



**2015-2020 CITY OF PHOENIX  
CONSOLIDATED PLAN  
AND  
2015 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

Prepared By:

 **CRYSTAL & COMPANY**  
Crystal+Company

[www.crystco.com](http://www.crystco.com)

In Collaboration With:

**THE CITY OF PHOENIX**

## Executive Summary

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

#### 1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan is a document that provides an assessment of the housing and community development needs in the City of Phoenix. It contains a strategic plan for addressing these needs and a specific one-year action plan for the use of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formula grant funds. The formula grant programs guided by the Consolidated Plan include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); (HOME) Home investment Partnerships; (HOPWA) Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS and (ESG) Emergency Solutions Grants Programs. The City of Phoenix is comprised of a wide variety of Urban Villages with unique and diverse housing and community development needs. The 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan has been prepared to address these unique needs, as well as to present a city-wide approach to address priority affordable housing needs, homeless issues, supportive housing, and community development issues.

A Market Overview and Needs Assessment of the city has been prepared that indicates the following:

- It is estimated that 98,680 renter households and 60,490 owner households earning under 80% of the area median are in need of housing assistance currently.
- To date, available federal, state, local, and private housing resources have assisted only a limited amount of those in need.
- A recent survey conducted in the City of Phoenix shows significant waiting lists in effect for federal rental assistance programs.
- Approximately 5,918 sheltered and unsheltered homeless were evident in Maricopa County according to the 2014 Point In Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care.
- At least 28,406 special needs residents (frail elderly, disabled, AIDS victims, seriously mentally ill individuals, etc.) all represent major special populations in the city in need of supportive housing facilities and services. Generally, the facilities and services available to serve these persons are not adequate.

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

From 2015 to 2020, the City of Phoenix plans on accomplishing the following specific objectives:

- Produce up to 425 new units of affordable rental housing through acquisition with rehabilitation and new construction;
- Produce up to 600 units of shelter for homeless persons through acquisition and rehabilitation and new construction;
- Rehabilitate up to 125 units of affordable rental housing;
- Provide up to 295 of affordable homeownership opportunities;
- Deliver rental subsidy support for up to 9,000 households through Section 8, public housing, rapid re-housing and tenant based rental support;
- Provide assistance to up to 100,000 households through neighborhood revitalization support;
- Render assistance to up to 20,000 households for neighborhood engagement support;
- Assist up to 3,250 households with neighborhood infrastructure and public facilities aid;
- Provide public services for up to 5,000 persons;
- Create or retain up to 75 jobs and 75 businesses with economic development support; and
- Assist up to 2,750 persons with HIV/AIDS through targeted public services.

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

The five-year strategy objectives identified in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan provide the framework to establish reachable goals and outcomes. These numbers reflect projects completed with federal and local funds to date. The ultimate goal is to exceed in all areas. The enclosed Table 1 shows progress made toward reaching identified five-year goals.

ASSESSMENT OF PHOENIX FIVE-YEAR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES							
Consolidated Plan FY 2010 – 2015	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14- 15	To Date ACTUAL (Federal & Local)	5-Year GOAL (Federal & Local)
Priority A Homeownership– Entitlement	95	208	3	141		447	140
Homeownership–Local /NSP	75	14	1	112		202	
Homeownership–HOPE IV Units			13			13	
Priority B Rental Housing–Federal and Local Units	203	324	228	401		1156	1,080
Priority C Assisted Housing Units	5	* 388	**109	53		555	250
Priority D Supportive Housing Units Persons Assisted	0 739	0 0	0 0	0 127		0 866	105 N/A
Priority E Homeless Assistance Additional Housing Units Persons/Units	78,437 57	88,769 80	91,955 18	15,174 36		274,335 191	250,000 170
Priority F Housing Rehabilitation Homeowners/Renters	2,622	2,937	1,382	1,335		8,276	8,445

#### Phoenix FY 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan Performance

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

The designated lead agency responsible for the preparation of the City of Phoenix 2015-20 Consolidated Plan is the City of Phoenix Neighborhood Services Department. The draft was jointly developed by an interdepartmental team of staff from the Neighborhood Services, Housing, Human Services and Community & Economic Development Departments.

Public hearings (three) were held throughout the City of Phoenix in September of 2014 to solicit comments on community needs and resources needed for inclusion in the City of FY Phoenix 2015-20 Consolidated Plan. A Consolidated Plan internet survey was prepared and executed from August of 2014 through December of 2014 and included over 500 responses from the general public, housing and social services providers, the private sector and other key types of stakeholders. Survey questions were

drawn predominantly from key HUD Consolidated Plan information sought. In addition, consultation was also undertaken where key stakeholders were interviewed by phone and via hearings held. A 30-day public comment period for public review of both the draft City of Phoenix 2015-20 Consolidated Plan and the City of Phoenix 2015 Annual Action Plan began on March 9, 2015 and extended through April 9, 2015. An open house public forum on the draft Plans was held on April 7, 2015.

Again, public hearing dates and comments periods were published in the Arizona Republic Newspaper and announcement flyers were distributed to various neighborhood associations and non-profit organizations. All parts of the Consolidated Plans prepared by Phoenix included input solicited from public hearings, consultation with a wide variety of organizations and city departments and input from a community internet survey undertaken. The Phoenix City Council approved the City of Phoenix 2015-20 Consolidated Plan and the City of Phoenix 2015 Annual Action Plan on 22, 2015.

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

The public input secured to date are highlighted in the attachments enclosed. The internet survey conducted includes 502 responses and addresses needs and priorities associated with affordable housing, homelessness, supportive housing and community development issues in Phoenix.

Additional public input and comments are reflected in the findings of the three community input public hearings held in September of 2014. The findings addressed the key needs and priorities of respondents concerning affordable housing, homelessness, supportive housing and community development issues.

Public comments associated with the draft 2015-2020 City of Phoenix Consolidated Plan and associated 2015 Annual Action Plan are highlighted below.

## City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan

**Please indicate your status or who you represent (select one):**

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Interested Citizen	81.9%	411
Elected Official	0.2%	1
Municipal Agency	0.2%	1
Nonprofit Provider	4.2%	21
Maricopa County Agency	0.0%	0
Advocacy Group	0.4%	2
Real Estate Professional	2.4%	12
For Profit Development Professional	0.4%	2
Lending Professional	0.0%	0
State Agency	0.0%	0
Minority Group	0.8%	4
Educational Group	0.4%	2
Business Person	3.4%	17
Transit Advocate	0.0%	0
Person With Disabilities	3.4%	17
Other	2.4%	12
<b>answered question</b>		<b>502</b>
<b>skipped question</b>		<b>0</b>

### Phoenix Internet Survey Respondents

## City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan

**Please note your perspectives on priority HOMEOWNERSHIP program needs for low income persons (please check only one box per row).**

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Downpayment/Closing Cost Support	61	45	76	124	306
Pre-Purchase Counseling/Delinquency/Foreclosure	32	23	57	194	306
Acquisition With or Without Rehabilitation Support	57	66	114	69	306
Homeowner Rehabilitation Less Than \$15,000	49	64	105	88	306
Homeowner Rehabilitation More Than \$15,000	66	76	91	73	306
Newly Constructed Units	92	92	65	57	306
Energy Efficiency Improvements	23	46	91	146	306
<b>answered question</b>					<b>306</b>
<b>skipped question</b>					<b>196</b>

### Phoenix Internet Survey Home Ownership Program Input



### City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan

Please note your perspectives on priority RENTAL program needs (please check only one box per row).

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Rental Property Rehabilitation	37	38	98	115	288
Production of Newly Constructed Rental Units	88	85	68	47	288
Production of Newly Constructed Multi-Family Units	83	81	60	64	288
Rental Subsidy Support	65	49	88	86	288
Energy Efficiency Improvements on rental units	27	46	85	130	288
Preservation of Existing Affordable Rental Inventory	35	36	75	142	288
<i>answered question</i>					<b>288</b>
<i>skipped question</i>					<b>214</b>

### Phoenix Internet Survey Rental Program Input

### City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan

Please note your perspectives on priority needs for HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS and FAMILIES (please check only one box per row).

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Homeless Individuals	24	37	77	135	273
Homeless Families	18	21	48	186	273
Chronic Homelessness	31	44	71	127	273
Emergency Shelter and Supportive Services	15	26	71	161	273
Transitional Shelter and Supportive Services	18	28	74	153	273
Permanent Housing and Supportive Services	25	40	74	134	273
Rapid Re-housing (helping homeless persons to be	18	43	69	143	273
Homelessness Prevention	11	31	57	174	273
Homeless Outreach	19	38	78	138	273
<i>answered question</i>					<b>273</b>
<i>skipped question</i>					<b>229</b>

### Phoenix Internet Survey Homeless Program Input

### City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan

Please note your perspectives on priorities for special populations with SUPPORTIVE HOUSING NEEDS (please check only one box per row).

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Elderly Persons (age 62 and beyond)	9	27	117	120	273
Frail Elderly Persons (age 75 and beyond)	8	28	58	179	273
Persons With Severe Mental Illness	17	23	69	164	273
Developmentally Disabled Persons	14	30	94	135	273
Physically Disabled Persons	12	31	101	129	273
Persons With Alcohol/ Other Drug Addictions	36	66	81	90	273
Persons With HIV/AIDS	37	62	91	83	273
Victims of Domestic Violence	11	22	67	173	273
<i>answered question</i>					<b>273</b>
<i>skipped question</i>					<b>229</b>

### Phoenix Internet Survey Supportive Housing/Special Needs Program Input

**City of Phoenix Consolidated Plan  
Findings from the Public Hearings**

**Public input hearings.** The City of Phoenix held three public hearings to collect input into the Consolidated Plan. The first hearing at City Hall was held on September 8, 2014, with six members of the public in attendance. The second on September 18, 2014, in West Phoenix at 6501 W. Broadway with seven in attendance. The third on September 22, 2014, in South Phoenix at 2405 E. Broadway with nine in attendance. Each hearing began at 5:30 p.m. and ended at 7:00 p.m.

The hearings began with a presentation on the City of Phoenix housing market along with the uses of various HUD funding (CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG). The hearing then moved to a facilitated discussion where attendees were asked their opinions on housing and community development needs and opportunities, including those targeting special needs populations. Exhibit 1 shows all items identified. The number in parentheses represents multiple same responses. Additionally, the number in brackets and highlighted, represent how many "votes" it received when asked about priorities. (At the end of each hearing, attendees were asked to identify their top seven items by voting.)

**Priority needs.** The top items identified included the following:

- **Homeowners:** Owner-occupied rehabilitation, affordable homeownership opportunities along light rail, homebuyer assistance, and foreclosure prevention.
- **Rental Housing:** Preserve existing affordable units, rental rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements, converting vacant commercial buildings and using vacant city land along transit corridors, along with the need for supportive housing and rental assistance.
- **Homeless Individuals and Families:** Permanent supportive housing that provides comprehensive services, transitional and emergency housing, along with rental assistance.
- **Special Populations:** Elderly, youth, veterans, substance abuse, mentally ill, developmental and physically disabled.
- **Public Infrastructure:** Revitalization in redevelopment areas, sewer and flood drainage enhancements, bike lanes, and improvements to parks and public areas.
- **Public Services:** Transportation, legal assistance, and various senior, youth and childcare services.
- **Economic Development:** Revitalization of commercial/industrial buildings in redevelopment areas, business development assistance, and job training programs.
- **Transit Oriented Development:** Accessibility and affordability of public transit, along with housing and jobs close to transit corridors.
- **Other:** Helping smaller non-profits access funding.

**Exhibit 1  
Housing and Community Development Needs Identified at Forums**

	Community Forum #1 September 8, 2014 (Phoenix City Hall)	Community Forum #2 September 18, 2014 (West Phoenix)	Community Forum #3 September 22, 2014 (South Phoenix)
<b>Homeowners</b>	<b>Owner Rehabilitation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety repairs</li> <li>• Gap help for home repairs</li> <li>• Large drop in homeownership, staying low (lack of confidence). Focus rehab on target neighborhoods.</li> <li>• Repairing existing homes</li> <li>• Yard cleaning</li> </ul> <b>New Construction:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afford. opportunities on light rail (multifamily maxed) [2 votes]</li> </ul>	<b>Owner Rehabilitation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation for disabilities needs [2 votes]</li> <li>• Repair existing [1 vote]</li> <li>• Target areas outside of 85033 [1 vote]</li> <li>• Repair existing homes (2)</li> <li>• Repairs improvement</li> <li>• AC repairs</li> </ul> <b>Foreclosure Prevention:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreclosure prevention</li> </ul> <b>Homebuyer Assistance:</b>	<b>Owner Rehabilitation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair aging units: sewer, roofs, older units [2 votes]</li> <li>• Repair existing homes (major: roof, AC, plumbing)</li> <li>• Repairing existing homes</li> </ul> <b>New Construction:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build affordable housing</li> <li>• Affordable housing - senior population</li> </ul> <b>Foreclosure Prevention:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreclosure assistance and</li> </ul>

**Public Hearing Input 1**



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for new construction in targeted neighborhoods</li> <li>• Targeted neighborhoods</li> </ul> <p><b>Foreclosure Prevention:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial assistance foreclosure reduction programs [1 vote]</li> <li>• Keep homeowners in their homes - foreclosure prevention</li> </ul> <p><b>Homebuyer Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial assistance</li> <li>• Down payment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Down payment assistance (4) [2 votes]</li> <li>• Post purchase counseling</li> </ul>	<p>education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreclosure prevention assistance</li> </ul> <p><b>Homebuyer Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home ownership education [2 votes]</li> <li>• Down payment assistance (continue support for LMI) [1 vote]</li> <li>• New affordable housing - down payment assistance</li> <li>• Concerned about downward trend income inequality</li> </ul>
<b>Rental Housing</b>	<p><b>Rehabilitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve existing units along transit corridors [1 vote]</li> <li>• Energy efficiency improve (2)</li> <li>• Rental rehabilitation</li> <li>• Rehab single-family rental</li> <li>• Convert vacant commercial buildings &amp; gap financing for LIHTC projects</li> </ul> <p><b>New Construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize vacant city land along light rail for rental [3 votes]</li> <li>• Convert vacant commercial buildings to affordable rentals along transit corridors [2 votes]</li> <li>• Expand FHA 2-4 unit rentals</li> <li>• Predevelopment loans</li> </ul> <p><b>Rental Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project based rental assistance [1 vote]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rehabilitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency [1 vote]</li> <li>• Repair existing units</li> </ul> <p><b>New Construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supportive housing [1 vote]</li> <li>• Build affordable senior housing [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Rental Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rental subsidies</li> <li>• Rental counseling</li> </ul>	<p><b>Rehabilitation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficiency [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>New Construction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building new affordable apartments</li> <li>• Affordable, safe housing</li> <li>• Avoid creating high density areas of rental units</li> </ul> <p><b>Rental Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rental subsidies</li> </ul>
<b>Homeless individuals and Families</b>	<p><b>Support Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent supportive housing support services [1 vote]</li> <li>• Transportation assistance - bus tokens</li> <li>• Seriously mentally ill (SMI) support services</li> <li>• Work more with smaller non-profits</li> </ul> <p><b>Permanent Supportive Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand housing first</li> <li>• No transitional housing</li> </ul> <p><b>Emergency Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended emergency shelter</li> </ul> <p><b>Rental Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project based rental assistance for PSH [2 votes]</li> <li>• Rental vouchers for homeless or at-risk of homelessness [1 vote]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Support Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daycare for families in transitional housing</li> <li>• Info cards to give to people that also serve as bus passes so homeless can get to shelter</li> </ul> <p><b>Permanent Supportive Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need specific permanent supportive housing</li> <li>• PSH for homeless &amp; SMI</li> <li>• Permanent supportive housing for SMI (2) [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Transitional Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional housing (3) [1 vote]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Support Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive approach [1 vote]</li> <li>• Support services - education outreach [1 vote]</li> <li>• Phoenix is attractive for homeless youth. Create programs to support. [1 vote]</li> <li>• A more progressive and creative program - really solve</li> </ul> <p><b>Permanent Supportive Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support low price rental apartments [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Transitional Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional housing</li> <li>• More communication with health services &amp; homeless for transitional housing</li> </ul> <p><b>Emergency Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supportive service for families transitioning to permanent housing (i.e. 6 month rental &amp; utility assistance) [2 votes]</li> <li>• Emergency housing i.e. halfway housing for families leading to permanent [1 vote]</li> </ul>

**Public Hearing Input 2**

<p><b>Special Populations</b></p>	<p><b>Populations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol and drugs [1 vote]</li> <li>Veterans [1 vote]</li> <li>Disabled persons</li> <li>Continue focus on youth</li> <li>Domestic violence</li> <li>Persons with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Seniors - growing population means need for housing or support to age in place</li> </ul> <p><b>Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing coordination with Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care behavioral health</li> <li>Access to services and transportation</li> </ul> <p><b>Housing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rental housing for special needs</li> <li>Ensure distribution of housing for special needs populations across the community</li> </ul>	<p><b>Developmental and Physically Disabled:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developmentally or physically disabled ADA renovations [4 votes]</li> <li>Expand options developmental/physical disabilities [3 votes]</li> <li>Developmental/physically disabled [2 votes]</li> </ul> <p><b>Elderly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More vouchers/low income housing for elders [1 vote]</li> <li>Elderly</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls 18-25 yrs old [1 vote]</li> <li>Minors victims (sex traffic)</li> </ul> <p><b>Others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mental illness/DV victims [1 vote]</li> <li>Alcohol/drug addictions</li> <li>Veterans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Elderly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly, victims of domestic violence [1 vote]</li> <li>Elderly - needs will increase in 5 years [1 vote]</li> <li>Intergenerational housing [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize homeless youth as special population for supportive housing needs</li> </ul> <p><b>Others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic violence: housing, relocation, education, job training</li> <li>Mental illness</li> </ul>
<p><b>Public Infrastructure</b></p>	<p><b>Revitalization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aging infrastructure in redevelopment areas [1 vote]</li> <li>Leverage resources in redevelopment areas [1 vote]</li> <li>Redevelopment upgrade improvements</li> </ul> <p><b>Streets/Sidewalks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use funds to implement "complete streets" policies in target neighborhoods</li> <li>Streets, sidewalks, shade, benches, trash containers</li> </ul> <p><b>Water/Sewer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In fill development in older neighborhoods require upgrades to water, sewer and utilities. Need to help cover costs for non-profits. [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Public Transit:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand light rail to more areas [1 vote]</li> <li>Future light rail</li> </ul>	<p><b>Streets/ Sidewalks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repave streets, sidewalks complete in older areas [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Water/Sewer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and sewer</li> <li>Ensure sewer/gas lines are safe, replaced timely</li> </ul> <p><b>Parks/Public Areas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beautify areas next to fences along streets even if privately owned</li> <li>Parks</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revitalization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revitalization [4 votes]</li> </ul> <p><b>Streets/ Sidewalks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bike lanes [2 votes]</li> <li>Streets and sidewalks</li> <li>New street lights</li> </ul> <p><b>Water/Sewer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewer services, flood drainage [1 vote]</li> <li>Flood drainage</li> <li>Flood drainage and sidewalks</li> <li>Sever services</li> <li>Flood drainage needs to be improved</li> </ul> <p><b>Parks/Public Areas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shade [1 vote]</li> <li>Public cooling center [1 vote]</li> <li>Multipurpose areas [1 vote]</li> <li>Public parks</li> <li>Create accessible parks with well lit utilities &amp; exercise equipment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Public Services</b></p>	<p><b>Transportation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Para-transit services for elderly and disabled can be expanded</li> <li>Work more with non-profits on employment and transportation</li> </ul> <p><b>Counseling Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination with health services navigation</li> <li>Employment training assistance</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth and Seniors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth and seniors [1 vote]</li> <li>Childcare services</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Well-Being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation and pilot projects for public services [1 vote]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transportation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation [3 votes]</li> <li>Aging in place services especially transportation for frail elderly [3 votes]</li> <li>Need dial-a-ride service for elderly/disabled that can go across city lines without having to change bus/van [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Counseling Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counseling services for disable &amp; seniors [2 votes]</li> <li>Legal assistance</li> <li>Landlord tenant counseling</li> </ul>	<p><b>Transportation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Counseling Services:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal assistance, help with finger print fees, legal clinic; divorce, child support [2 votes]</li> <li>Job readiness: youth, women, re-entry population [1 vote]</li> <li>Employment/training, legal assistance</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth and Children:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable child care services</li> </ul> <p><b>Seniors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue food programs elderly, special diets, assist</li> </ul>

**Public Hearing Input 3**



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train residents in energy efficiency retrofits in lower income neighborhoods</li> <li>Implement "Re-invent Phoenix" recommendations</li> <li>Food deserts</li> </ul>	<p><b>Youth and Children:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth and childcare services [2 votes]</li> <li>Childcare services</li> </ul> <p><b>Seniors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior services [1 vote]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with planning for care (nursing homes) [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Well Being:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing community awareness (creating a sense of community) [2 votes]</li> <li>Security camera</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Development</b>	<p><b>Revitalization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fill vacant ground floor commercial space with local business (light rail) [1 vote]</li> <li>Ensuring linkage to redevelopment areas [1 vote]</li> <li>Acquisition of property along light rail</li> <li>Innovation with city properties</li> <li>Focus on live/work</li> </ul> <p><b>Business Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bus. dev. assistance [1 vote]</li> <li>Revolving line of credit to non-profits to relend [1 vote]</li> <li>Micro-enterprise assistance</li> <li>Partnerships with non-profits</li> <li>Help businesses along light rail extensions during construction</li> <li>Utilize Community Dev. Financial Institutions (CDFI)</li> <li>Small business development in live/work spaces</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revitalization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial rehabilitation</li> </ul> <p><b>Business Assistance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incentives for companies that hire/assist those at-risk or disabled</li> </ul> <p><b>Job Training:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job training programs (3) [3 votes]</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revitalization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reuse facilities, revitalization of older commercial units/buildings [1 vote]</li> <li>Container park (Las Vegas example) [1 vote]</li> <li>Revitalization, solar projects/training</li> <li>Retrofitting/rehabilitating existing commercial areas to support local businesses</li> </ul> <p><b>Job Training:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job training customized for specific areas: call center, landscaping [1 vote]</li> <li>Local job training &amp; micro enterprise</li> <li>Workforce education</li> </ul>
<b>Transit Oriented Development</b>	<p><b>Accessibility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More park and rides</li> <li>More bike paths and bike racks</li> </ul> <p><b>Housing and Jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link funds to projects/programs close to transit [1 vote]</li> <li>Provide incentives for TOD including use of Government Property Lease Excise Tax (GPLET) only for equitable TOD [1 vote]</li> <li>Encourage higher density residential</li> <li>Redevelop park and rides into mixed use projects wrapped around parking</li> </ul> <p><b>Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security to protect people and property (plenty of cameras)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accessibility</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation to light rail stations [1 vote]</li> <li>Light rail on I-10 to employment centers [1 vote]</li> </ul> <p><b>Housing and Jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decent housing close to light rail</li> <li>Jobs</li> </ul> <p><b>Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety - lighting, sidewalks to avoid crime &amp; accidents</li> </ul> <p><b>Assistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordability (transportation)</li> <li>Reduced fares</li> <li>Public education on resources available</li> </ul>	<p><b>Housing and Jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elderly housing [1 vote]</li> <li>Construction job opportunities set aside for specific LMI (building new transit)</li> </ul> <p><b>Assistance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation assistance for LMI</li> </ul>
<b>Other Thoughts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work more with smaller non-profits</li> <li>City garden space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put affordable housing in Arcadia, Ahwatukee and North Phoenix [1 vote]</li> <li>Wait lists for HUD apartments for people with disabilities, SMI, DD and TBI are 3 years wait - not enough</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding opportunities for non-profits (smaller) [2 votes]</li> <li>Mobile sup. services [1 vote]</li> <li>Financial fitness classes, - not just housing [1 vote]</li> <li>Comprehensive grant [1 vote]</li> <li>Create office of public advocate for non-profits to deal with city bureaucracy</li> <li>More adaptable activities and events downtown - 24 hr. city</li> </ul>

## Public Hearing Input 4

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

A public hearing on the draft 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan, 2015 Action Plan and the Regional Analysis of Impediments for the City of Phoenix was held on April 7, 2015. No comments were secured during the 30-day review period on these documents or at the public hearing held on April 7.

