.  All persons conducting the lead hazard control work must successfully complete and approved eight hour "Lead Safe Work Practices" (LWSP) class.  This class will provide workers with information they need to understand that lead-based paint can create health hazards and that using proper work practices can control hazards.  Proof of LWSP training will be required prior to commencement of lead-hazard control work.  Testing for lead-based paint will be done as part of the inspection process for any work done inside the house that will disturb the paint.  Applicants for housing rehabilitation, found to have lead paint, will receive priority funding status for the cost of remediation.

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

The City of Rogers is aware to reduce the number of poverty-level individuals and families we must increase the opportunities for the low-income by creating jobs and workforce development as well as providing essential services, educational outcomes, housing security and affordability, and economic security.  Using our CDBG funding we will continue existing programs that promote a stable living environment and reduce dependency.  We know housing is a significant financial burden.  We will continue providing housing rehabilitation and home repairs to help the low-income remain in their homes.  This program not only promotes a stable living environment and reduce dependency, but prevents homelessness, financial hardships and possibly institutionalization.  The City will continue to work to maximize program dollars and opportunities in neighborhoods with the greatest number of low-income residents.  The City will also continue to provide services such as transportation assistance, medical, dental, and child care to our low-income individuals and families.

**Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

The City of Rogers is the lead administrative agency for the CDBG Program.  The Mayor, Finance Director, and CDBG Administrator provide fiscal and regulatory oversight of all CDBG funding sources and their Federal grant.  The Administrator is responsible to see that all reports are submitted timely.  These reports include HUD-272, Federal Cash Transaction Report, HUD-2516 and 2516-A, Contract and Subcontract Activity, HUD-471, Semi-Annual Labor Standards Enforcement Report, and Section 3, Summary Report.  The Section 3 is submitted with the Consolidated Annual Performance Review (CAPER) each year.  The City of Rogers also acts as the final authority for the appropriation of funds for Annual Action Plan activities following recommendations to the Rogers City Council.  Within each of the funding areas where the City is partnered with a non-profit agency, all activities will be completed and managed with those agencies involved.

We will continue to follow policies and procedures related to internal management as well as review these policies and procedures.  The CDBG Administrator attends training and conferences on grant and project management when they are available.

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

The public and private agencies are collaborated with in developing the City's Consolidated Plan.  City department heads, Mayor and City Council are also involved in the Consolidated Plan development.  The City of Rogers does have limited resources to address the many priorities identified making collaboration a key success to meet the needs of our residents.  The City will continue to seek cooperative working partnerships to leverage the City's 2023 Program Year allocation.

**Discussion:**

The City is committed to continuing its participation with Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as profit and non-profit sector, to reach the needs of target income individuals and families in the City of Rogers.  The City will continue to work on improvements and services for our low-income residents.

# Program Specific Requirements

**AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)**

**Introduction:**

This is the first Action Plan for the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan period.  The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Administrator is responsible for ensuring compliance with all program requirements, as well as for monitoring the Program and any reporting required by Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

**Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)**

**Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)**

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

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

**Other CDBG Requirements**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| 1. The amount of urgent need activities | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate-income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan. | 100.00% |

The City of Rogers strives to use their CDBG funds on the extremely low to low-income individuals and families.

**Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **Data Source Name**  Point-In-Time Count |
| **List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.**  The point in time count for the homeless in the Northwest Arkansas area was done by the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville, Arkansas and was done in January 2023.  This count is done every year.  Next count will be done in January 2024. |
| **Provide a brief summary of the data set.**  This count provided the City with information concerning numbers homeless, how long they were homeless, whether they were married or single, how long they had been homeless and if this was the first or multiple times they had been considered homeless. |
| **What was the purpose for developing this data set?**  The data was developed to assist the cities in Northwest Arkansas to be able to target their homeless and work as a region to eradicate homelessness. |
| **How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?**  The data would not be 100% accurate, but is a pretty good count of the number of homeless in Northwest Arkansas.  All the counts were done in the urban areas so would not reflect rural homelessness. |
| **What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?**  The homeless count is done in January every other year.  The last count was done in 2023, but all data used in this Plan was from 2022. The 2023 Point-In-Time Count data will not be released prior to submission of this Consolidated Plan.  Next count will be done in 2024.  Count is usually done the third week in January. |
| **What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?**  The data sets for 2022 are complete and were provided to the City of Rogers prior to the development of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. |