## **7. Summary**

The five-year plan articulates the affordable housing, supportive housing, homeless and community development needs of the City of Phoenix. The plans also incorporate a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for implementation of relevant programs that include the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG program funds in addition to other selected funds being leveraged to address identified priorities and goals. The City of Phoenix one-year plan for 2015 encompasses the first year of the specific implementation of the five-year Consolidated Plan.



## The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	PHOENIX	COP Neighborhood Services Department
HOPWA Administrator	PHOENIX	COP Housing Department
HOME Administrator	PHOENIX	COP Housing Department
ESG Administrator	PHOENIX	COP Human Services Department

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

#### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Rachel Milne

Neighborhood Services Department

200 West Washington, 4th Floor

Phoenix, AZ 85003

Rachel.Milne@Phoenix.gov

(602) 262-7369

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

### **1. Introduction**

The City of Phoenix conducted significant consultation with citizens, municipal officials, nonprofit agencies, private developers, governmental agencies, and the Continuum of Care in preparing this plan. Consultation was undertaken through a combination of a targeted internet survey with over 502 persons/organizations responding, stakeholder interviews, three community input public hearings conducted in September of 2014 and finally, one public meeting conducted on April 7, 2015 to solicit comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The protocol undertaken and the results generated are summarized in the Citizen Participation sections (ES-05 and PR-15) of this 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 of Phoenix Housing and Human Services Departments participate in the development and operation of each component of the Maricopa Continuum of Care on an on-going basis. The Human Service Department utilizes multiple funding sources to support prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and support services for homeless people throughout the Valley. The Housing Department contributes to the construction, rehabilitation, and operations of housing for homeless persons, adds to the stock of affordable housing, and provides housing alternatives for low-income residents. Specialized services are provided to assist persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with mental illness, persons with substance abuse or co-occurring disorders, veterans, and persons experiencing domestic violence. City of Phoenix Housing and Human Services Department personnel work closely to render critical social and supportive services to both special populations and residents of public and assisted housing.

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

The City of Phoenix is committed to addressing the needs of homeless citizens in relation to both physical and mental/behavioral health needs. Phoenix participates in a regional Continuum of Care plan in collaboration with the all other jurisdictions in Maricopa County. The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) facilitates the process for the Continuum of Care. Jurisdictions work together to develop the Continuum of Care plan, provide human services to the homeless, and identify and address gaps in service. The CoC gives direction on planning and policy issues that impact the homeless population by making updates to the Regional Plan to End Homelessness and a consolidated application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in support of programming that assists the city homeless population.

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

The City of Phoenix and its homeless providers are members of the Maricopa County Continuum of Care (COC) and have, and will continue to actively participate in the organization. Phoenix continues to establish its priorities for homeless persons and those at risk from needs generated in the annual COC planning process and investment strategy in addition to information contained from its most recent [2015-2020 Consolidated Plan](#). Administered by the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG), the Maricopa County HMIS is continually being refined and the community uses and relies on the system for participating clients. As both a standing member on the Maricopa COC and participant with the other ESG recipients and MAG, efforts are currently underway to further strengthen funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of the Maricopa County HMIS. Phoenix continues to draw information from the HMIS to devise its ESG performance standards and plans on continuing refinement here going forward. In addition, Phoenix fosters case managers to share information and resources and assist each other with resources for clients.

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

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

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CHICANOS POR LA CAUSA (CPLC)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony at City of Phoenix public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, supportive housing and community development needs and issues.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Transit Oriented Development



	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, homelessness, supportive housing and community development needs and issues.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	NHS, CHRA, PUL, CPLC AND ACORN
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Veterans Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Foreclosure Remediation
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, supportive housing and community development needs and issues.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	NATIVE AMERICAN CONNECTIONS, INC.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, supportive housing and community development needs and issues.

5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Duet, Partners In Health & Aging
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing and supportive housing.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	TUMBLEWEED CENTER FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy Children's and Youth Issues and Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, homelessness and supportive housing. Also provided written input.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Labors Community Service Agency (LCSA)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Employment

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, homelessness and supportive housing.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Arizona Board of Regents on behalf of Arizona State University
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Education ASU School of Social Work - Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	ASU School of Social Work (not Board of Regents) had students at Phoenix public hearing and offered testimony on affordable housing, supportive housing and homeless needs.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Florence Crittenton
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy 'At-Risk' girls

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing, homelessness and supportive housing.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Valley Life of Arizona
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attendance and testimony City of Phoenix at public hearing. Offered input on affordable housing and supportive housing.
11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Habitat for Humanity
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Stakeholder interview on the subject of affordable housing, supportive housing, market issues and anti-poverty, etc.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Southwest Center for HIV/AIDS
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Services-Education



	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Stakeholder interview on the subject of affordable housing, supportive housing and anti-poverty, etc.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Catholic Charities Community Services
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Non-Housing
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Stakeholder interview on the subject of affordable housing, homelessness, supportive housing market issues and anti-poverty, etc.

14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Mercy Maricopa (RBHA)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Health Agency
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interview with Mercy Care the Regional Behavioral Health Authority of Arizona regarding affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing issues and needs.
15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CENTRAL ARIZONA SHELTER SERVICES, INC. (CASS)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interview with CASS regarding affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing issues and needs.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HOM Inc.
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interview with HOM, Inc. regarding affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing issues and needs, etc.
17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Association of Arizona Food Banks
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interview with Arizona Assoc. of Food Banks regarding homeless and supportive housing issues and needs, etc.

18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	NEWTOWN - CDC
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing PHA Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interview with NewTown CDC regarding affordable housing, supportive housing, market, economic development and other community development issues and needs, etc.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Arizona Community Action Association
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development, Foreclosure Remediation
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Interview with AZCAA regarding affordable housing, supportive housing, market, economic development and other community development issues and needs, etc.

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

Consultation and citizen input was undertaken to include the maximum number of organizations, agencies and interested citizens possible. To reiterate, a combination of a targeted internet survey with over 502 persons/organizations responding, stakeholder interviews, three community input public

hearings and finally, one public meeting held to solicit comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Maricopa Association of Governments	The goals of the City of Phoenix Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan all conform with and further the goals and efforts contained within the MAG Continuum of Care.

**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(I))**

The City of Phoenix coordinates with the State of Arizona, surrounding units of general local government and other public entities on a regular basis on issues that include but are not limited to the focus of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan.

**Narrative (optional):**

## **PR-15 Citizen Participation**

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

City of Phoenix efforts involved the execution of three community public input hearings in September of 2014, the execution of an internet survey where 502 responses were secured, consultation with the Neighborhood Services, Housing, Human Services, Community & Economic Development and Equal Opportunity Departments of the City of Phoenix, with a variety of and public hearings on the draft and final Consolidated and Annual Action Plan held on April 7, 2015. The information collected was analyzed in addition to other data generated, and goals were established.

### 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)
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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Internet Outreach	Minorities  Non-targeted/broad community  Non-Profit Providers	An internet survey was executed from August to 2014 through year-end (2014). Approximately 502 valid responses were secured primarily from the general public, business community and non-profit providers. This was a blind survey.	The comments secured were used to generate priorities, needs and goals for the City of Phoenix in its Consolidated and Annual Action Plan. These comments are available in ES-05.	All comments were considered and assimilated into the Phoenix Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.	

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)
3	Newspaper Ad	Minorities  Persons with disabilities  Non-targeted/broad community	In addition to other means, newspaper adds were used to solicit attendance at the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan public meetings/public hearings noted above. A telephone hotline was included in newspaper adds conducted from September of 2014 through December of 2014.	Refer to the discussion in the public meetings/public hearings for comments received.	All comments were considered and assimilated into the Phoenix Consolidated and Annual Action Plans.	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

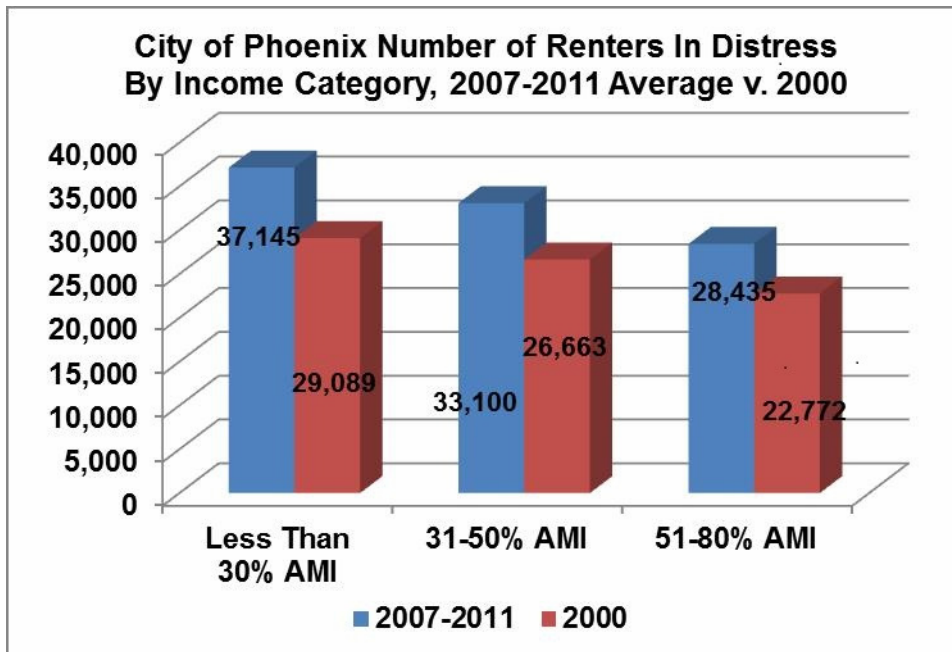
# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

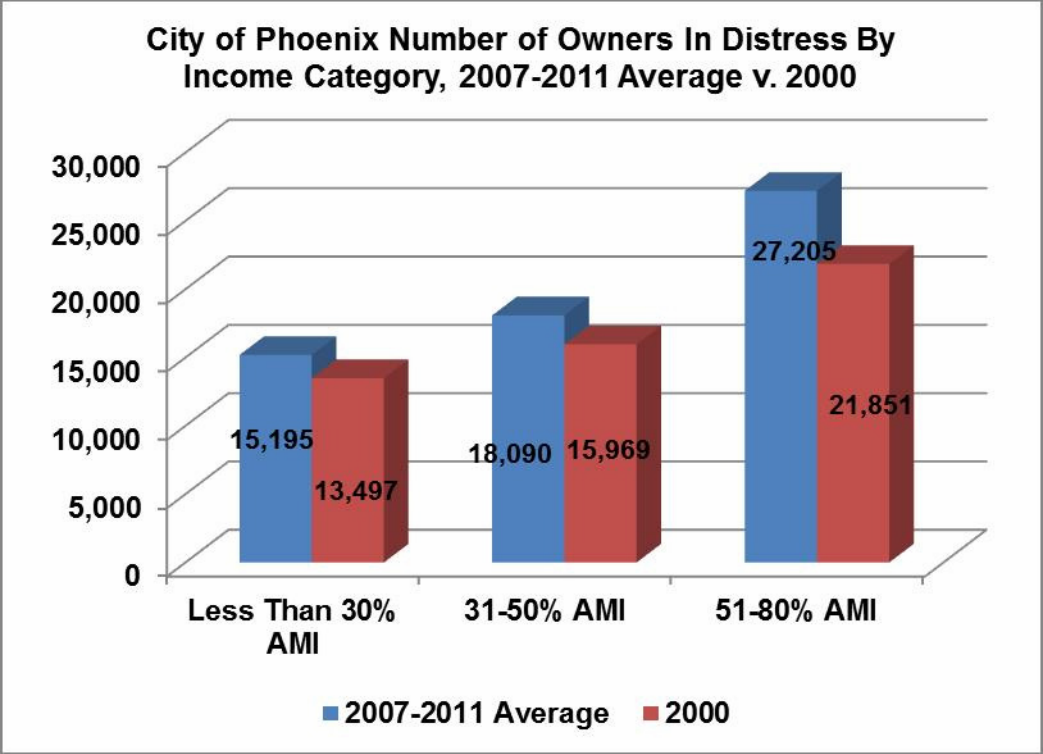
### Needs Assessment Overview

The following data indicates the number of renters and homeowners who experience housing distress based on income level. The anemic growth of personal and household income for many years coupled with the byproducts of the great recession are motivating increased levels of housing distress, often displayed by heightened levels of cost burden. The primary source of data used in this needs assessment are HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) special census runs that incorporate HUD-specified criteria relating to housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of area median income) and household types.

This needs analysis predominantly used data drawn from HUD’s new eCon Planning Suite pre-populated with the latest available data (2007 -2011) and it should be noted there is a slight data lag to present day. The information contained herein motivates the preparation of City of Phoenix housing and community development priorities, goals and both five- and one- year investment strategies.



Phoenix Renters In Distress



Phoenix Owners In Distress

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

A brief overview of the housing needs assessment for the City of Phoenix is as follows:

- It is estimated that 98,680 renter households and 60,490 owner households earning under 80% of the area median are in need of housing assistance currently. During the five- year planning period, the numbers are anticipated to rise to at least 106,080 renters and 65,050 owners accounting for at least a 7.5% increase.
- To date, available federal, state, local, and private housing resources have assisted only a limited amount of those in need.
- A recent survey conducted by the City of Phoenix shows significant waiting lists (26,459) in effect for federal rental assistance programs.
- Approximately 5,918 sheltered and unsheltered homeless were evident in Maricopa County according to the 2014 Point In Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care.
- At least 31,404 special needs residents (frail elderly, disabled, AIDS victims, seriously mentally ill individuals, etc.) all represent major special populations in the region in need of supportive housing facilities and services. Generally, the facilities and services available to serve these persons are not adequate.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	1,321,045	1,455,565	10%
Households	466,114	516,084	11%
Median Income	\$41,207.00	\$48,596.00	18%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

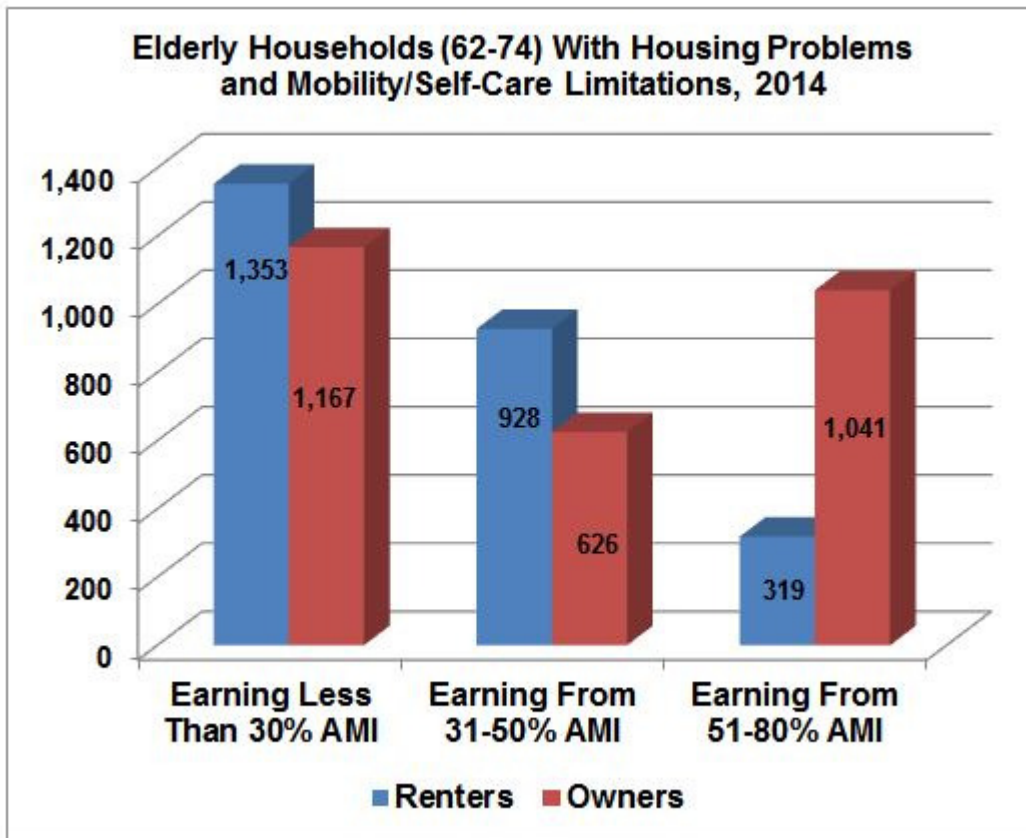
### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	68,250	61,140	85,905	50,090	250,700
Small Family Households *	23,515	22,205	32,390	20,755	125,895
Large Family Households *	9,690	9,950	12,780	6,180	23,680
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	7,910	8,950	12,095	8,015	35,355

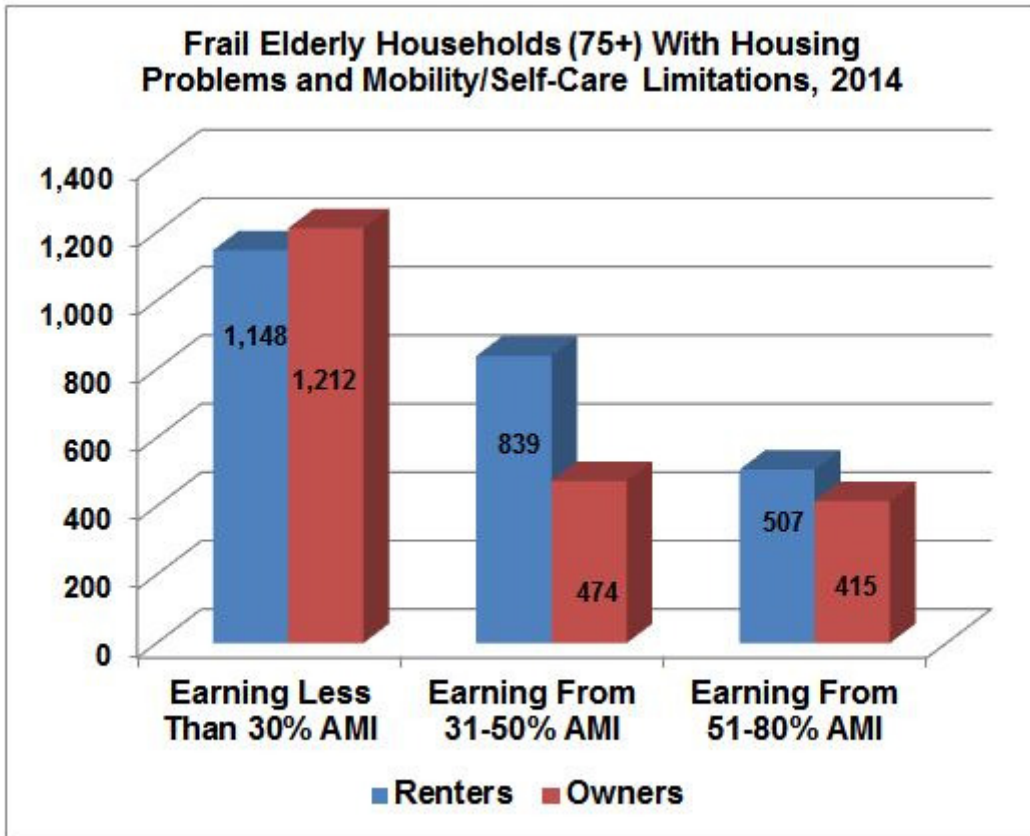
	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	5,095	7,610	7,515	3,150	12,445
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	18,215	16,900	20,710	10,130	31,165
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

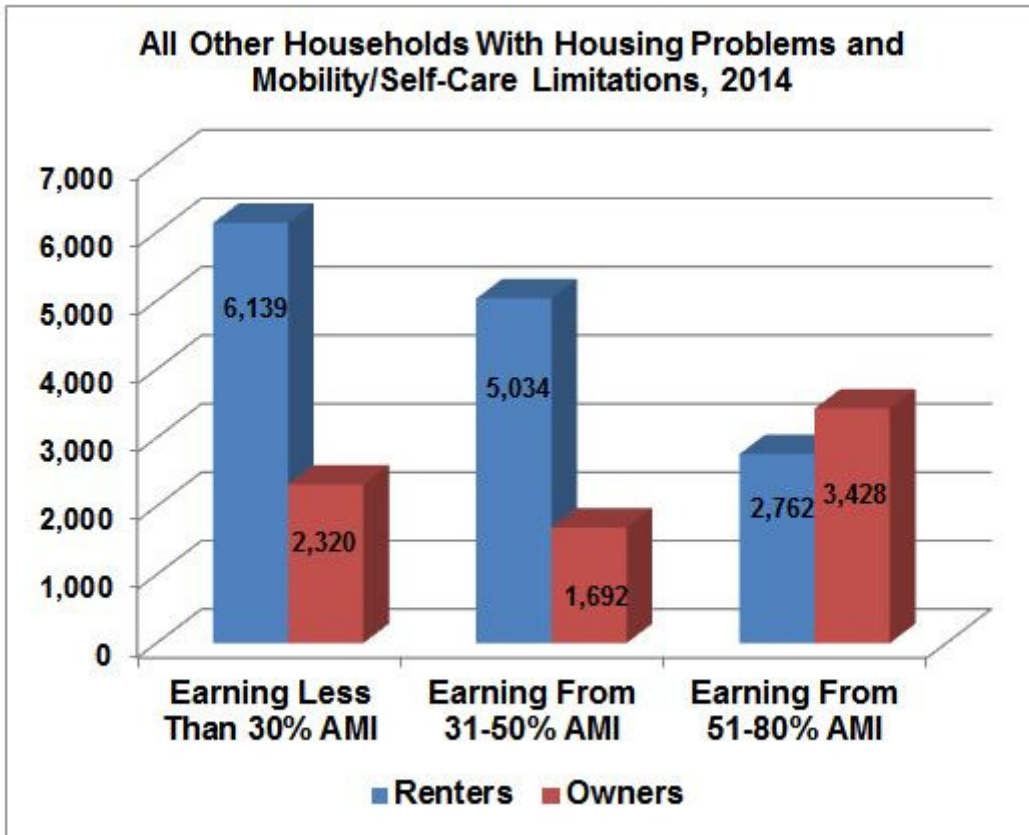
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS



Elderly Supportive Housing Needs



**Frail Elderly Supportive Housing Needs**



**All Other Supportive Housing Needs**



## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,295	605	370	230	2,500	280	325	240	95	940
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,980	2,100	1,495	585	7,160	355	470	685	290	1,800
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	4,720	3,790	3,195	1,010	12,715	900	1,370	1,935	1,129	5,334
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	25,645	13,200	4,595	470	43,910	11,700	11,055	11,035	3,845	37,635
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,500	13,400	18,775	5,375	40,050	1,960	4,875	13,310	9,410	29,555

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	8,005	0	0	0	8,005	3,630	0	0	0	3,630

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	34,645	19,695	9,655	2,295	66,290	13,235	13,220	13,890	5,360	45,705
Having none of four housing problems	5,580	17,215	34,740	20,260	77,795	3,155	11,015	27,615	22,170	63,955
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	8,005	0	0	0	8,005	3,630	0	0	0	3,630

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	13,540	13,460	9,805	36,805	4,350	5,420	10,615	20,385
Large Related	5,695	4,790	2,650	13,135	2,340	3,465	4,755	10,560
Elderly	3,905	3,490	2,479	9,874	4,670	5,610	5,110	15,390
Other	12,245	10,025	9,830	32,100	3,435	2,865	5,160	11,460
Total need by income	35,385	31,765	24,764	91,914	14,795	17,360	25,640	57,795

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	12,220	5,435	1,720	19,375	3,865	4,080	4,865	12,810
Large Related	5,030	1,635	145	6,810	2,100	2,205	1,345	5,650
Elderly	3,170	2,010	895	6,075	3,610	3,480	2,350	9,440
Other	11,255	5,305	1,910	18,470	3,025	2,155	2,855	8,035
Total need by income	31,675	14,385	4,670	50,730	12,600	11,920	11,415	35,935

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2007-2011 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	6,565	5,085	3,475	1,095	16,220	875	1,235	1,785	804	4,699

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,070	715	755	465	3,005	400	620	870	620	2,510
Other, non-family households	300	190	460	130	1,080	0	20	0	8	28
Total need by income	7,935	5,990	4,690	1,690	20,305	1,275	1,875	2,655	1,432	7,237

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	15,430	11,809	14,196	41,435	6,251	7,576	13,022	26,849

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

Data Source: CHAS  
Comments:

CHAS distribution of the number of households by income category in 2007-2011 extrapolated to the number of family households with children under the age of 18 in 2013 drawn from the American Community Survey (US Census).

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

The City of Phoenix contains about 43,560 single person households earning less than 80% AMI in need of support based on the incidence of cost burden. About 74% of this need is derived from renters and the balance of 26% among owners. A heightened level of need is derived from single person households experiencing severe cost burden. Here, about 26,500 households are in need of housing of which 70% consists of renters and the balance owners.

The incidence of cost burden among single person renter households is evenly distributed by income category but heavily oriented to the 0-30% AMI bracket for persons experiencing severe cost burden. For cost burdened owner households, about half were earning 50 to 80% AMI while need was more evenly distributed by income category for those experiencing a severe cost burden.

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

According to the Maricopa Association of Governments point-in-time count in 2014, approximately 581 or 24% of the 2,420 sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons throughout Maricopa County were victims of domestic violence. At least half of those served on a continuing basis are situated in the City of Phoenix and most likely more. The Morrison Institute of Public Policy in the Arizona State University College of Public Programs conducted a study in 2014 for the Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence where both providers and victims were surveyed as to their priority needs. Help in finding housing was the second highest priority behind counseling according to victims while the fifth priority according to providers who emphasized the need for counseling, child custody/divorce, help in ending the relationship and child care as primary. While victims have mixed feelings about shelters, over 80% indicated they would use the shelter and many clients secured needed support services through them.

The needs of disabled households earning under 80% of the AMI was drawn from prior (2000) CHAS data for persons with a mobility and self-care requirement extrapolated to the present (2014). Note the tenure and type of the 5,434 households aged 62-74, 4,595 elderly households over 75 and 21,375 other disabled households in need contained in the charts in this section.

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

The most common housing problem is cost burden followed by the incidence of overcrowding. The incidence of substandard housing measured by the lack of bath or kitchen facilities would indicate only the most extreme problems regardless of tenure. More accurate measures of distress and need associated with the condition of housing are commonly a function of windshield surveys as census data vastly undercounts such issues. The incidence of overcrowding accounts for up to 25% of distressed conditions among renters and is generally spread equally between income categories earning up to 80% AMI, while most pronounced for owners severely overcrowded earning between 31 to 100% AMI.

For renter households earning less than 100% AMI and cost burdened or paying more than 30% of their income for housing, need is focused (80%) evident among the 32,175 households earning from 30 to 80% AMI while concentrated (77%) among owner households earning from 51 to 100% AMI. For renter households earning less than 100% AMI and severely cost burdened or paying more than 50% of their income for housing, need is primarily (60%) evident among the 25,645 households earning less than 30% AMI while evenly distributed among owner households earning from 0 to 80% AMI.

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

Populations/households affected vary by income category and housing tenure as indicated by the following information. Note that need estimates will rise by at least 7.5% during the upcoming five-year planning period.

A household with problems consists of:

(1) persons and families living in units with physical defects (lacking a complete kitchen or bath facilities); or

(2) persons and families living in overcrowded conditions (greater than 1.01 persons/room); or

(3) persons and families cost burdened (paying more than 30 percent of income for housing including utilities).

Severely cost burdened means that the person or family is paying more than 50% of their income for housing including utilities.

Cost burden, whether the household is paying more than 30% or 50% (severe burden) of their income for housing, predominantly motivates the incidence of households with problems regardless of income category and housing tenure.

### Extremely Low-Income Household Needs (Earning Less Than 30% of the Area Median)

It is estimated that a total of 68,245 households or 13 percent of all households in the City of Phoenix are comprised of extremely low-income persons (earning less than 30 percent of the median income) with housing problems of some sort. (just earning that income).

Of the 35,385 extremely low-income renter households currently cost burdened, 11 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 38 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 16 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 35 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 20,385 extremely low-income owner households currently cost burdened, 19 percent are elderly, 41 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 18 percent are large households (5 or more persons) and 22 percent are one-person households.

### Very Low-Income Household Needs (Earning From 31- 50% of the Area Median)

It is estimated that a total of 51,190 households or 10 percent of all households in the City of Phoenix are comprised of very low-income persons (earning from 31 to 50 percent of the median income) with housing problems of some sort.



Of the 31,765 very low-income renter households currently cost burdened, 11 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 42 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 15 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 32 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 17,360 very low-income owner households currently cost burdened, 32 percent are elderly, 31 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 20 percent are large households (5 or more persons) and 17 percent are one-person households.

#### Other Low-Income Household Needs (Earning From 51- 80% of the Area Median)

It is estimated that a total of 55,640 households or 11 percent of all households in the City of Phoenix are comprised of low-income persons (earning from 51 to 80 percent of the median income) with housing problems of some sort.

Of the 24,764 low income renter households currently cost burdened, 10 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 40 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 11 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 39 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 25,640 low-income owner households currently cost burdened, 20 percent are elderly, 41 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 19 percent are large households (5 or more persons) and 20 percent are one-person households.

#### **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**

Households at the greatest risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered are derived from the incidence of severely cost burdened households earning less than 30% AMI paying more than 50% of their income for housing including utilities. As you would expect, renters comprise the greatest proportion of need here. Of the estimated 31,675 severely cost burdened renters, 10 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 38 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 16 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 36 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 12,600 owners severely cost burdened, 28 percent are elderly, 31 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 16 percent are large households, and 25 percent are one person households. It is estimated that about 18,215 extremely low income households with housing problems have children under age 6. The City of Phoenix currently estimates that 171 persons are currently being served through rapid re-housing and no forthcoming terminations are anticipated.

**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:**

Noted earlier, the operational definition of households at the greatest risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered earn less than 30% AMI and are severely cost burdened or paying more than 50% of their income for housing including utilities. In addition, the number of households nearing the termination of rapid re-housing support are included.

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

Drawn from and consistent with the Maricopa HOME Continuum of Care, factors which cause or contribute to homelessness in Maricopa County and throughout the U.S. include, but are not limited to:

- the incidence and vulnerability of persons in severe poverty.
- shortages of affordable housing (predominantly rental).
- the incidence and vulnerability of persons battered from domestic violence.
- the incidence and vulnerability of persons suffering from severe mental illness.
- the incidence and vulnerability of lower income persons plagued with chemical dependency.
- the loss of shelter and service subsidies
- combinations of the above.

## **Discussion**

Declining levels of growth in personal and household income are motivating increasing housing affordability challenges to low- and moderate- income persons Phoenix and have been exacerbated by a 40% rise in home values and purchases prices in the past three years since the end of the great recession. The comparative health of the rental market and 15% rise in rent levels also stress those at the lower end of the income spectrum. While foreclosure rates are now approaching normal levels in the City of Phoenix, the byproducts of the great recession are still being felt in terms of borrower credit and debt difficulties, the incidence of overcrowding, employment opportunities and the occurrence of vacant properties in some parts of the community.

## 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

HUD defines a disproportionately greater number of housing problems by a racial or ethnic group as when a group experiences housing problems at a rate more than 10% greater than the income group as a whole. The following discussion and data highlights the percentage of each minority group experiencing any of four housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 30% of income for housing); overcrowding (more than one person per room); and lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing). Income categories are broken out by: extremely low-income (under 30% of HAMFI); low-income (between 30 and 50%); moderate-income (between 50 and 80%); and middle-income (between 80 and 100%).

In the first two sections (NA-15 and NA-20) housing problems are defined as:

- Lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Lacking complete plumbing facilities
- More than one person per room
- Housing costs more than 30% of household income

### 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	56,430	6,465	7,930
White	22,720	3,865	3,080
Black / African American	5,280	485	1,160
Asian	990	145	270
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,235	155	290
Pacific Islander	20	15	0
Hispanic	25,610	1,705	3,070

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	53,945	13,215	0
White	21,445	7,525	0
Black / African American	3,630	555	0
Asian	629	225	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	850	150	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	26,890	4,690	0

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	53,995	40,355	0
White	26,285	21,125	0
Black / African American	3,460	2,875	0
Asian	825	615	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	765	1,045	0
Pacific Islander	20	120	0
Hispanic	22,015	14,175	0

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

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

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,735	34,285	0
White	12,190	20,445	0
Black / African American	964	1,930	0
Asian	525	625	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	640	0
Pacific Islander	95	15	0
Hispanic	6,615	10,130	0

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

**CITY OF PHOENIX DISPRPORTIONATE  
MINORITY HOUSING ASSESSMENT, 2007-2011:  
Households With Problems**

Item	All Households	White (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black (Not Hispanic)	Native American (Not Hispanic)	Asian (Not Hispanic)	Hawaii & Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)
<b>Earning Less Than 30 MFI With Housing Problems</b>	70,825 79.7%	29,665 76.6%	30,385 84.3%	6,925 76.2%	1,680 73.5%	1,405 70.5%	35 57.1%
<b>Earning 31-50% MFI With Housing Problems</b>	66,619 81.0%	28,970 74.0%	31,580 85.1%	4,185 86.7%	1,000 85.0%	854 73.7%	30 0.0%
<b>Earning 51-80% MFI With Housing Problems</b>	94,350 51.0%	47,410 55.4%	36,190 <b>60.8%</b>	6,335 54.6%	1,810 42.3%	1,440 57.3%	140 14.3%
<b>Earning 81-100% MFI With Housing Problems</b>	55,020 41.3%	32,635 37.4%	16,745 39.5%	2,894 33.3%	750 14.7%	1,150 45.7%	100 <b>95.0%</b>

Source: 2007-2011 CHAS data.

A cell noted in red indicates that this ethnic group in the income category noted has disproportionate housing needs per HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points (per CPMP instructions) beyond the statistics for all households.

### Households With Problems Disproportionate Assessment

#### Discussion

The disproportionate need tables were analyzed in depth and are summarized below for the incidence of those households having problems. A cell noted in red indicates that this ethnic group has

disproportionate housing needs given HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points (per prior HUD CPMP instructions) beyond the statistics for all households in any given income bracket.

For households earning less than 30% of AMI, Hispanics were more likely to have problems (5 points) but not of consequence. The sustained growth of the Hispanic population in Phoenix is undoubtedly a factor at all income categories. For households earning from 31 to 50% of AMI, while Hispanics, Blacks and Native Americans had a proportionately (4 points) higher incidence of problems than all households in the category.

Hispanic households earning between 51 to 80% AMI held a disproportionate need (10 points higher) compared to every other ethnic group in this income category. Pacific Islander households held a substantial disproportionate need to have problems in the 81-100% AMI category yet the sheer numbers here are negligible (less than 100 households).

## 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

Severe housing problems offer an insight into the most challenging distress for households by tenure and income bracket. The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data enables a review of distress by virtue of the percentage of each minority group experiencing any of four severe housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 50% of income for housing); overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room); and lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing).

### 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	50,350	12,540	7,930
White	19,955	6,625	3,080
Black / African American	4,620	1,145	1,160
Asian	835	300	270
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,205	185	290
Pacific Islander	20	15	0
Hispanic	23,165	4,145	3,070

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,485	36,680	0
White	11,305	17,660	0
Black / African American	1,765	2,419	0
Asian	394	455	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	505	495	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	16,250	15,330	0

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	20,620	73,735	0
White	8,915	38,495	0
Black / African American	1,045	5,290	0
Asian	365	1,075	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	420	1,390	0
Pacific Islander	0	135	0
Hispanic	9,650	26,530	0

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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



## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

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	6,980	48,045	0
White	3,000	29,635	0
Black / African American	270	2,624	0
Asian	145	1,000	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	695	0
Pacific Islander	65	50	0
Hispanic	3,360	13,380	0

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

**CITY OF PHOENIX DISPROPORTIONATE  
MINORITY HOUSING ASSESSMENT, 2007-2011:  
Households With Severe Problems**

Item	All Households	White (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black (Not Hispanic)	Native American (Not Hispanic)	Asian (Not Hispanic)	Hawaiian & Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)
<b>Earning Less Than 30 MFI With Severe Housing Problems</b>	70,820 71.1%	29,660 67.4%	30,380 76.3%	6,925 66.7%	1,680 71.7%	1,405 59.4%	35 57.1%
<b>Earning 31-50% MFI With Severe Housing Problems</b>	67,165 45.4%	28,965 39.0%	31,580 51.5%	4,184 42.2%	1,000 50.5%	854 46.1%	30 <b>100.0%</b>
<b>Earning 51-80% MFI With Severe Housing Problems</b>	94,355 21.9%	47,410 18.8%	36,180 26.7%	6,335 16.5%	1,810 23.2%	1,440 25.3%	135 0.0%
<b>Earning 81-100% MFI With Severe Housing Problems</b>	55,025 12.7%	32,635 9.2%	16,740 20.1%	2,894 9.3%	750 7.3%	1,150 12.6%	115 <b>56.5%</b>

Source: 2007-2011 CHAS data.

A cell noted in red indicates that this ethnic group in the income category noted has disproportionate housing needs per HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points (per CPMP instructions) beyond the statistics for all households.

### Severe Housing Problems Disproportionate Assessment

#### Discussion

Again, the disproportionate need tables were analyzed in depth and are summarized below for the incidence of those households having severe housing problems. A cell noted in red indicates that this ethnic group has disproportionate housing needs given HUD regulations defined as greater than 10

percentage points (per CPMP instructions) beyond the statistics for all households in any given income bracket.

For households earning less than 30% of AMI and 31 to 50% AMI, Hispanics were somewhat more likely to have problems (3 - 6 points) but not of any real consequence. The sustained growth of the Hispanic population in Phoenix is a factor. When compared to Anglos in these categories, disproportionate need appears evident (10 points) by Hispanics.

For households earning between 51 to 80% AMI and 81 to 100% AMI, Hispanics were more likely to have severe housing problems (5 - 7 points) than all households in this income category. Pacific Islanders held disproportionate need in a couple of income categories, but the sheer numbers were negligible.

## 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:

Disproportionately greater need of racial or ethnic groups is based on the incidence of cost burden defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30% of monthly income. Data is broken down into groups paying under 30% of income for housing, between 31% and 50%, and over 51%.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	303,450	110,190	89,345	8,920
White	201,665	59,820	43,345	3,130
Black / African American	13,715	6,970	7,020	1,275
Asian	7,960	1,935	1,674	290
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,405	1,140	1,435	305
Pacific Islander	390	145	45	0
Hispanic	72,485	39,190	34,865	3,820

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

#### CITY OF PHOENIX DISPRPORTIONATE MINORITY HOUSING COST BURDEN ASSESSMENT, 2007-2011: Households With Cost Burden

Item	All Households	White (Not Hispanic)	Hispanic	Black (Not Hispanic)	Native American (Not Hispanic)	Asian (Not Hispanic)	Hawaii & Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)
Paying More Than 31-50% of Income For Housing	21.5%	19.4%	26.1%	24.1%	15.6%	16.3%	25.0%
Paying More Than 50% of Income For Housing	17.5%	14.1%	23.2%	24.2%	19.7%	14.1%	7.8%
Total Households	511,905	307,960	150,360	28,980	7,285	11,859	580

Source: 2007-2011 CHAS data.

A cell noted in red indicates that this ethnic group in the income category noted has disproportionate housing needs per HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points (per CPMP instructions) beyond the statistics for all households.

### Housing Cost Burden Disproportionate Assessment

### Discussion:

A cell noted in red indicates that this ethnic group has disproportionate housing needs given HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points (per CPMP instructions) beyond the statistics for all households in any given income bracket. No disproportionate need was evident in Phoenix when minorities are compared with all households. However, the proportion of Hispanics and Blacks cost burdened was consistently higher than Anglos.

## **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?**

Indicated on NA-15, NA-20 and NA-25, all ethnicities having housing problems and cost burden, be it severe or not, were compared by income category and the findings are presented in those templates. To reiterate, Hispanic households earning from 51 – 80% AMI held a disproportionate need when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. There are instances where the Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held disproportionate needs but the number of this ethnic group are very small ( less than 100 households). There were no other disproportionate needs by any ethnic group in any income category that were greater than ten percentage points beyond the statistics for the jurisdiction in its entirety.

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

Markets in minority concentrated areas tend to be characterized by lower rent and home purchase levels and a higher incidence of renter households. Generally, apartment vacancies tend to be comparatively low. Home sales activity in minority concentrated areas are lower than non-concentrated neighborhoods with the abatement of investor purchases for rental. The pending easing of mortgage underwriting requirements going forward may alter this situation. Also refer to the most recent City of Phoenix Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice. Among other things, this document indicates a higher incidence of pre-1949 housing stock ('at-risk' for being substandard) in such regions.

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

There are certainly concentrations of minorities within the City of Phoenix and they are presented on the maps contained in MA-50 drawn from the CPD-MAPs. Currently, the ACS estimates that approximately 41% of the population of the City of Phoenix (currently estimated at 1.51 million) are comprised of Hispanics, with Blacks at 6.5%, Native Americans at 2.2% and Asians at 3.2% resulting in an aggregate minority population of 54.4% for the community. When we apply a 50% hike to establish the now 82% minimum minority concentration per census tract, review the following maps to assess those tracts that fall within this category. Refer to MA-50 where minority concentrations are reflected on

maps and discussed at length. Minority concentrations are also contained within the most recent City of Phoenix Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice which is made a part of this plan by reference.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

According to A Picture Of Subsidized Housing, 2013 generated by the US Department of HUD, it is estimated that approximately 15,034 assisted multi-family units serving approximately 28,837 persons exist within the confines of the City of Phoenix. The inventory is comprised of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties, Section 8 (new, existing, moderate rehabilitation and SRO), HUD Section 811, Section 202, Public Housing project units and other HUD multi-family properties. Approximately 8,992 Section 8 vouchers, certificates, moderate rehabilitation and public housing units are operated by the City of Phoenix Housing Department. There are approximately 6,884 LIHTC units in Phoenix of which an estimated 5,851 or 85% are assisted (not market rate) units.

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	89	2,149	5,029	34	4,726	269	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			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	5,281	11,697	11,110	8,268	11,190	10,053	0
Average length of stay	0	2	6	6	0	7	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	2	3	2	3	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	13	594	656	2	624	30	0
# of Disabled Families	0	40	429	1,613	14	1,488	111	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	89	2,149	5,029	34	4,726	269	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

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	58	1,564	2,786	13	2,604	169	0	0
Black/African American	0	16	495	2,004	18	1,903	83	0	0
Asian	0	0	30	45	1	42	2	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	15	56	177	2	164	11	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	17	0	13	4	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	14	1,236	1,698	18	1,639	41	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	75	913	3,331	16	3,087	228	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:**

As of December of 2014, there were 22,062 families on waiting lists for public housing with an average wait time up to 36 months and 4,397 families on waiting lists for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program with an average wait time of 10 years and eight months. At this time, the public housing wait lists are open and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program wait list is closed. All city public housing units exceed Section 504 compliance and all city public housing are in need of repair. To date, the city has not received any direct request from waiting list applicants for accessible units. The city is available to help locate accessible units if requested.

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

As of December of 2014, there were 22,062 families on waiting lists for public housing and 4,397 families on waiting lists for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. Of these, approximately 10% are elderly, 24% have a disability, 21% include children, and 18% have a single head of household. The average number of household members of applicants is 1.58.

The most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders varies. Most families with children need the following: case management services; GED and/or job training; employment services; childcare; transportation assistance; computer skills; parenting services; and basic need assistance. Seniors tend to need quality of life enhancement; aging in place resources and in-home medical assistance. Residents with disabilities need medical/behavioral navigation assistance; quality of life enhancement; independent living skills; and possibly job training if going through rehabilitation services. The most critical need for transportation and training is felt by families earning less than 30% of AMI not having specialized job skills or GED/diploma, or neither. Single parent households with children under the age of 8 are especially in need of childcare.

A suitable living environment for residents is connected to the ability providers to provide access to essential services. The City of Phoenix provides residents access to services associated with self-sufficiency and economic independence. Phoenix also provides residents Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) programs. Affordability is a continuing need for voucher and public housing residents. It tends to be most pronounced among the extremely low income, elderly and disabled clients in light of rising costs.

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

The need for affordable housing is pervasive throughout the United States and is a challenge in Phoenix. The limited supply of assisted housing results in many eligible clients unserved facing substantial waiting periods to secure support. While supportive housing services are important to most affordable and special needs clients, those at the lowest income in assisted housing require the most intensive aid. Other low income households in the population at large have similar needs to those on the public housing and Housing Choice voucher wait lists. Seniors and persons with disabilities have similar needs in the general population at large. Higher income households generally have access to services and transportation because they can afford to pay for them. Access to low cost, affordable services and training as well as reliable transportation and childcare continue to be a need for those at low to extremely low incomes in the general population. The cost of rent continues to be a pervasive problem for low to extremely low income households. Moderate and higher income households do not face the same challenges and can usually find an affordable rent at no more than 30-40% of their income levels.

## **Discussion**

With approximately 26,459 persons on the waiting lists for assisted housing in Phoenix and an estimated 98,680 distressed renter households with problems earning less than 80% AMI, of which most is cost burdened, it is absolutely critical that the current inventory of affordable housing be preserved and increased. Efforts the city will undertake going forward include aggressive activities to induce the production of rental housing using all resources at the city's disposal, preserve the current affordable inventory and foster viable movement of households and persons from assisted housing into viable market rate residential opportunities on a long-term basis.

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

### Introduction:

This segment of the plan provides a general assessment of the City's homeless population and its needs. Data are generally derived from the 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report of the Maricopa County Continuum of Care (CoC) 2014 Point-in-Time Count (PIT). The data is generated by the Maricopa Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). [A Regional Partnership to End Homelessness in the Valley of the Sun](#) published by the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG), homelessness is difficult to define and “you have to get to the underlying reason to understand why each person is homeless”. Examples of homeless people include someone who may be without shelter, a child attending a Maricopa County Accommodation school in a facility for homeless families, a disoriented woman wrapped in garbage bags and sleeping on a bus bench, and a man seeking employment and staying at a shelter until he accumulates enough money to rent an apartment. This assumes he can find an affordable apartment to rent, or be fortunate enough to receive subsidized rental assistance. The federal Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987 defines homelessness as:

1. an individual who lacks a fixed and regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or
2. an individual who has primary nighttime residence that is
  - a supervised or publicly operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
  - an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
  - a public or private place not designed for, ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings."

## Homeless Needs Assessment

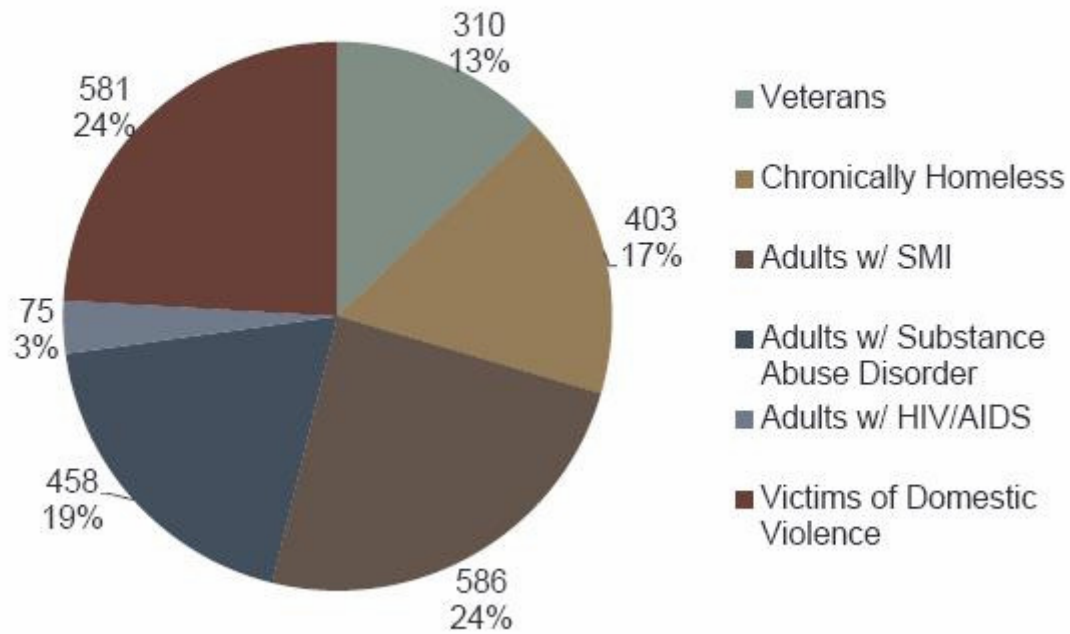
Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	8	3,056	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	63	16	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,678	1,664	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	789	143	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	247	605	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**

HUD Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool for Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional Continuum of Care (derived from CPD Maps). Extensive tabular information provided from the CY 2014 Maricopa Association of Government Regional Continuum of Care Point-In-Time Counts and HMIS. All estimates are regional in nature.

**Data Source Comments:**

# Subpopulations: Sheltered & Unsheltered



2014 MAG Regional Continuum of Care (a)

# Point-in-Time Summary Homeless Populations Summary for AZ-502 - Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

Date of PIT Count: 1/27/2014

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	1,728	1,079	25	998	3,830
Total Number of Persons	2,558	2,282	25	1,053	5,918
Number of Children (under age 18)	717	1096		6	1,819
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	209	272	2	118	601
Number of Persons (over age 24)	1630	909	23	929	3,491

## Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	1010	1132	7	203	2,352
Male	1545	1147	17	849	3,558
Transgender	3	3	1	1	8

## Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1932	1646	21	828	4,427
Hispanic/Latino	626	636	4	225	1,491

Consolidated from

PHOENIX



**2014 MAG Regional Continuum of Care (b)**

## Point-in-Time Summary Veterans for AZ-502 - Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

Date of PIT Count: 1/27/2014

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	100	161	1	48	310
Total Number of Persons	110	194	1	48	353
Total Number of Veterans	100	161	1	48	310

### Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	11	10	0	1	22
Male	89	151	1	46	287
Transgender	0	0	0	1	1

### Ethnicity

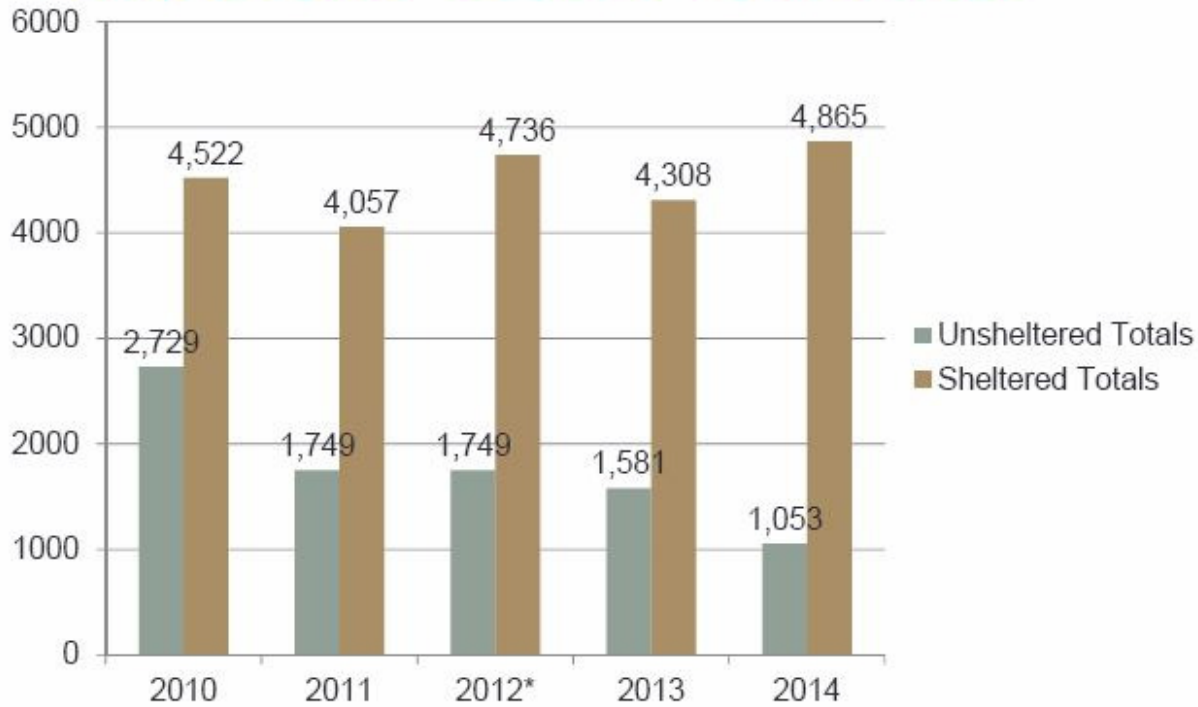
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	88	143	1	24	256
Hispanic/Latino	12	18	0	24	54

### Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	59	110	0	28	197

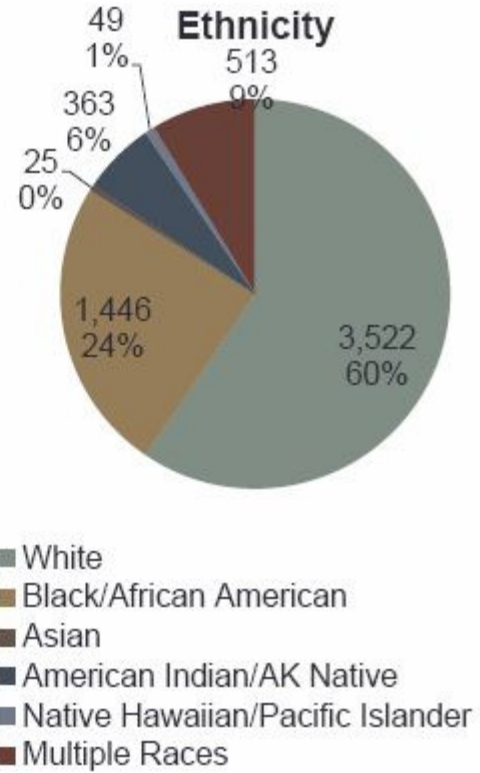
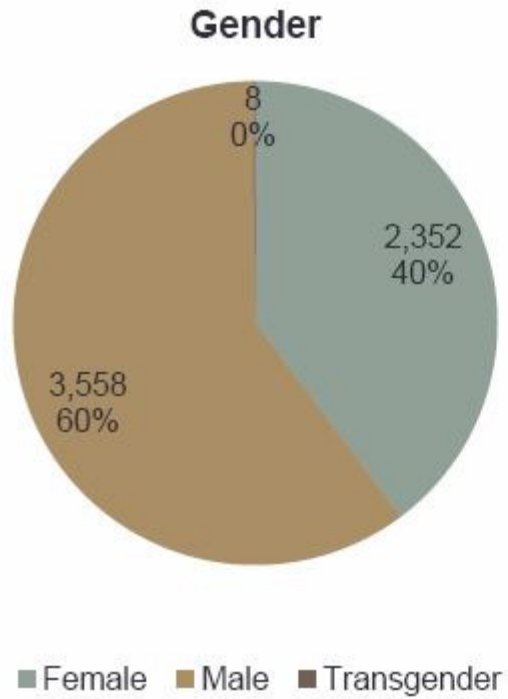
2014 MAG Regional Continuum of Care (c)

## Unsheltered Totals: 5 Year Trends



2014 MAG Regional Continuum of Care (d)

# Demographics: Sheltered & Unsheltered



2014 MAG Regional Continuum of Care (e)

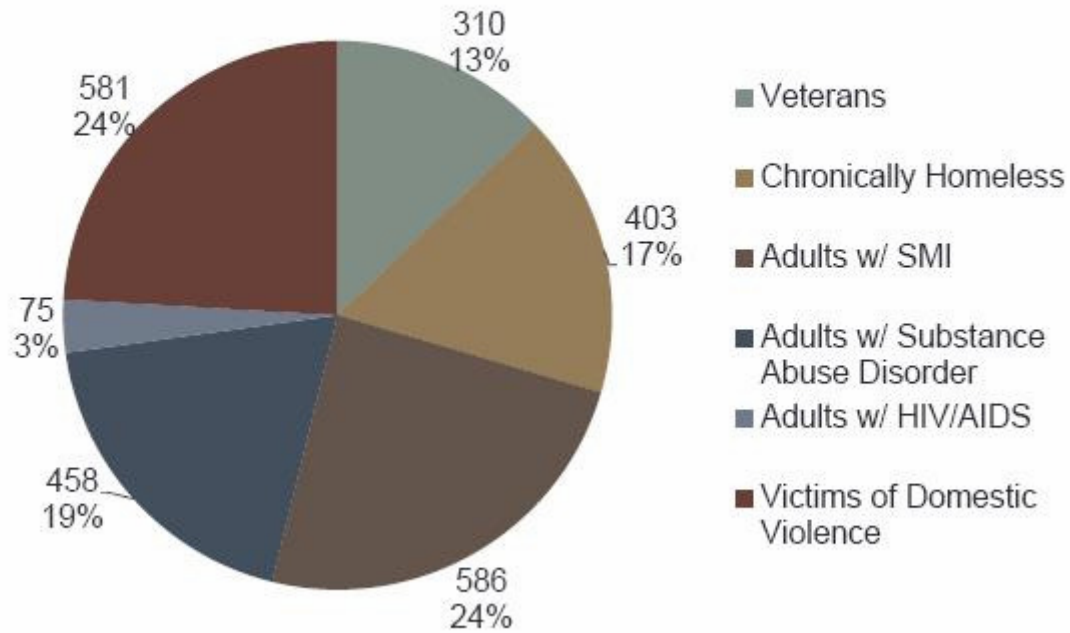
The HMIS bed coverage rate for each housing type within the CoC is 86%+. The table below demonstrates the average length of time project participants remain in housing.

Type of Housing	Average Length of Time in Housing
Emergency Shelter	46
Transitional Housing	153
Safe Haven	103
Permanent Supportive Housing	303
Rapid Re-Housing	112

**Recent MAG Regional Continuum of Care (f)**

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

# Subpopulations: Sheltered & Unsheltered



Maricopa Continuum of Care, 2014 (a)

# Point-in-Time Summary Homeless Populations Summary for AZ-502 - Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

Date of PIT Count: 1/27/2014

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

## Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	1,728	1,079	25	998	3,830
Total Number of Persons	2,558	2,282	25	1,053	5,918
Number of Children (under age 18)	717	1096		6	1,819
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	209	272	2	118	601
Number of Persons (over age 24)	1630	909	23	929	3,491

## Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	1010	1132	7	203	2,352
Male	1545	1147	17	849	3,558
Transgender	3	3	1	1	8

## Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1932	1646	21	828	4,427
Hispanic/Latino	626	636	4	225	1,491

Consolidated from

PHOENIX

**Maricopa Continuum of Care, 2014 (b)**



## Point-in-Time Summary Veterans for AZ-502 - Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC

Date of PIT Count: 1/27/2014

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

### Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	100	161	1	48	310
Total Number of Persons	110	194	1	48	353
Total Number of Veterans	100	161	1	48	310

### Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	11	10	0	1	22
Male	89	151	1	46	287
Transgender	0	0	0	1	1

### Ethnicity

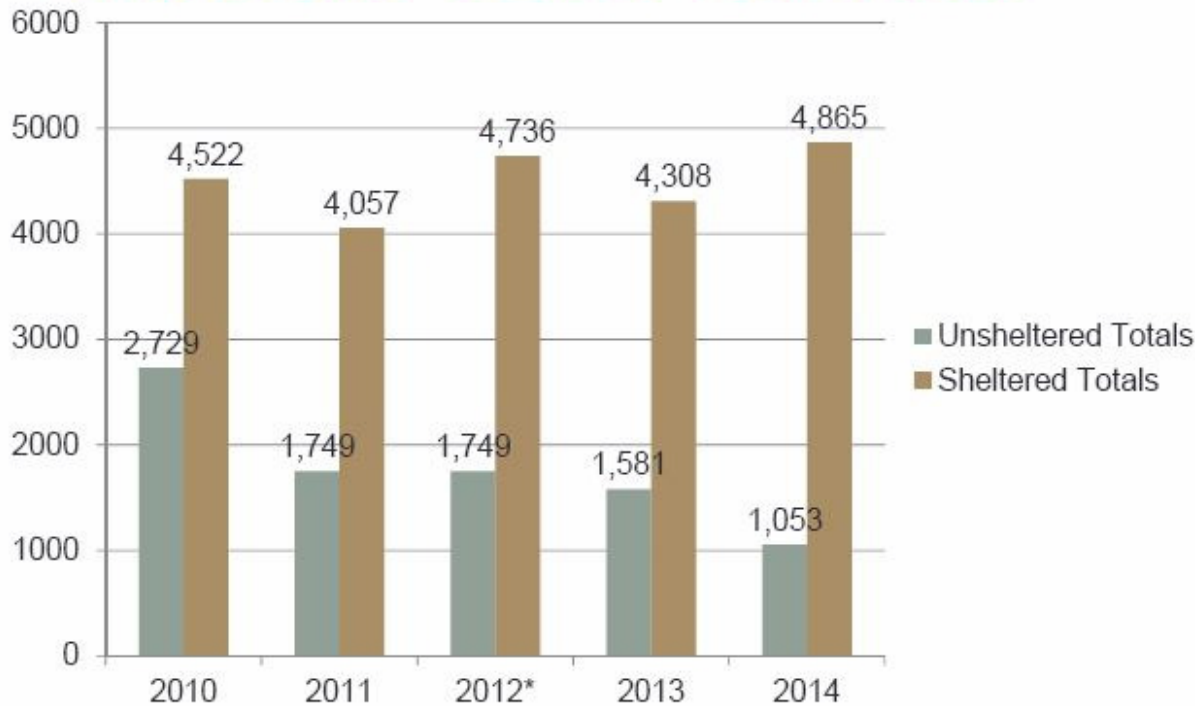
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	88	143	1	24	256
Hispanic/Latino	12	18	0	24	54

### Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	59	110	0	28	197

Maricopa Continuum of Care, 2014 (c)

## Unsheltered Totals: 5 Year Trends



Maricopa Continuum of Care, 2014 (d)

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):

Estimates of homeless counts in Maricopa County vary. According to the 2014 Point In Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC), it is estimated there were a total of 5,918 sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons drawn from the following facilities and status:

- 2,558 or 43% from Emergency shelters
- 2,282 or 39% from Transitional housing facilities
- 25 or less than 1% from Safe Haven
- 1,053 or 18% unsheltered

According to the Maricopa County HMIS system in FY 2013, approximately 4,500 of the nearly 18,000 homeless persons served, about 24% were children (<18). Children represented a small percentage (less than 1%) of the 10,000 individuals surveyed, while accounting for 55% (4,143 kids) of the 7,507 families surveyed. The causes of homelessness among families emanate from the loss of jobs, eviction, lack of financial resources, substance abuse, domestic violence, the onset of disability, family disputes/overcrowding, etc. While Maricopa County is not rural per federal Rural Development Agency definitions, there are homeless persons in outlying and generally uninhabited areas of the jurisdictions which homeless outreach teams service. In FY 2013/'14, information from the Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care indicated that 6,704 persons were homeless for the first time, 5,555 persons had been homeless 1 to 3 times in the past, 1,336 had been homeless 4 times in the past three years and 2,155 has been homeless for 1 year or more.

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

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	2,821	701
Black or African American	1,249	197
Asian	15	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	247	116
Pacific Islander	39	10
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	3,599	828
Not Hispanic	1,262	225

**Data Source**

**Comments:** 2014 MAG Regional Continuum of Care and PIT counts.

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

The enclosed estimates from the 2014 Point In Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) indicate that approximately 1,819 children require housing assistance in both emergency and transitional shelters. Very few children (6) are actually unsheltered. The same source indicates that approximately 310 veterans require housing support of which 32% (100) are in emergency facilities, 52% (161) are in transitional housing and the balance are generally unsheltered (48 individuals).

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

The table enclosed from a recent Point In Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) indicated that of the total sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons counted, approximately 60% were Anglo, 24% Black, 9% Multiple Races, 6% American Indian and the balance comprised of Asians and other. Per the same source, of the 5,918 sheltered and unsheltered

homeless persons counted in the 2014 PIT count by MAG, approximately 1,491 persons were of hispanic origin and the balance (4,427) were not (refer to the table enclosed).

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

To reiterate, there are 5,918 sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons per the most recent 2014 Maricopa Continuum regional point-in-time count, as indicated below:

- 2,558 or 43% from Emergency shelters
- 2,282 or 39% from Transitional housing facilities
- 25 or less than 1% from Safe Haven
- 1,053 or 18% unsheltered

The street count of 1,053 in 2014 is nearly 33% less than the comparable count of 1,581 last year (2013). The recent trend in homelessness is indicated below and suggests continuing reductions in street counts going forward and increasing shelter counts.

### **Discussion:**

Factors which cause or contribute to homelessness in Maricopa County and throughout the U.S. include, but are not limited to:

- the incidence and vulnerability of persons in severe poverty.
- shortages of affordable housing (predominantly rental).
- the incidence and vulnerability of persons battered from domestic violence.
- the incidence and vulnerability of persons suffering from severe mental illness.
- the incidence and vulnerability of lower income persons plagued with chemical dependency.
- combinations of the above.

In terms of the number of sheltered homeless persons in Maricopa County, it is estimated that 10,083 emergency, transitional and permanent beds exist running generally at full capacity according to social service professionals. An additional 400 temporary beds (winter overflow) are available and used during the winter months extending from November through March. The demographics of sheltered homeless persons is also derived from the 2014 Point In Time Maricopa Continuum of Care Report.

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

### Introduction:

Within the City of Phoenix, it is estimated that 5,434 elderly households earning less than 80% AMI in 2014 are in need of supportive housing due to a mobility or self-care limitation and the incidence of housing problems (per CHAS data). Approximately 52% comprised of owners and the balance renters. Using the same methodology to project need among frail elderly persons, it is estimated that 4,595 are in need of supportive housing equally split by housing tenure. Considered as a group, it is estimated that approximately 21,375 other disabled households are in need of both shelter and supportive services in the City of Phoenix with 65% comprised of renters and the balance owners. Again, this information is derived special HUD runs generated earlier for households with mobility and self-care limitations in addition to housing problems (also discussed in NA-10). Findings were extrapolated to the present. Estimates should be viewed as conservative.

### HOPWA

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	9,573
Area incidence of AIDS	222
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	832
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	9,682
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	224
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

**Table 27 – HOPWA Data**

**Data Source:** CDC HIV Surveillance

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

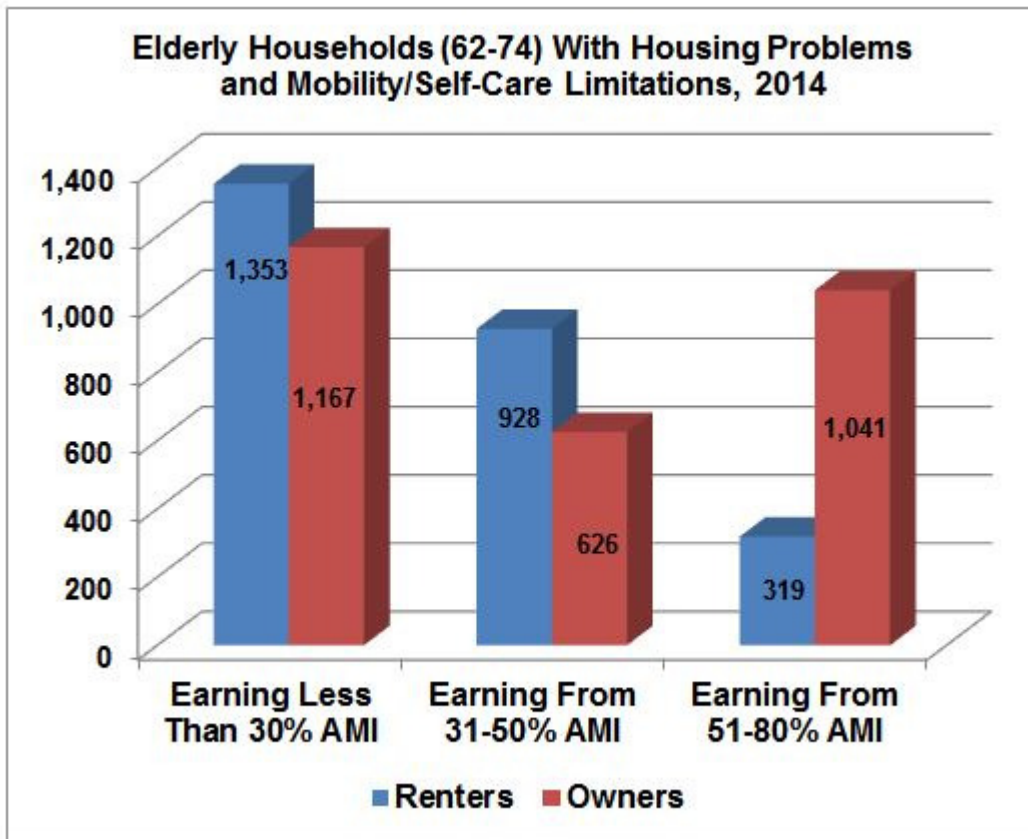
<b>Type of HOPWA Assistance</b>	<b>Estimates of Unmet Need</b>
Tenant based rental assistance	600
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	382

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	383

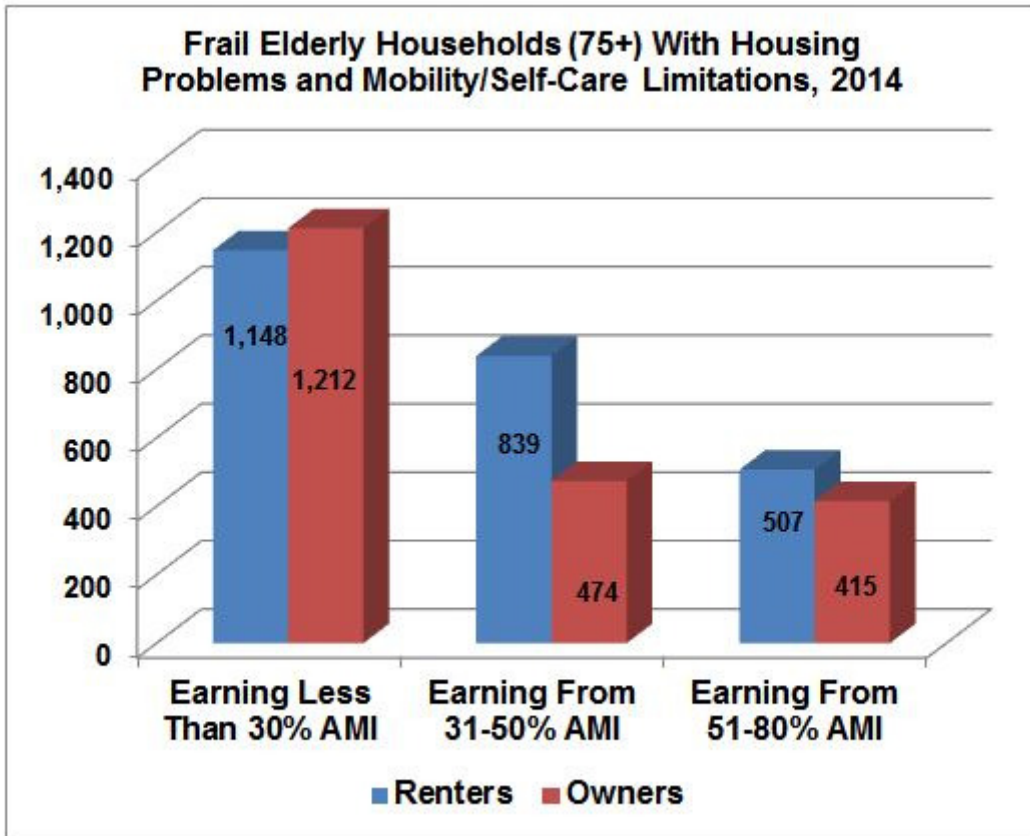
**Table 28 – HIV Housing Need**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**  
Phoenix FY 2013-14 HOPWA CAPER

**Data Source Comments:** Estimates generated by the City of Phoenix Housing Department.

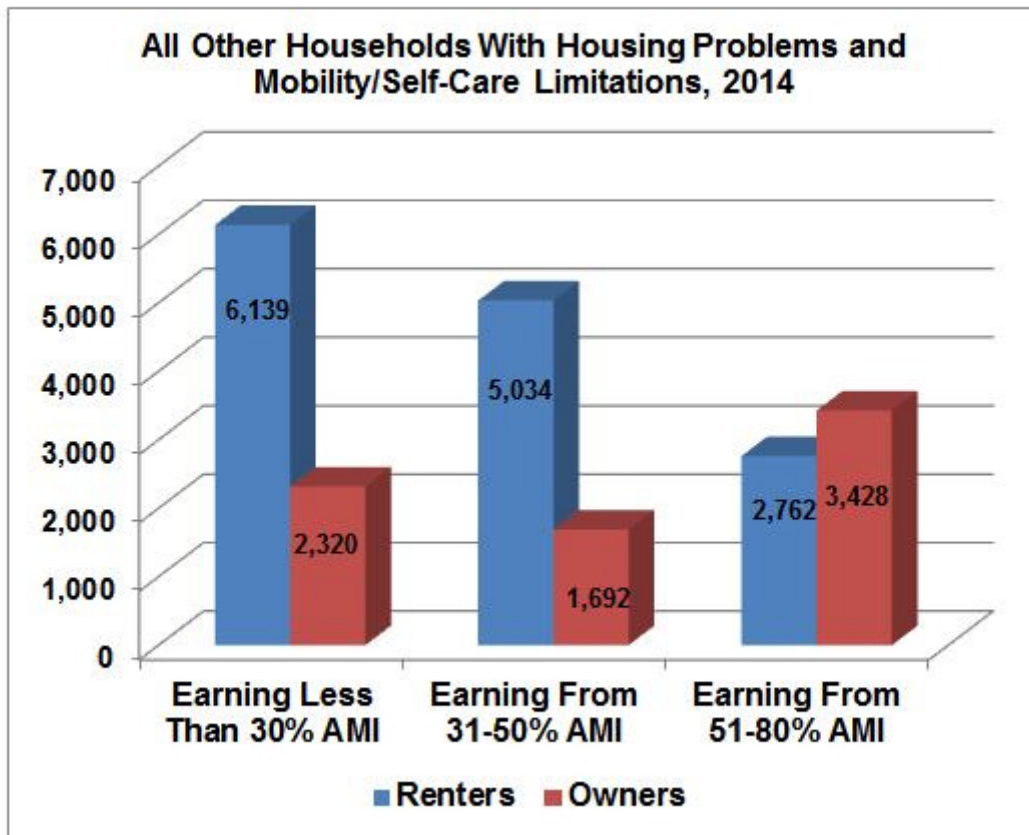


**Phoenix Elderly Supportive Housing Needs**



**Phoenix Frail Elderly Supportive Housing Needs**





**Phoenix Disabled Supportive Housing Needs (Non-Elderly)**

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

Special populations (non-homeless) in need of supportive housing include, but are not limited to:

- Elderly (62-74) and frail elderly (greater than 75) in need of shelter and have housing problems and also in need of supportive services. Housing problems are defined as being cost burdened, residing in overcrowded or substandard housing. The need for supportive housing was defined as those elderly households beset with a mobility or self-care limitation.
- Seriously mentally ill persons are defined as such by the medical community and the Arizona Department of Health Services. Inadequate housing is defined by the State as persons residing in non-recovery-oriented environments including many of the "Supervisory Care Homeless" that tend to warehouse residents, residing in homeless shelters, residing with inappropriate partners; and/or residing in the Arizona State Hospital (ASH) or other higher levels of care because no lower levels or appropriate housing options are available. National studies and local experience affirm that untreated mental illness can cause individuals to become paranoid, anxious, or depressed, making it difficult or impossible to maintain employment, pay bills, or

maintain supportive social relationships. State perspectives on housing gaps facing SMI persons include gaps in the treatment and housing continuum, ex-offenders leaving correctional facilities and alcohol and drug addiction.

- Developmentally disabled persons - State services and supports for the developmentally disabled mandate that they have been diagnosed with autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy or mental retardation which was manifested before the age of 18 and is likely to continue indefinitely, and have substantial limitations in at least three in self-care, communication with others, learning, mobility, capacity for independent living and economic self-sufficiency. Obviously, this group may often require appropriate housing with an array of supportive services.
- Persons infected with the HIV virus where the transmission of HIV infections in Arizona exemplifies the "at risk" population for infection. According to the Arizona Dept. of Health Services, the following adolescent/adult groups are the most "at risk": gay or bisexual men, IV drug user, gay/IV drug user, hemophiliac, heterosexual contact, transfusion with blood, other/unknown. People living with HIV and AIDS face challenges finding and maintaining safe and affordable housing for a variety of complex and interrelated health and social reasons. Studies indicate that one-third to one-half of these residents are in imminent danger of homelessness. Declining health, loss of employment and subsequent decline in income, chemical dependency, lack of family support and other issues face this target group.
- Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction – Substance abuse substantially contributes to ongoing or intermittent periods of homelessness yet is also evident among households who are not homeless but have special needs. Substance abuse is evident among victims of domestic violence, persons with serious mental illness and other types of households with special needs. The specific needs and associated services provided for this target group include but are not limited to emergency and transitional shelter support, monitoring, screening, information and referral, detox medication, education, self-help groups and counseling, etc.

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

It is estimated that 5,434 elderly households earning less than 80% AMI in 2014 were in need of housing support due to a mobility or self-care limitation and approximately with 43% comprised of owners and the balance renters. Using the same methodology to project need among frail elderly persons, it is estimated that 4,595 are in need of housing equally split by housing tenure. Based on an ongoing determination of elderly needs, the City of Phoenix Department of Human Services provides the following representative services for elderly persons: congregate meals, home delivered meals, transportation services, home care services, adult day care services, home repair/adaptation/renovation services, socialization/recreational services, legal assistance and subsequent investigations on behalf of the elderly, foster grandparent services and employment and training programs.

Considered as a group, it is estimated that approximately 21,375 other disabled households are in need of both shelter and supportive services in Phoenix (refer to enclosed charts). This information is derived from special HUD runs generated in 2000 for households with mobility and self-care limitations by age/disability. Projections were generated by extrapolating to current population estimates. Results were reviewed with available information from the current census and deemed reasonably consistent.

The Developmental Disabilities Act requires all states to complete a consumer satisfaction survey which asks their satisfaction with the existing support services being rendered by providers, and their unique service needs. The survey indicated the following urgently needed services reported by all respondents: general health (73%), transportation services (65%), case management (61%), summer school programs (60%) and recreational/leisure (52%) services. In addition to the urgent need for services noted above, additional service needs for developmentally disabled persons include but are not limited to the following services: habitation, vocational training, housing, occupational therapy and physical therapy.

National studies estimating prevalence ratios of persons with SMI to the general population provide us with a low estimate of 12,321 persons and a high of 18,100 persons. Applying these ratios to population projections, the estimate for Maricopa County is 19,700-27,800 presently with about half situated in the City of Phoenix. ADHS defines inadequate housing for SMI persons as consisting of one of the following: residency in non-recovery-oriented environments, including many of the "Supervisory Care Homeless" that tend to warehouse residents, homeless shelters, living with inappropriate partners, and/or living in the Arizona State Hospital (ASH) or other higher levels of care because no lower levels or appropriate housing options are available. Emanating from the *Arnold v Sarn* lawsuit, the following supportive services were articulated commonly provided to SMI persons: a) independent living skills training (counseling and training clients in developing social skills, daily routine, community orientation, personal grooming, menu planning, budgeting, housekeeping, etc.), b) home care (assisting with meal preparation, cleaning, personal care, etc.), c) peer support (telephone and face-to-face support and social interaction, d) employment assistance services (assessment, work skill training, vocational training, job coaching, etc.), e) transportation assistance (training in use of public transportation and securing bus passes or reduced fare, f) crisis services (full range of integrated services with emphasis on early intervention, and g) respite services and medical treatment services (counseling, medications, inpatient care).

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

According to the [HIV/AIDS Housing Plan for the Phoenix EMSA, 2011](#), approximately 9,000 persons with HIV/AIDS have to find housing that costs less than 30% AMI. The City of Phoenix Housing Department estimates that about 600 persons with HIV/AIDS need permanent housing via TBRA and about 765 persons with HIV/AIDS need short-term emergency or facility based support as indicated on the HUD table enclosed for the Phoenix EMSA.

People living with HIV and AIDS face challenges finding and maintaining safe and affordable housing for a variety of complex and interrelated health and social reasons. To reiterate, studies indicate that one-third to one-half of these residents are in imminent danger of homelessness. Declining health, loss of employment and subsequent decline in income, chemical dependency, lack of family support and other factors mean many people with AIDS can no longer live independently, and subsequently need supportive housing assistance. It is estimated that 50% of the number of persons with HIV/AIDS require supportive housing in the Valley, and this correlates with data from the Area Agency on Aging.

With respect to the supportive housing needs of HIV patients, the following highlights the needs of this housing group outlined in a past [Governor's Task Force Report On AIDS](#): adult foster care (room and board and personal care, etc), case management providing continuous monitoring and assessment of those in need, group home care with support services, home health agency support providing skilled nursing services and other therapeutic services to people under the care of a physician, in-patient hospice support providing palliative and supportive care for terminally ill persons and their families or care-givers, hospice services rendered at the place of residence of a terminally ill person, nursing care from a licensed health care institution that provides inpatient beds or resident beds and nursing services to persons, residential care from an institution that provides resident beds and health related services for persons who do not need inpatient nursing care, respite care for family members rendering care to clients in foster homes and private homes to provide an interval of rest and relief and other supportive services that include nutrition counseling, meals, housekeeping and general maintenance and transportation.

### **Discussion:**

Additional resources for affordable housing and the prevention of homelessness are needed are needed for all special needs target groups replete with comprehensive support services. Persons in poverty suffering from AIDs are no exception. AIDS patents are often in need of ambulatory/outpatient care, medication support, nutrition assistance, housing and health/social support per a comparatively recent study undertaken. The 296 vouchers available for the target group are limited.

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

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

The need for public facilities is extensive and varied in the City of Phoenix and is evident from the internet survey conducted in the Fall of 2014 as well as input from public hearings. Of the 502 respondents that participated in the internet survey and community public input hearings, a substantial priority public facility needs were evident. Of the input secured, the results indicated either a **High** or **Low** priority of need assigned. Detailed survey information is contained on tabular information enclosed while public hearing input is contained in ES-05. A **High** level of need was assigned to senior centers, neighborhood facilities, child care facilities, youth centers and parks and recreational facilities. All other facilities earned a **Low** level of priority.

### How were these needs determined?

The need for public facilities was drawn predominantly from the rather extensive survey undertaken by the City of Phoenix in the Fall of 2014 as well as from input secured in community public hearings held by Phoenix.

### City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan: Community Development Needs

PUBLIC FACILITY IMPROVEMENT SURVEY RESULTS					
Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Senior Center Facility Improvements	13	57	112	69	251
Handicapped Center Facility Improvements	14	64	104	69	251
Homeless Facility Improvements	18	51	96	86	251
Youth Center Facility Improvements	13	50	109	80	252
Neighborhood Facility Improvements	14	52	118	66	250
Child Care Center Facility Improvements	20	54	106	71	251
Healthcare Facility Improvements	17	60	104	68	249
Parks and/or Recreation Facility Improvements	13	50	117	72	252
			<i>answered question</i>		253
			<i>skipped question</i>		249

### City of Phoenix Public Facility Needs

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

The need for public improvements/infrastructure is extensive and varied in Phoenix and is evident from the internet survey conducted in the Fall of 2014 as well as input from public hearings. Of the input

secured, the results indicated either a **High** or **Low** priority of need assigned. Detailed survey information is contained on tabular information enclosed while public hearing input is contained in ES-05. A **High** level of need was assigned to water and sewer, street improvements, street lighting, flood/drainage and tree planting. All other public improvements earned a **Low** level of priority.

**How were these needs determined?**

The need for public improvements was drawn predominantly from the rather extensive survey undertaken by the City of Phoenix in the Fall of 2014 as well as from input secured in community public hearings held by Phoenix.

**City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan: Public Infrastructure/Improvement Needs**

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Overall Infrastructure Needs	8	53	101	89	251
Water & Sewer Improvements	10	71	93	76	250
Street Improvements	8	63	104	76	251
Street Lighting	15	72	88	77	252
Sidewalk Improvements	20	86	89	56	251
High Intensity Activated Crosswalks (HAWKS)	40	81	87	42	250
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	30	91	85	43	249
Flood Drainage Improvements	26	69	84	71	250
Tree Planting	26	67	79	79	251
			<i>answered question</i>		<b>253</b>
			<i>skipped question</i>		<b>249</b>

**City of Phoenix Infrastructure/Public Improvement Needs**

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

The need for public services is extensive and varied in Phoenix and is evident from the internet survey conducted in the Fall of 2014 as well as input from public hearings. Phoenix regularly commits CDBG resources up its 15% annual cap for public services. Of the over 500 survey respondents that participated in the city’s community development survey, consider the range and extent of the priority public services needs evident from the enclosed survey results.

The results indicated either a **High** or **Low** priority of need assigned. Detailed survey information is contained on tabular information enclosed while public hearing input is contained in ES-05. A **High** level of need was assigned to services for homeless/HIV clients, seniors, handicapped persons, crime

awareness, housing counseling, childcare, abused-neglected children, mental health, substance abuse, youth services, transportation and employment and training. All other public services earned a **Low** level of priority.

### How were these needs determined?

The need for public services was drawn predominantly from the rather extensive survey undertaken by the City of Phoenix in the Fall of 2014 as well as from public input secured in community public hearings held by Phoenix.

### City of Phoenix FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan: Need For Public Services

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	Medium Need	High Need	Response Count
Overall Public Services Needs	20	70	101	58	249
Homeless/AIDs Patient Programs	36	60	81	74	251
Senior Services	11	46	87	105	249
Handicapped Services	16	58	90	86	250
Crime Awareness Programs	12	51	89	99	251
Housing Counseling Programs	24	61	93	70	248
Childcare Services	25	56	80	90	251
Services For Abused/Neglected Children	9	24	67	153	253
Mental Health Services	11	37	68	137	253
Substance Abuse Services	24	40	88	99	251
Service For Battered/Abused Spouses	9	29	79	136	253
Legal Services	28	56	99	66	249
Youth Services	17	46	96	89	248
Child Care Services	24	54	84	88	250
Transportation Services	24	47	100	80	251
Employment/Training Services	22	53	85	91	251
Health Services	24	53	95	75	247
Lead Hazard Screening	56	90	69	35	250
Crime Awareness	12	61	92	85	250
Fair Housing Activities	33	77	88	53	251
Landlord-Tenant Counseling	41	74	82	54	251
				<i>answered question</i>	<b>253</b>
				<i>skipped question</i>	<b>249</b>

### Phoenix Public Services Needs Survey Results

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Declining levels of growth in personal and household income are motivating increasing housing affordability challenges to low- and moderate- income persons Phoenix and have been exacerbated by a 40% rise in home values and purchases prices in the past three years since the end of the great recession. The comparative health of the rental market and 15% rise in rent levels also stress those at the lower end of the income spectrum. While foreclosure rates are now approaching normal levels in the City of Phoenix, the byproducts of the great recession are still being felt in terms of borrower credit and debt difficulties, the incidence of overcrowding, employment opportunities and the occurrence of vacant properties in some parts of the community. Also note that about 19.5% of homes hold negative equity.

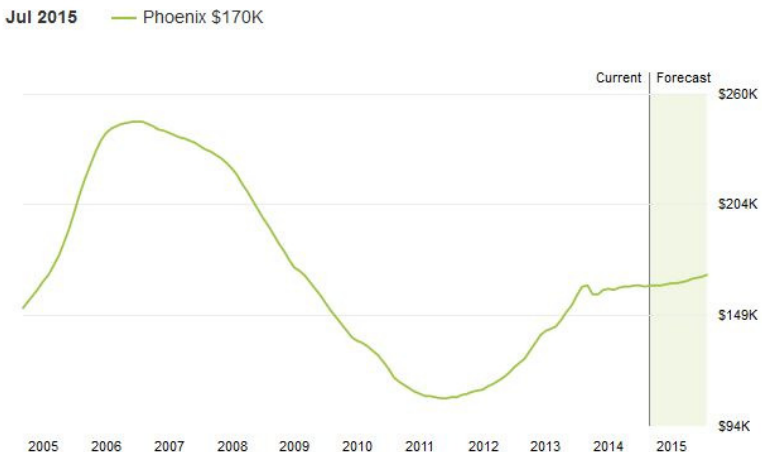
Challenges for those in the lower income spectrum will continue during the upcoming planning period. While the employment and housing sectors are recovering, it has been a tough road. At this juncture, the anemic growth in personal/household income seem likely to continue, for-sale and for-rent prices will grow at moderate levels. Unknowns represent the upward movement in purchaser and investor interest rates and the ultimate implications that will have on markets and low- and moderate- income households.

 **\$164,200** ZHWI

 **3.6%** 1-yr forecast: [?](#) (Jul 31, 2015)

**\$219,900** Median listing price

**\$187,775** Median sale price



### City of Phoenix Sales Pricing





**City of Phoenix Sales Price Per Square Foot**



Phoenix

**City of Phoenix Incidence of Foreclosure**

**Zillow Rent Index** [?](#)

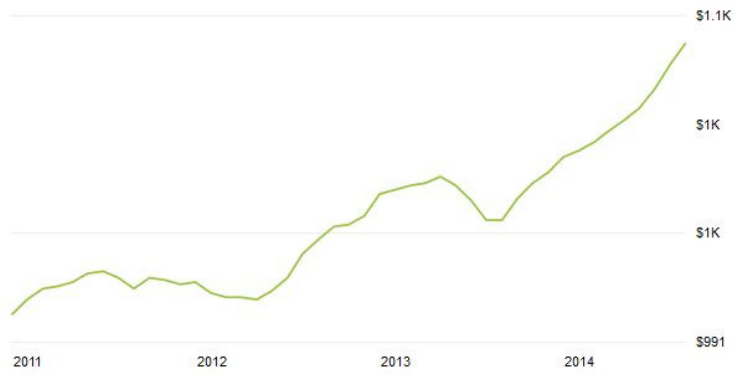


**2.0** Breakeven horizon [?](#) (Jun 30, 2013)

**\$1,050** Rent list price

**\$0.82** Rent list price / sq ft

**Jul 2014** — Phoenix \$1,128



**City of Phoenix Rent Levels**

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

### Introduction

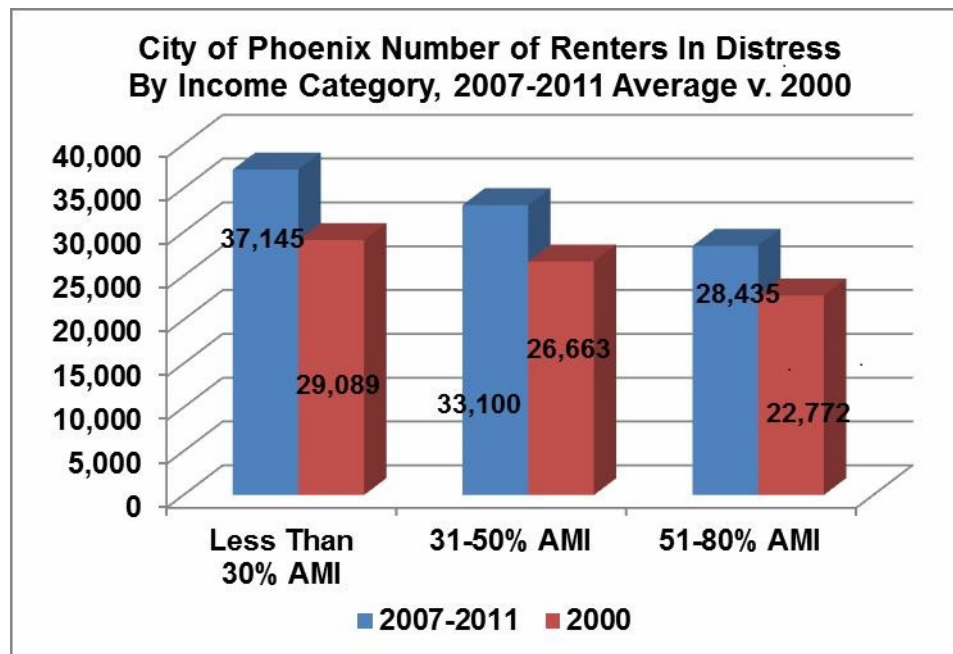
This segment describes the number, type, tenure and size of housing in the City of Phoenix for both the market and assisted inventory. The market rate inventory has grown by just over 101,000 dwelling units since 2000 or a 20% hike. Most of the gain was evident among single family property types while attached structures (townhomes, condos, etc) and mobile homes declined. The City of Phoenix assisted inventory appears to have remained stable. Gains in the production of Low Income Housing Tax Credit properties have been likely offset by the expiration of the HUD 236 properties in the prior five years.

### All residential properties by number of units

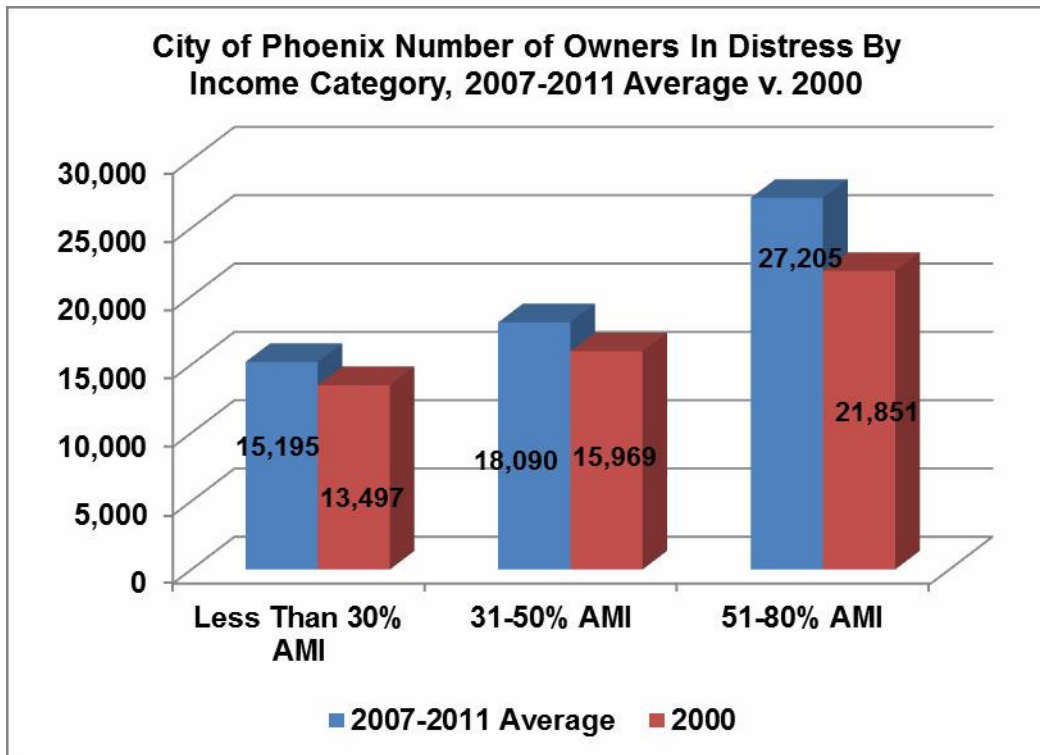
Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	359,345	60%
1-unit, attached structure	27,628	5%
2-4 units	38,764	6%
5-19 units	92,366	15%
20 or more units	61,375	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	18,687	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>598,165</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



### Phoenix Renters In Distress



**Phoenix Owners In Distress**

**Unit Size by Tenure**

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	960	0%	11,452	5%
1 bedroom	6,285	2%	60,611	28%
2 bedrooms	47,395	16%	79,080	37%
3 or more bedrooms	247,176	82%	63,125	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,816</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>214,268</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

According to [A Picture Of Subsidized Housing, 2013](#) generated by the US Department of HUD, it is estimated that approximately 15,034 assisted multi-family units housing approximately 28,837 persons exist within the confines of the City of Phoenix. The inventory is comprised of LIHTC, Section 8 (new, existing, moderate rehabilitation and SRO), Section 811, Section 202, Public Housing project units and other HUD multi-family properties. Approximately 8,992 Section 8 vouchers, certificates, moderate

rehabilitation and public housing units are operated by the City of Phoenix Housing Department. There are approximately 6,884 LIHTC units in Phoenix of which an estimated 5,851 or 85% are assisted (not market rate) units. Taken in its entirety, the assisted inventory in Phoenix incorporated the following general characteristics:

1. Average occupancy at about 92%.
2. About 2.3 persons per unit.
3. Average household income of \$11,200 per annum (about 21% AMI).
4. About 18% of households are working.
5. Approximately 72% are comprised of female-headed households.

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

No units are anticipated to be lost within the forthcoming five years. The maintenance and expansion of the City of Phoenix assisted housing inventory is needed given the incidence of housing distress discussed in the needs assessment segment of this plan. During the past five years, the City of Phoenix lost approximately 1,200 to 1,500 units in HUD Section 236 projects yet aggressive activities by the city counteracted this loss with Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) units. Going forward, the City of Phoenix anticipates a net gain in the volume of assisted housing in the community.

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

Households currently residing in assisted housing in Phoenix are not cost burdened as federal and local rules mandate clients may not expend more than 30% of their income for housing. Since cost burden predominantly motivates housing distress regardless of income category, the maintenance of the assisted inventory serving about 28,800 to 30,000 persons is critical to those presently in need but does not penetrate the 98,680 renter and 60,490 owner households earning less than 80% AMI who are distressed (cost burdened, overcrowded and/or without kitchen or bath facilities) without the opportunity of securing assisted housing to date.

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

Three methods were used to analyze and determine relative need by household type. One was to evaluate types of low and moderate income households by their total unmet need. Using this approach, low income small families and all other households (unrelated, non-elderly households) had the greatest

need for assistance. The second method evaluated the percentage of the household type in need of assistance in relation to the total number of households for each type. Taking both cost burden and over-crowding into account, the household type with the greatest percentage in need of assistance was low income large families. The third method was to identify worst case housing needs and evaluate those needs. To determine which were worst case needs and how to prioritize them, an assessment was made of the relative degree of vulnerability and the amount and types of assistance needed to help persons in these situations obtain suitable housing. Using the above described methods to evaluate relative housing needs by household type, the following household types, in no particular order, were judged to be most in need of assistance:

- low income, small families needing rental assistance suggesting 1-2 bedroom units in most housing types.
- low income, large families needing rental assistance suggesting 3 bedroom+ units in most housing types.
- existing low income homeowners needing home repairs in predominantly single-family and townhome/ condominium properties.
- moderate income households desiring to be home buyers in 2 to 4 bedroom properties in predominantly single-family and townhome/ condominium properties.
- low income homeless persons, families and those with special needs requiring rental assistance, support facilities and services motivating varying housing types and bedroom mixes based on the unique target group being served.

## **Discussion**

With approximately 26,459 persons on the waiting lists for assisted housing in Phoenix and an estimated 159,170 distressed households (earning less than 80% AMI) with problems, of which most is cost burden, it is absolutely critical that the current inventory of affordable housing be preserved and increased. Since the aforementioned levels of distress cover the great recession, these estimates are low given the growth in population hence in addition to escalating rent levels and home values. Notwithstanding comparatively low interest rates, housing affordability is becoming an increasing problem. As a result, affordable rental housing production, targeted housing rehabilitation for owners and homeownership support are imperative to address municipal housing needs. Strengthening residential market conditions portend challenging times in the ensuing five years.

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

### Introduction

Discussed earlier, the cost of housing for homeowner has risen nearly 50% since the end of the great recession in late 2011 and early 2012. Rents have risen at more moderate levels (15%) during the same period. The low and moderate income consumers currently are projected to continue to face challenges securing affordable housing in light of a 5.5% decline in median income from 2011 to 2014 per HUD median income limits in Maricopa County. Couple this with byproducts of the great recession like more stringent underwriting, borrower credit recovery and light employment growth and low- and moderate-income household face challenges in the housing market now and going forward.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	107,000	201,000	88%
Median Contract Rent	542	727	34%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	36,178	16.9%
\$500-999	136,437	63.7%
\$1,000-1,499	34,626	16.2%
\$1,500-1,999	5,103	2.4%
\$2,000 or more	1,924	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,268</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

 **\$164,200** ZHVI

 **3.6%** 1-yr forecast (Jul 31, 2015)

**\$219,900** Median listing price

**\$187,775** Median sale price

Jul 2015 — Phoenix \$170K



### Phoenix Home Valuation Trends

#### Average Price Per Sqft. for Homes in Phoenix

1 Br  2 Br  3 Br  4 Br  All properties

1 YR 5 YR MAX



### Phoenix Sales Price Per Sq. Ft.

Zillow Rent Index (?)



2.0 Breakeven horizon (?) (Jun 30, 2013)

**\$1,050** Rent list price

**\$0.82** Rent list price / sq ft

Jul 2014 — Phoenix \$1,128



### Phoenix Rental Trends



## Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	7,235	No Data
50% HAMFI	36,640	18,455
80% HAMFI	133,255	55,080
100% HAMFI	No Data	84,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,130</b>	<b>158,090</b>

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

## City of Phoenix Surplus or Deficit of Affordable Units Per HUD Census Data

ITEM	0-30% HAMFI	31-50% HAMFI	51-80% HAMFI	81-100% HAMFI	Greater Than 100% HAMFI
Number of Households	68,250	61,140	85,905	50,090	250,700
Number of Units Affordable To Households Earning	7,235	55,095	188,335	84,555	84,555
Surplus/(Deficit) of Units 1/	-61,015	-6,045	102,430	34,465	-166,145

1/ Over 100% HAMFI, units affordable included no rental households as the data noted as not available. Substantial overcount of alleged deficit.

## City of Phoenix Affordable Housing Deficit, 2011

### Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	593	748	925	1,363	1,592
High HOME Rent	631	753	915	1,089	1,195
Low HOME Rent	581	623	747	863	963

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

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

Realizing the default data essentially covers the period of the great recession, consider the deficit and surplus of housing at varying income categories when compared to the cost of the housing supply in the City of Phoenix.

Since the great recession, both home values and rents have risen of consequence in the City of Phoenix and Maricopa County. According to Zillow.com, the median purchase price of single family homes has risen from \$115,000 in 2011 to \$168,000 in 2014, accounting for a 46% hike. The same source indicated that monthly rents have risen from \$1,000 in 2011 to \$1,130 in 2014 accounting for a 13% rise. Trends in Fair Market Rents levels for two bedrooms units have also been reviewed. While interest rates have held steady at comparatively low rates, home purchase underwriting has eased somewhat and hopefully household income will stop its steady decline since 2011. As a result, the deficit of units in the 0 to 50% HAMFI income brackets for predominantly rental property has risen. Surpluses in the 51-100% HAMFI category have been reduced for rental and more substantially for homeownership properties.

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

According to the W.P Carey School of Business at Arizona State University (ASU), the for sale housing market is beginning to slump after a sustained rise in sales prices and volume since the bottom of the great recession in 2011/2012. By extrapolating a 5% annual growth in person income and comparable percentage rise in home values during 2015 generated by the W.P Carey School of Business at ASU School over the FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Planning horizon, homeownership affordability is anticipated to generally remain at prevailing levels assuming household income stops its decline. The actual decline in household income from \$65,500 in 2011 to \$61,900 per HUD exemplifies problems associated with the purchasing power of consumers in light strong increases in purchase prices since the end of the great recession. Low interest rates continue to help consumers but it is likely rates will rise within the five year projection period. The drop in household income also adversely affects lower and moderate income households in the rental market. Comparatively healthy vacancy rates and sustained growth of rental rates continues to pressure those seeking affordable property. The aforementioned conditions are anticipated to continue into the planning period.

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

According to "Apartment Trends" prepared by RealData, Inc, the 4th Quarter median rent level was about \$.97/square foot. Assuming an average one bedroom size of 700 square feet and 925 for a two bedroom, market rents appear to be similar to both fair market rent levels and at the high end of HOME rent levels. This situation reinforces the use of HOME resources for either acquisition with or without rehabilitation or new construction. Should market rents continue to rise as anticipated, the use of rental subsidies may become more desirable. However, rent level variations in sub-markets, city priorities

associated with the rehabilitation of substandard dwellings/properties and special needs housing are also factors warranting consideration going forward.

## **Discussion**

Stated throughout this Consolidated Plan, the residential market has substantially recovered in the aftermath of the great recession. Since early 2012, 40 to 50% hikes in Phoenix sales pricing have become evident, comparative low rental vacancy rates, normal levels of foreclosure activity and escalating rental levels. Despite historically low interest rates, declining to flat levels of household income coupled with strong residential market conditions are adversely affecting the ability of low- and moderate- income consumers to afford housing. The challenging circumstances are anticipated to worsen during the planning period.

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

### Introduction

The 2007-2011 ACS estimates that out of 301,816 owner-occupied households and 214,268 tenant-occupied households that at least 107,491 (36%) of owners and 98,649 (46%) of tenants had at least one of the following four selected housing conditions: (1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, (2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden is greater than 30% of household income.

### Definitions

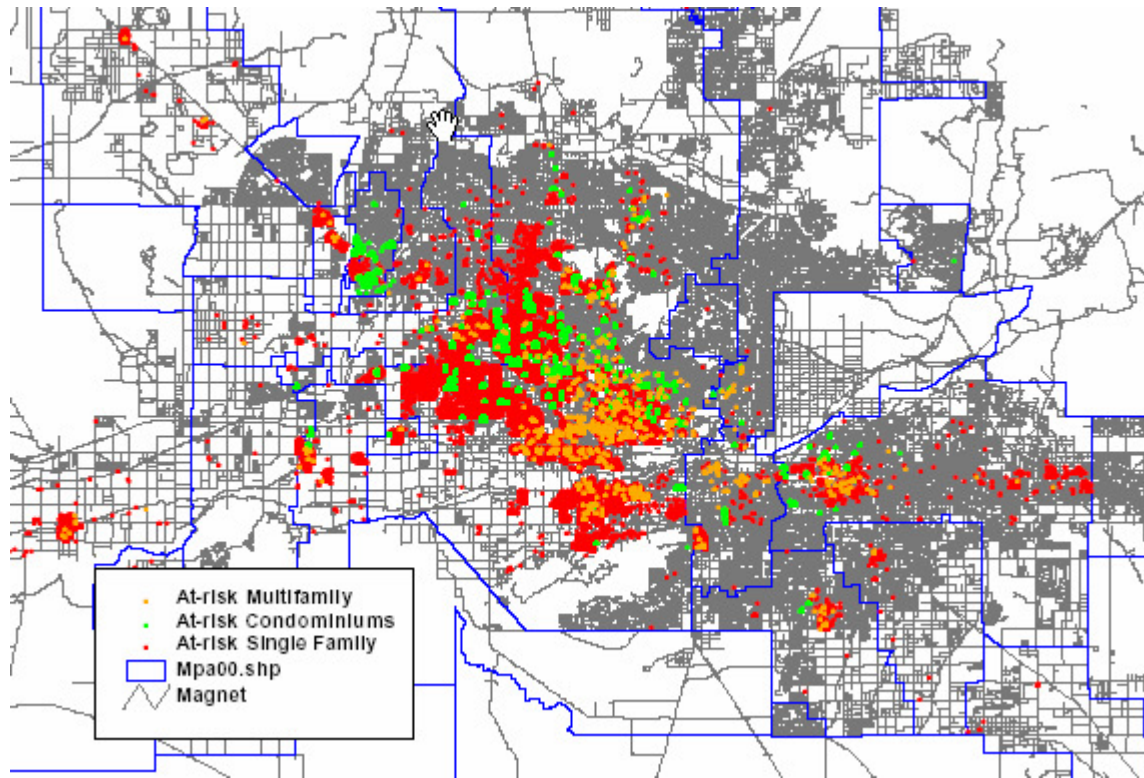
The City of Phoenix determination of standard condition meets HUD’s minimum Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as well as Maricopa County’s Uniform Building Code (UBC). The county definition for substandard conditions in dwelling units are those that lack any of the following: (1) a permanent solid foundation, exemplifies a lack of structural integrity and weather tightness; (2) lacks minimal insulation, has deficiencies in the basic mechanical systems in that they do not meet current UBC, or (3) evidences deferred maintenance to the degree that the structure becomes subject to increased decay.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	107,491	36%	98,649	46%
With two selected Conditions	4,625	2%	13,859	6%
With three selected Conditions	168	0%	600	0%
With four selected Conditions	22	0%	58	0%
No selected Conditions	189,510	63%	101,102	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,816</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>214,268</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



'At-Risk' Substandard Units, 2000

**Year Unit Built**

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	50,279	17%	37,219	17%
1980-1999	101,762	34%	77,786	36%
1950-1979	134,815	45%	87,695	41%
Before 1950	14,960	5%	11,568	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,816</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>214,268</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Table 36 – Year Unit Built**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

**Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard**

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	149,775	50%	99,263	46%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	29,520	10%	28,185	13%

**Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

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

## Vacant Units

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

**Table 38 - Vacant Units**

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

## Vacant/Abandoned Properties

There are 594,356 properties in the City of Phoenix. The city tracks only the vacant/abandoned properties where a code enforcement case has been active. The city currently knows of 18,323 vacant abandoned properties. We do not have information on the suitability of these properties for rehabilitation.

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Uniform and current information on housing quality does not currently exist within Maricopa County. It is a major deficiency in effectively addressing the affordable housing problem. While the Maricopa County assessor roles include a variety of information needed to establish property tax valuations, some of this data can be used to identify those dwellings “at risk of being in a substandard condition”. Toward this end, the following data variables were analyzed and findings returned for the 710,100 single family and 129,034 townhome/condominium parcels reviewed from the CY 2000 tax rolls:

1. The age of the structure, property use code, physical condition, valuation per square foot and construction quality were analyzed as to their reliability as predictors of housing quality. Statistical procedures employed pointed to valuation per square foot as the most salient predictor of housing quality. Valuation is defined as the Full Cash Value (FCV) per square foot.
2. According to statistical averages and standard deviations employed, units ‘at risk’ of being in a substandard condition were defined as falling below a \$43 FCV/sq. ft. for single-family dwellings and \$40 for townhome/condominiums. As a result, it is estimated that:
  - Up to 31,879 single-family units were ‘at risk of being substandard’ in the City of Phoenix, with the average age these units pegged at 1955 to 1960 and the average FVC value per square foot ranging from \$13 to \$38.

- Up to 10,952 condominium/townhome were are 'at risk of being substandard' in Phoenix with the average construction year of these units at 1974 and the average FCV value per square foot ranging from \$12 to \$20.

The distribution of 'at risk' substandard units in 2000 are noted below. The age of the housing stock will continue to have a significant impact on general housing conditions in Phoenix and the neighborhood therein. With 149,775 owner units built before 1980 and 99,263 rental units, approximately 249,038 properties are at risk of falling into poor condition. Maintenance costs grow with age and can present significant costs for low- and moderate- income homeowners. It also generates a threat to lower income tenants not able to communicate regularly with property management personnel. These issues represent a continuing challenge faced by the Neighborhood Services Department who commit extensive resources and aggressively implement relevant city ordinances to preserve and revitalize at-risk neighborhoods throughout the City of Phoenix.

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

Lead based paint hazards consist of any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate federal agency. Since low income households earning less than 50% of the area median are more likely to reside in poorly maintained dwellings, they would hold the greatest risk of lead poisoning. By applying the incidence of households having one problem (housing distress) and earning less than 100% AMI to the number of dwellings built prior to 1980, it is estimated that 89,653 properties are 'at risk' of containing lead based paint (LBP) hazards. Of these units, 20,773 dwellings contain children.

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, the following zip codes in the City of Phoenix were the highest risk for LBP: 85009, 85034, 85041, 85031, 85017, 85008, 85019, 85015, 85040, 85035, 85033, 85016, 85021, 85043, 85051, 85020, 85029, 85037.

### **Discussion**

Focused residential rehabilitation endeavors have been and will continue to be priority activities of the City of Phoenix. One of the byproducts of the great recession was the need for extensive neighborhood revitalization in certain targeted regions throughout Phoenix. Such needs remain and the Neighborhood

Services Department in collaboration with the Housing Department shall focus efforts in this arena and are articulated in the goals segment of the plan.



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

### Introduction

This section of the report incorporates the number and supply of public housing developments in the City of Phoenix, their condition and the Phoenix Housing Department’s strategy for improving the living condition and environment residents. With nearly 2,200 public housing units in the city inventory, Phoenix is the largest public housing agency in the State of Arizona.

### Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	95	2,474	5,842	43	5,799	1,805	0	682
# of accessible units									
<b>*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition</b>									

**Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

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

The aforementioned table includes the supply of City of Phoenix public housing development. Currently, there are 2,2474 public housing units in the City of Phoenix. The condition of public housing units are provided below and include the latest HUD REAC scores from 2012 through 2014.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
McCarty On Monroe	99
Henson Villages - Phase 1	98
East AMP	89
The Symphony	99
Henson Villages - Seniors	90
Marcos De Niza	85
Scattered Sites	54
Pine Towers	97
Washington Manor	83
Maryvale Parkway Terrace	94
Foothills Village	95
Henson Villages Phase 4	92
Henson Villages Phase 3	94

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

Overall, the condition of the City of Phoenix public housing properties are in good shape with a few exceptions. All are subject to the Phoenix Department of Housing Public Housing Agency Plan. All city public housing units exceed Section 504 compliance and all city public housing are in need of repair. To date, the city has not received any direct request from waiting list applicants for accessible units. The city is available to help locate accessible units if requested.

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

The City of Phoenix is committed to provide and promote diversified living environments for low-income families, seniors and persons with disabilities by operating and leasing assisted and affordable housing. The city will pursue the following strategies from 2015-2020:

**Goal 1 - Increase the availability of decent, safe, and affordable housing and expand the supply of assisted housing.** Apply for additional rental vouchers, reduce public housing vacancies, leverage private or other public funds to create additional housing opportunities, build or acquire new city owned for PHA residents and develop housing for people with special needs.

**Goal 2 - Improve the quality of assisted housing in the City.** Increase customer satisfaction, renovate or modernize public housing units, demolish or dispose of obsolete public housing, maintain the city's high

performing PHA housing management designation sustain a high occupancy, maintain high SEMAP score, improve public housing curb appeal, reduce crime and sustain high response rates for work orders needed.

**Goal 3 - Increase assisted housing choice in the City.** Provide voucher lease-up assistance, improve outreach efforts to potential voucher landlords, expand homeownership programs and foster positive stories in the media.

**Goal 4 - Promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households.** Increase the number of employed persons in assisted families, render supportive services to improve client employability and economic independence and strengthen resident organizations.

**Goal 5 - Maximize the number of affordable units available to clients in need through prudent city management practices.** Reduce turnover time for vacated public housing and Section 8 units and foster access to affordable housing regardless of unit size required.

**Goal 6 - Target assisted housing support for families at or below 30% of median.** Target available assistance to families at or below 30% of AMI and adopt rent policies to support and encourage work.

**Goal 7 - Target assisted housing support for families at or below 50% of median.** Employ admissions preferences aimed at families who are working and adopt rent policies to support and encourage work.

**Goal 8 - Target assisted housing support for elderly households.** Target available assistance to the elderly an apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to the elderly, should they become available.

**Goal 9 - Target available assistance for families with disabilities.** Execute modifications needed in public housing based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment, apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, affirmatively market ADA compliant housing to local non-profit agencies that assist families with disabilities.

**Goal 10 - Target available assistance to specific family types or ethnicities with disproportionate housing needs.** Affirmatively market to races/ethnicities shown to have disproportionate housing needs, counsel Section 8 tenants as to location of units outside of areas of poverty or minority concentration and assist them to locate those units and market the Section 8 Program to owners outside of areas of poverty /minority concentrations.

## **Discussion:**

The City of Phoenix is a high performer in the administration and execution of both the Section 8 rental subsidy and public housing programs. Pursuant to the most City of Phoenix Public Housing Agency Plan, which has been made part of this Consolidated Plan by reference, Phoenix will seek to increase the supply of assisted housing in the community, sustain the high quality of the inventory, foster the

economic independence and movement of families into market rate housing via targeted and comprehensive services and foster safe and quality living environments in which residents live.

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

### Introduction

This section describes the facilities and services targeted to homeless individuals. It includes emergency facilities designed to address the immediate needs of homeless persons, transitional facilities and services typically available for up to a two year period and permanent supportive housing beds that offer long term housing and needed, overlay support services. Also included in the segment is a discussion of the specific type of shelter and services needed by varying types of homeless persons 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	111	1,944	1,484	0
Households with Only Adults	1,409	111	952	3,233	278
Chronically Homeless Households	0	111	0	882	0
Veterans	25	111	318	1,251	0
Unaccompanied Youth	12	0	56	0	0

**Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households**

**Data Source Comments:** Maricopa Association of Governments Regional Continuum of Care, 2014

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

The extent of social service programs currently being provided to homeless persons in Maricopa County include, but are not limited to: food assistance, case management, outreach, job development, vocational, and placement services, medical support, counseling services, transportation services, training services, crisis intervention, substance abuse treatment services, day care, HIV/AIDS services and domestic violence services.

Facilities, services and strategies designed to address homelessness in a region are often categorized into three component parts (emergency, transitional or permanent), each oriented to serving specific client needs. Individual clients may need all or some of available services, depending on their unique characteristics. A discussion of the status of each category in Maricopa County follows.

- Emergency shelter is provided for three to six months duration. Services provided in this housing type include case management, basic life skills, clothing, meals, child care, parenting skills, legal services, pre-employment counseling, employment assistance, and transportation.
- Transitional housing is usually provided for a period of 12 to 24 months. Services available for people in this housing type include case management, meals, clothing, medical/dental care, advocacy, child care, counseling, basic living and parenting skills, housing search/relocation, job training, employment assistance, financial assistance, money management, and continuing education.
- Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing - Many units are provided for the seriously mentally ill and/or dually diagnosed through rental vouchers funded by the Supportive Housing Program or Shelter + Care.
- Homelessness Prevention.
- Housing First Model - For individuals with substance abuse issues, who are in transitional housing, relapse often results in eviction. When an individual is prepared to reenter housing, barriers to access are numerous, including lack of income and community support. The “housing first” model removes a significant barrier to both obtaining and sustaining housing. This model provides housing to homeless people who are not deemed “housing ready” and provides supportive “wrap-around” services to maintain housing..
- Discharge Planning - Due to a lack of discharge planning from prisons and jails, health care, foster care and other facilities, shelters have become an extension of the corrections system. The implementation of individualized needs assessment, including housing, employment and support services, government agency coordination and monitoring of the process, and outcomes measurements are important.

**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.**

**Chronic Homelessness (for Sheltered and Unsheltered)**

In order to assist persons who have been on the streets for a significant period of time, trust must be developed through consistent outreach efforts, and permanent housing with supportive services must be provided. Persons suffering from mental illness and substance abuse have difficulty functioning in congregate shelters, preferring life on the streets to the overwhelming environment of a congregate shelter. In order to assist this population, it is critical to offer services that they feel comfortable participating in. Instead of providing temporary shelter while working with the client to make them “housing ready housing can be provided immediately, and followed by supportive services. The Continuum of Care Committee repeatedly identify ending chronic homelessness as a high priority. Strategies to end chronic homelessness include: Improving data collection methods for counting and tracking chronically homeless persons; increasing housing options for chronically homeless persons living on the streets; streamlining services and revising plans to be more adaptive to the needs of chronically homeless people; and increasing client engagement.

**Needs of Homeless Veterans**

Some homeless veterans are reached through the behavioral health system in Maricopa County and others through the Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program (HCHV). HCHV connects homeless, SMI individuals with an array of services and treatments available from the US Veteran's Administration and other community agencies. The general mental health issues of veterans are usually not addressed by the behavioral health system. The propensity of homeless veterans to band together, their chronic homelessness, and high incidence of addiction are common characteristics. Homeless veterans share similar experiences, and appear to want to stay together on the streets. Although this social structure may provide some positive benefits, it can be an obstacle to accessing housing or services. Many homeless veterans share a frustration with a bureaucracy they perceive as unwilling to assist. Many veterans have been homeless for 10 or more years, and therefore require intensive outreach and engagement in order to achieve solutions. However, homeless veterans do tend to remain in the same geographical area, and therefore may be easier to locate and approach.

**Homeless Youth**

In Arizona, the top three reasons for youth homelessness are: (1) lack of family support, (2) running away from an unhealthy environment, and (3) “thrown away” by family. Research Homeless youth exhibit high rates of experience with physical and/or sexual abuse in the home. Family conflict over alcohol or drug use, sexual orientation, school problems, or pregnancy also induce youth to leave or be forced out of the home. Emergency shelters in Maricopa County do not serve persons less than 18 years of age if a parent or guardian does not accompany them, and this is generally construed as a positive situation. Few young homeless people in Maricopa County have access to the state’s child welfare system, which gives a low priority to homeless youth because of lack of resources. Many homeless



youth lack the fundamental skills needed to maintain their own living space, manage money, access social or medical services, and find or hold a job. The circumstances that forced them prematurely into the adult world also prevent their acquisition of skills necessary to transition successfully from childhood to independent adulthood. Housing is a barrier to many youth because of affordability issues and due to criminal records and lack of credit history.

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

### Introduction

A large portion of the lower income population is made up of individuals and families with needs requiring specialized services and/or facilities. Included are physically and mentally disabled persons, frail elderly persons, persons affected by domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, low income families with children, persons with alcohol and drug abuse problems, and children. Although it is difficult to arrive at reliable numbers, virtually every agency serving the varied special needs groups consistently provides information indicating a high percentage of unmet need.

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	119
PH in facilities	50
STRMU	136
ST or TH facilities	97
PH placement	74

**Table 42– HOPWA Assistance Baseline**

**Alternate Data Source Name:**

Phoenix FY 2013-14 HOPWA CAPER

**Data Source Comments:** The Housing Department notes all facilities would be transitional.

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

- Elderly (Ages 62-74) – Permanent housing support, case management, counseling, adult day care, home care, home delivered meals, befriending services.
- Frail Elderly (>75) – Permanent housing support, assisted housing support, 24 hour-hour shelter/health care, hospice care/coordination, case management, counseling, adult day care, home care, home delivered meals, befriending services, health services, nurse/medical services, etc.
- Persons With Severe Mental Illness (SMI) – Varying housing support ranging from permanent housing to assisted living, outreach and identification, treatment, health care, income support, rehabilitation services.

- Developmentally Disabled – Alternative types of shelter support, assistive technology, employment and training, information and referral services, transportation, case management.
- Physically Disabled Persons – Again, varying types of shelter assistance, assistive technology, employment and training, information and referral services, transportation, case management for the disabled, etc.
- Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction – Emergency and transitional shelter support, monitoring, screening, information and referral, detox medication, education, self-help groups, counseling.
- Persons With HIV/AIDs - Short- and long- term rental subsidy support, case management, emergency financial assistance, food, transportation, early intervention, education, wellness and nutrition., Ryan White, etc.
- Victims of Domestic Violence -

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

The City of Phoenix does not generally secure Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care or Section 8 SRO resources, however they require discharge planning associated with the homeless facilities/services they fund within the service area through contracted providers. City Human Services functions and providers, Public Housing Agencies and other organizational mandate discharge planning by their counselors and social workers. Prior to discharge, the preparation of individualized needs assessment, including housing, employment and support services, government agency coordination and monitoring are undertaken. Discharges are made when appropriate and facilities and services are provided for clients in concert with their individualized needs assessments.

**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)**

One of the keys to providing special needs housing is for existing nonprofit organizations with the desire and management capacity to undertake new projects or for the development of new agencies to take on this task. All available means will be taken to develop this capacity and bring new resources to help meet these needs.

The overall strategy incorporates the (1) provision of technical assistance to nonprofits to better compete for limited federal supportive housing operating and rental assistance funds, (2) utilization and acquisition/rehabilitation and limited construction to create facilities for special needs populations and (3) fostering the formation of cooperative efforts to create the necessary facilities and services.

The primary activity to adequately serve persons with special needs is the development of support facilities and services that meet the particular needs of the populations to be served. At this point, acquisition and rehabilitation will be used to develop the needed facilities, with new construction reserved for special development opportunities. New construction is more expensive than acquisition and rehabilitation and will only be used when existing facilities cannot be adapted to meet the need. New construction may be appropriate for certain populations that require a custom design facility, such as supportive housing facilities for domestic violence victims, physically disabled persons, and frail elderly persons.

Supportive housing may be best addressed as a rental assistance program where the services needed by a particular household are delivered separately from the housing assistance. For example, programs where the seriously mentally ill client's housing takes the form of a rental subsidy program and the services are delivered as needed. A case manager is responsible for making sure the client receives what he/she needs. The services needed may change over time from intense to very minimal, but the housing situation remains constant and reliable. This method may be effective for assisting persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Articulated later in the FY 2015/16 City of Phoenix Annual Action Plan, note the activities and anticipated outcomes to be achieved in the forthcoming fiscal year for persons who are not homeless but have other special needs and please note that these efforts hinge on the volume of federal and other funding to be received.

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

The City of Phoenix will continue to assist clients who are not homeless but have other special needs through the provision of supportive housing. This entails the provision of shelter with needed social services. Assistance will include the production of special needs housing with HOME resources in addition to Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources, private funding and funding gap mitigation support from a variety of sources. The Phoenix Housing and Human Services Departments will also continue to serve a host of special needs clients in their assisted housing projects and through the Section 8 program. Wrap around services are often provided. Phoenix will also continue to provide needed public services directed to clients with special needs through CDBG program resources. In the upcoming year, it is estimated that \_\_\_\_ special needs clients will be assisted.



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

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

There are a variety of factors affecting the development of affordable housing in the City of Phoenix. These factors include policies on property and land taxes, land use and zoning ordinances, building codes, building fees and charges, growth limits and code enforcement. These factors serve an important function in controlling the type and quality of growth in Phoenix. The City has knowingly chosen to require that developments within Phoenix adhere to specific regulations. The imposition of these rules and regulations have not impaired the ability of the City of Phoenix to create affordable housing stock which maintains high-quality and features for public safety.

#### Taxes

There are several taxing practices in Arizona that could be changed to stimulate the development of affordable housing, while at the same time encouraging mixed income family complexes. For example, current federal and Arizona tax credit policies encourage the development of complexes with 100 percent of the units set aside for lower income housing. More incentives need to be offered to developers seeking tax credits to insure that there is an appropriate mix of income groups within each complex.

It is notable that there are no Arizona tax credits offered for some key costs of constructing affordable housing. Modifying the tax credit legislation to allow all other costs of developing an affordable housing project such as site improvement costs, architectural and engineering fees, and lease-up reserve costs, would aid in the development of more affordable housing.

Taxing vacant residential properties at higher rates, particularly in-fill sites and land that is re-zoned for speculative purposes, would encourage a property owner to develop the site more quickly. This action would require a change in the current taxing policies, but it could encourage the development of housing on land that would otherwise sit vacant in speculation for years.

#### Zoning Ordinance/Development Standards

Regulations contained in the Zoning Ordinance regulate the use of land on private property. Some of these regulations add to the cost of construction of affordable housing. This decision allows the City of Phoenix to ensure orderly and compatible community growth on all properties. The Zoning Ordinance provides density bonus incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing. In addition, reductions in the amount of required parking can encourage development of affordable housing or housing for special needs groups. In addition, the City provides assistance to non-profit organizations in the payment of rezoning application fees, building permits, and inspection fees when being used for developing affordable housing. This assistance can come through Community Development Block Grant

(CDBG) or HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds designated for use in the development of affordable housing.

#### Development Process

Rezoning approvals, when needed in the development process for the City of Phoenix, can take as long as 6 to 8 months to obtain. In addition, all proposed multifamily residential development activities must obtain site plan approval and building permit approval. Site plan approval is needed before building permits can be obtained. The City also has a Minor Residential Review process that, depending on the development proposal, could make the process move faster. If the change requires only a minor review and all site issues (i.e., lot divisions, subdivision plats) have been resolved along with approved required improvement plans, then the process could take one to three weeks to complete.

To stimulate the development of affordable housing, the City has often committed funds to be used as a match when developers are applying for state or federal funding for affordable housing. The City has also provided city-owned property for use in the development of affordable housing. City policies in this matter often lease land to a development entity for nominal fee of one dollar per year. All such special arrangements require the approval of City Council.

Developers and proposal advocates continue to seek additional assistance with the structuring of private financing to private parties proposing affordable housing in the form of tax abatement (outside of the downtown area) and the use of tax increment financing (based upon the increased tax revenues from urban development). To allow the city to participate in these forms of resource and funding assistance would require City Council approval (tax abatement) and state legislative action (tax increment financing).

#### Property Maintenance

Phoenix utilizes both the Zoning Ordinance (ZO) that governs the use and development standards for land and the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (NPO) that addresses exterior and interior property maintenance conditions to assure that properties are maintained free of blighting or unsafe conditions and do not negatively impact surrounding properties. The ordinances allow for civil and/or criminal action to be taken against responsible parties who violate these codes who after proper notice do not

comply within the required time frame. Code enforcement has proven to be an effective tool in conjunction with other strategies to maintain and enhance neighborhood conditions and stability.

A City Council adopted Code Enforcement Policy (Policy) provides consistent guidelines for the enforcement of both the NPO and the ZO. The Policy establishes that enforcement of both ordinances is done on a primarily complaint-basis. Anonymous complaints are accepted for all but a few very complex violations. Exceptions to a complaint-based enforcement policy occur in designated targeted areas, where strategic code enforcement strategies have been developed in conjunction with community residents; for hazardous conditions; for designated Slum Properties; on recidivist properties; or when a seamless service partnership effort is underway to address a community problem.

Neighborhood Services staff also provide education on ordinances, coordination on clean-up efforts, referrals for hardship assistance, and a tool lending program to assist community residents in complying with property maintenance requirements. Long-term compliance is the goal.

#### Legislative/Charter Limitations

The City of Phoenix is bound by several legislative and Charter regulations that limit flexibility to increase the available stock of affordable housing. In this regard the City is precluded by law from participating in joint venture partnerships. The City must have legal title to specific property purchased with municipal funds. This restriction discourages joint ventures between the City and private investors in affordable housing and limits the ability to obtain private financing for any public/private venture.

Many of the policies and regulations cited in this section may have added to the cost or the time needed to develop affordable housing in Phoenix. A balance of development within Phoenix that adheres to regulations which control quality and growth sometimes do so at a cost of affordability. The imposition of these rules and regulations has not significantly impaired the ability of the City of Phoenix or other affordable housing advocates to create affordable housing.



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

### Introduction

This section of the Plan addresses City of Phoenix economic development needs and possible activities over the ensuing five years. The City of Phoenix is flourishing, but like the rest of Arizona, it is recovering from prior levels of comparatively high unemployment, declining and stagnant wage levels and comparatively low levels of net in-migration. Within the past several years, economic conditions have substantively recovered and the future is promising.

### 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	3,425	2,407	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	63,706	74,220	14	12	-2
Construction	26,998	36,359	6	6	0
Education and Health Care Services	83,209	119,195	19	19	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51,356	78,474	12	13	1
Information	10,301	14,779	2	2	0
Manufacturing	37,004	45,248	8	7	-1
Other Services	17,748	26,739	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	41,853	63,302	9	10	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	63,527	76,125	14	12	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	19,549	41,704	4	7	3
Wholesale Trade	27,187	47,693	6	8	2

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Total	445,863	626,245	--	--	--

**Table 43 - Business Activity**

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

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	731,032
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	667,283
Unemployment Rate	8.72
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.77

**Table 44 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	153,779
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	31,541
Service	65,631
Sales and office	177,817
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	73,406
Production, transportation and material moving	39,011

**Table 45 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	390,421	63%
30-59 Minutes	199,754	32%
60 or More Minutes	32,736	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>622,911</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 46 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Education:

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

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	86,290	11,661	55,931
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	123,471	12,378	47,032
Some college or Associate's degree	176,473	13,421	44,638

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	165,745	7,079	27,270

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	7,415	20,386	23,559	31,509	15,570
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31,944	31,101	22,768	24,559	11,057
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	51,494	58,854	49,264	74,832	33,124
Some college, no degree	44,712	50,842	45,666	81,911	26,597
Associate's degree	6,549	15,256	14,681	26,712	6,208
Bachelor's degree	8,422	39,763	36,099	56,363	14,979
Graduate or professional degree	861	14,603	19,155	34,271	10,736

**Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,962
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,913
Some college or Associate's degree	35,184
Bachelor's degree	51,074
Graduate or professional degree	64,638

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

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The top employment sectors for both jobs and employees with the City of Phoenix include (1) Education and Healthcare, (2) Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations, (3) Retail Trade, (4) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, (5) Professional/Scientific/Management and (6) Manufacturing. Combined, these sectors account for 76% of jobs and employment activity.

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

When we compare the share of job versus workers in the region, some imbalances were evident. It appears there is a need for employees in Transportation and Warehousing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Wholesale Trade as they are currently being imported from other areas, while employees in Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations, Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate are being exported outside the jurisdiction. The infrastructure needs of the business community include quality educational, healthcare, residential and transportation facilities in the region, abundant access to business capital for fixed assets and working capital, effective and focused employment and training programs, a ready supply of commercial, retail and industrial facilities and vacant land, reasonable tax rates and effective support/financing opportunities and technical assistance for small business startup, operations and expansion.

**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.**

Like all of Maricopa County, the City of Phoenix has been recovering from the great recession. Both commercial/industrial and residential development have been growing of consequence in the last few years. Development and construction are still far below what they were 10 years ago but the trend is positive. The completion of the Southwest Loop 202, light rail expansion, continuing redevelopment efforts in the central core and sustained investment in healthcare and education facilities will strengthen growth and development the community and the economic base of the Phoenix. The needs of the workforce and business sector are consistent with those highlighted in the previous section.

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

Imbalances in the labor market were discussed earlier in this section. The 210,000 workers with only a High School education or lacking such needs to be remedied to access quality employment opportunities

going forward notwithstanding the 24,000 workers unemployed with this level of education and the nearly 103,000 individuals simply not in the labor force. This will raise household income in Phoenix and reverse the negative trend of declining or stagnant household income since the onset of the great recession. Unfortunately, this is a national trend throughout the United States.

**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 City of Phoenix Community and Economic Development Department (CED) currently operates workforce development programs. The agency works in tandem with advisory boards, community colleges, other educational institutions, vocational organizations, the business community and other entities to deliver targeted services throughout the community. Often, services rendered by the CED are delivered in tandem with CDBG funded efforts throughout the jurisdiction.

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

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

The City of Phoenix will continue to generate Economic Development Strategies as needed and desired. It does not have CEDs strategies funded by the US Economic Development Administration but instead has locally generated strategic economic development plans, an array of focused Urban Village area plans as well as targeted neighborhood redevelopment and revitalization plans targeting specific regions throughout the City of Phoenix. Phoenix also participates in the Greater Phoenix Economic Council (GPEC) which has developed its economic development strategy.

**Discussion**

The City of Phoenix will continue to strategically commit CDBG and other resources for focused infrastructure, public improvements, business support, public services and other needed eligible

activities to induce and sustain economic development within the jurisdiction. Initiatives that are included and coordinated in the Consolidated Plan include:

- The Expand program offering credit enhancement for fixed asset and working capital needs to eligible business to induce employment opportunities for low and moderate income workers.
- Targeted small business technical support services in marketing, accounting, finance and other services for qualified business generating employment opportunities for low and moderate income workers.
- Focused infrastructure, public improvements and public services.
- Focused downtown redevelopment and revitalization endeavors.
- The adopted NRSA Strategy covering the prior Enterprise Community region which includes the Isaac Neighborhood Initiative Area.

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

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

Drawn from CPD Maps, areas where a concentration of multiple housing problems were analyzed by income category and were most often evident by the incidence of severe cost burden or households paying more than 50% of their income for housing. Concentration levels vary by income bracket. For households earning less than 50% AMI and severely cost burdened, concentration was defined as exceeding 33% on the following map and was generally but not exclusively evident in parts of central, west and southern Phoenix. For households earning 51-80% AMI, concentrations were defined as exceeding 65%.

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

Refer to the maps enclosed and information contained in NA-30 as well as the [FY 2015-FY 2019 City of Phoenix Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice](#) which is made a part of this plan by reference. Minority concentrations include census tracts that exceed 82% of the total.

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

Markets in minority concentrated areas tend to be characterized by lower rent and home purchase levels and a higher incidence of renter households. Similar to Maricopa County as a whole, apartment vacancies tend to be comparatively low. Home sales activity in minority concentrated areas are lower than non-concentrated neighborhoods with the abatement of investor purchases for rental. The pending easing of mortgage underwriting requirements going forward may alter this situation. Again, refer to the [2015-2020 City of Phoenix Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice](#).

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

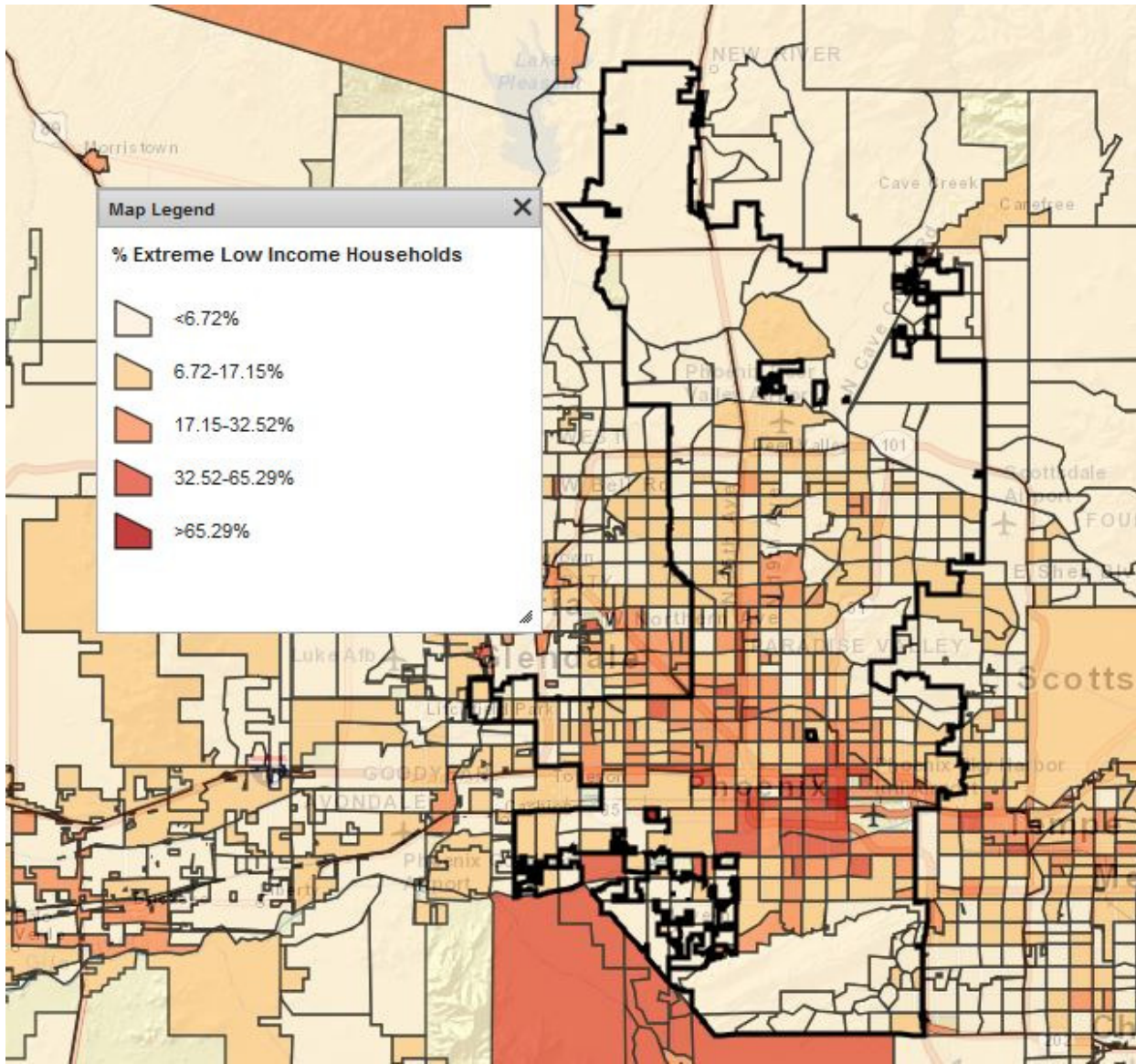
Minority concentrated neighborhoods vary substantively in the city, yet all hold significant opportunity associated with human assets regarding employment and training. Other assets that are unique to individual minority concentrated neighborhoods range from beneficial transportation access, workforce



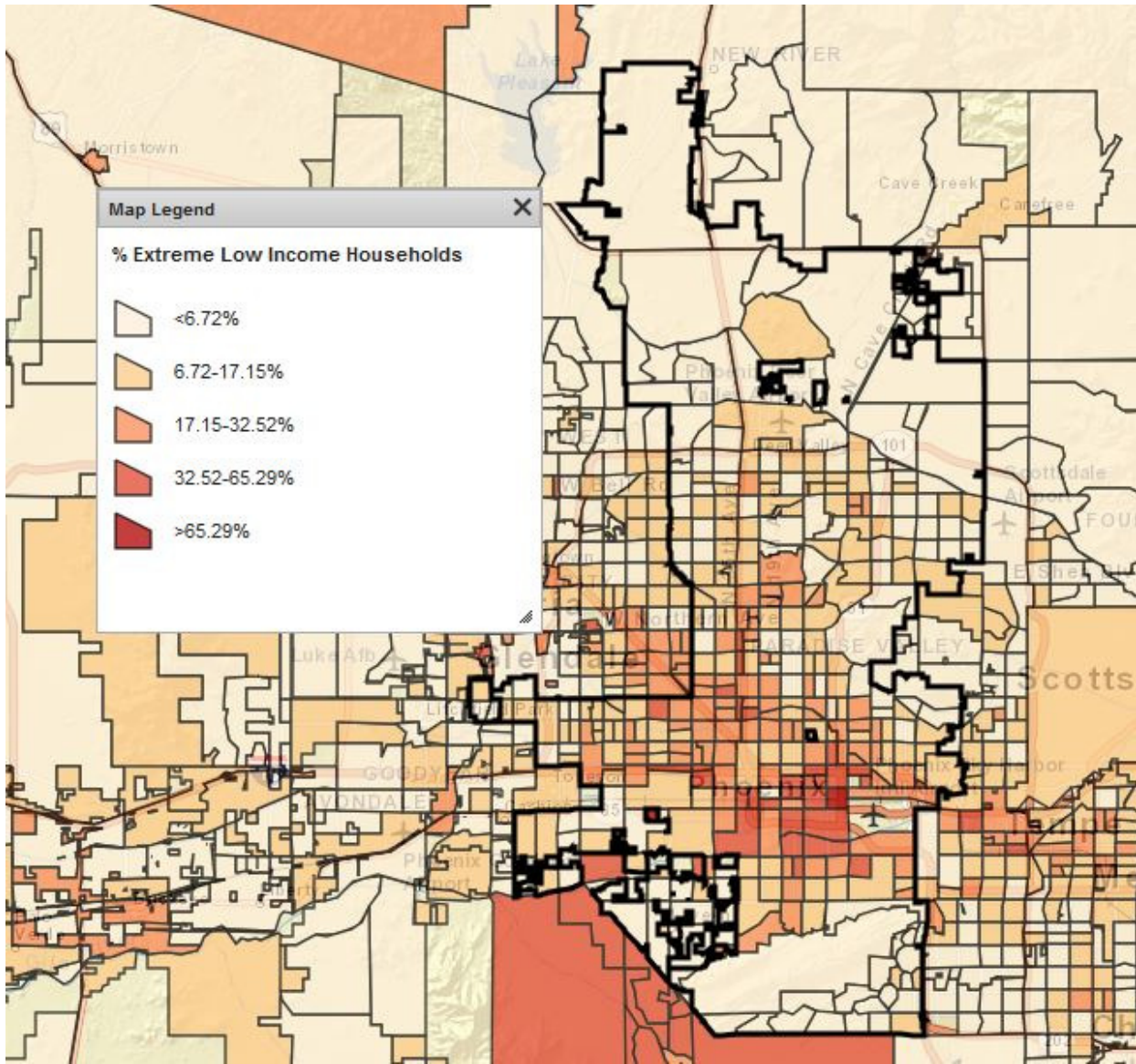
opportunities, educational facilities, shopping, healthcare and other neighborhood redevelopment/revitalization assets. Again, refer to the 2015-2020 City of Phoenix Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice.

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

Other strategic opportunities are again relevant to individual concentrated neighborhoods throughout the city. Other strategic opportunities include the availability of active neighborhood organizations and activists, the incidence of community-minded Housing Ownership Organizations/Property Ownership Organizations (HOAs/POAs) and the volume of public and non-profit services, revitalization resources and targeted local investment, etc. To reiterate, refer to the 2015-2020 City of Phoenix Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice.

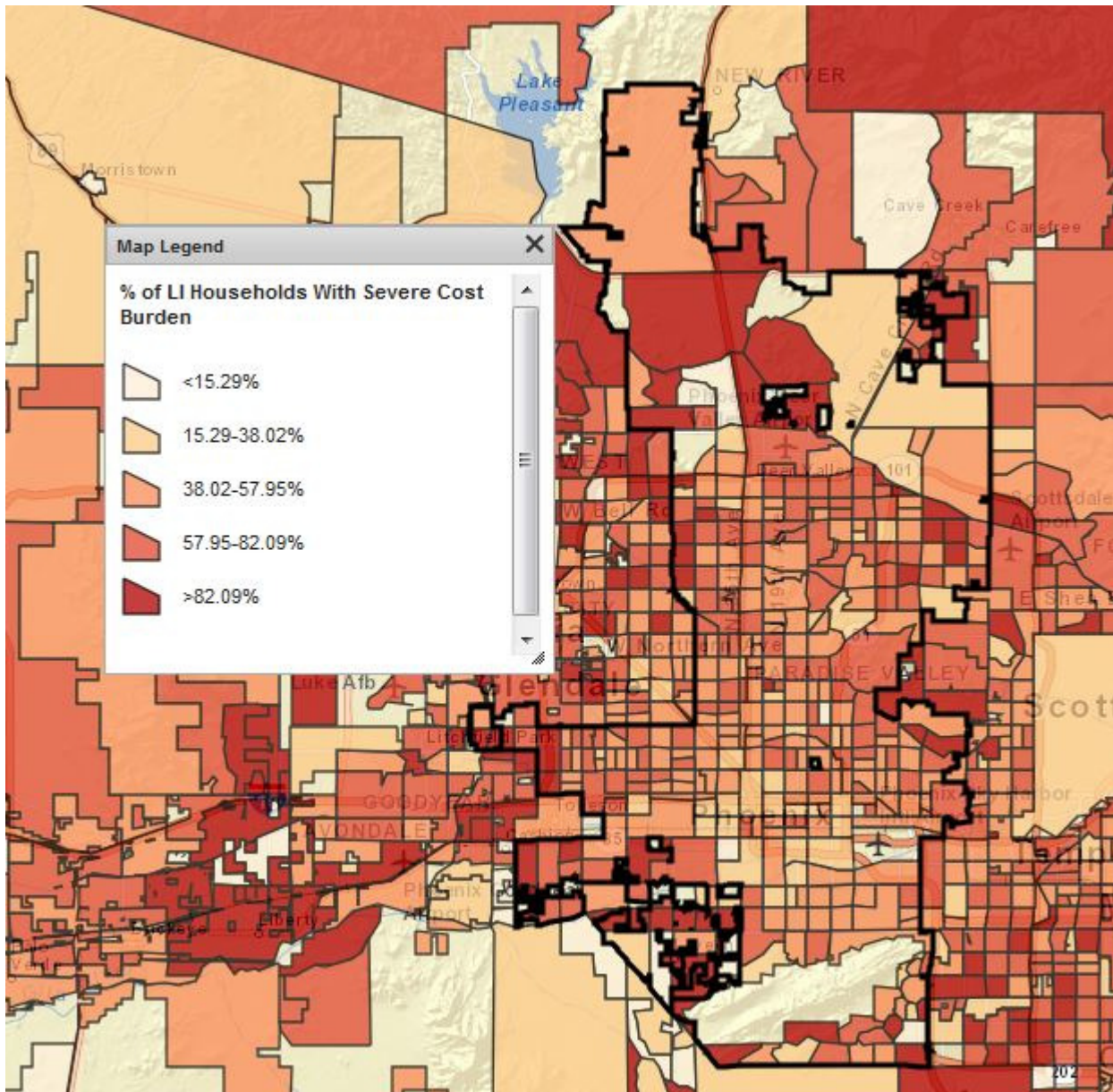


**Extremely Low Income Severe Cost Burden Concentrations In Phoenix**

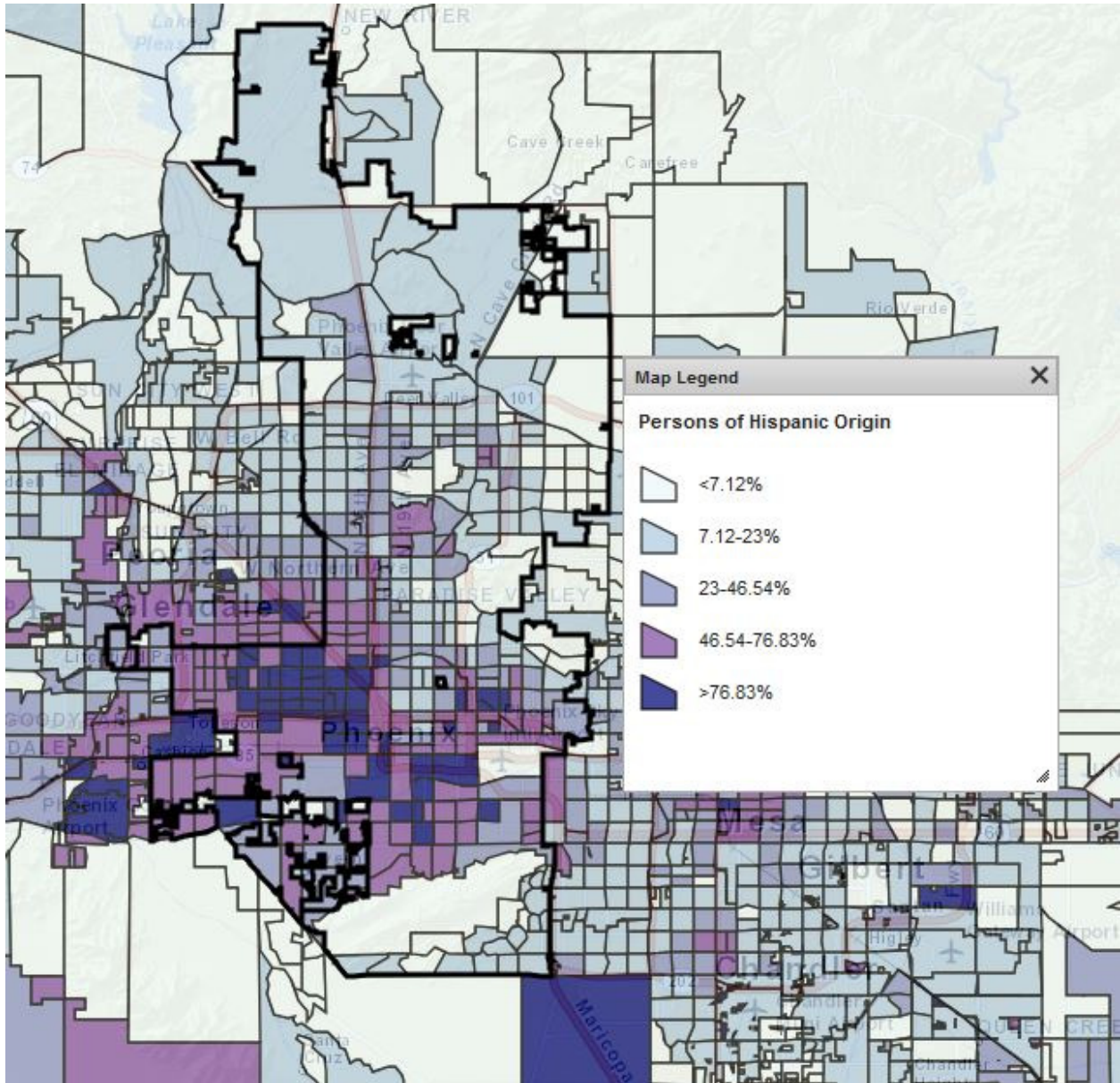


**Low Income Severe Cost Burden Concentrations In Phoenix**



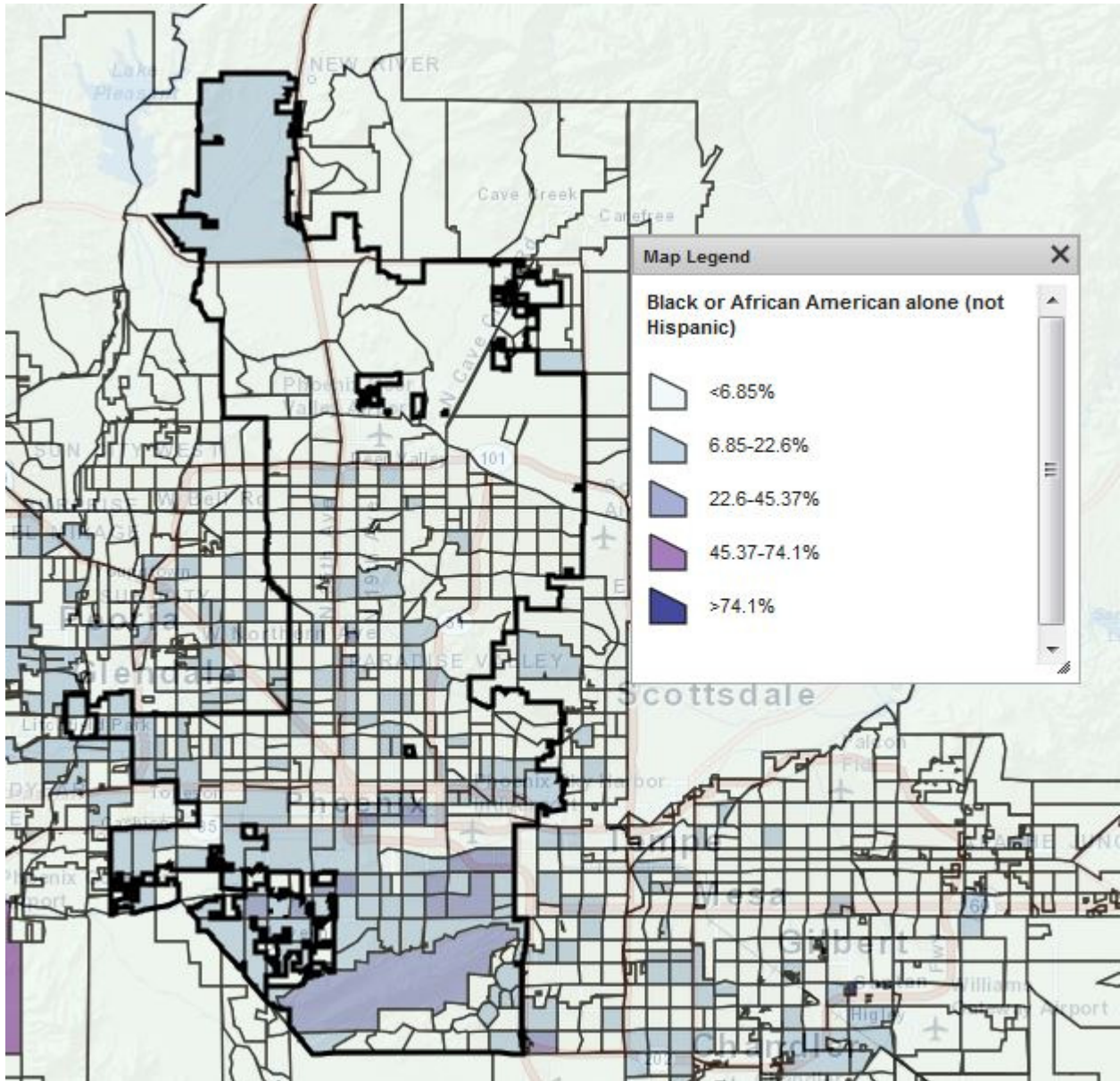


**Moderate Income Severe Cost Burden Concentrations In Phoenix**

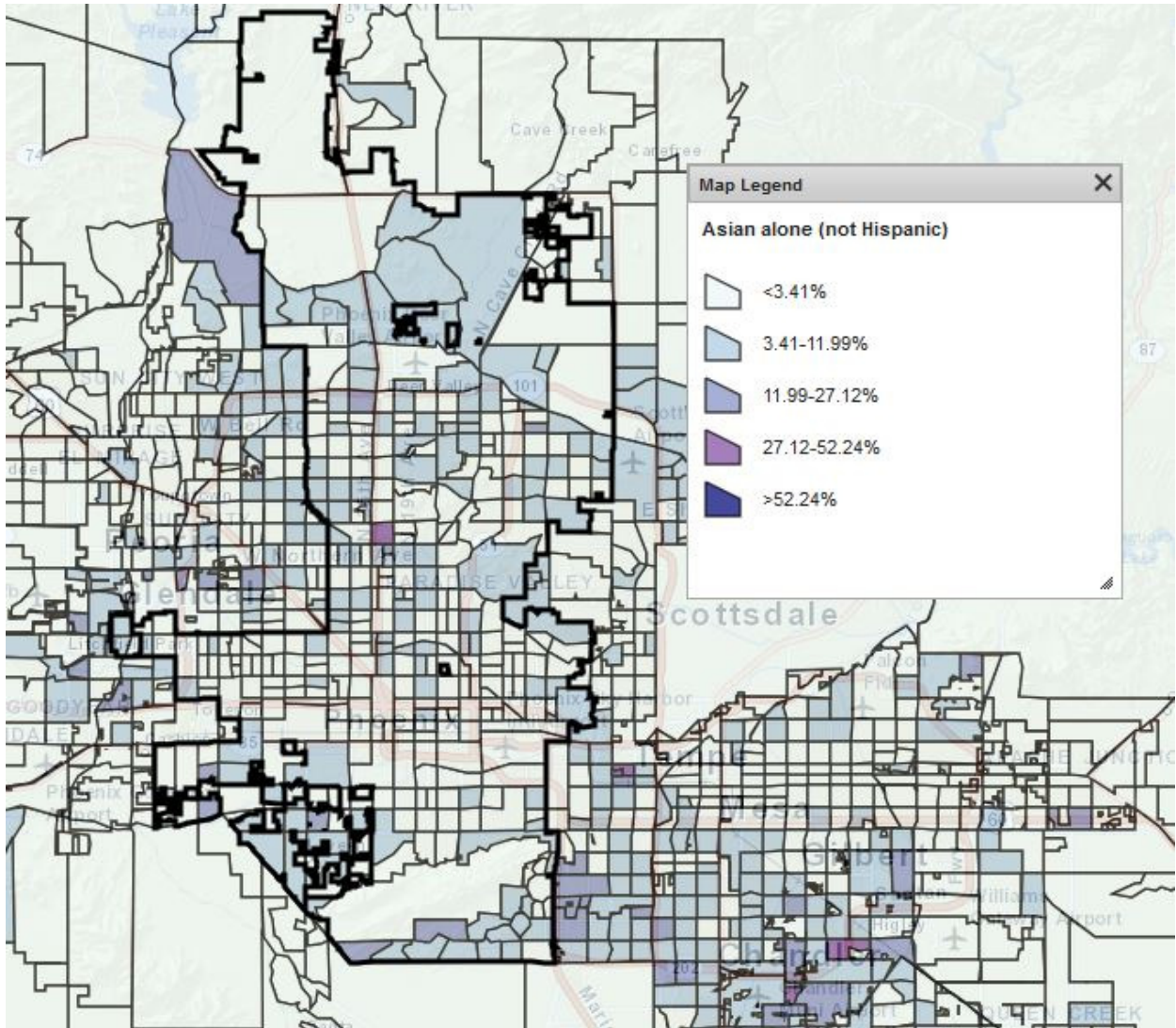


**Phoenix Hispanic Distribution By Tract**



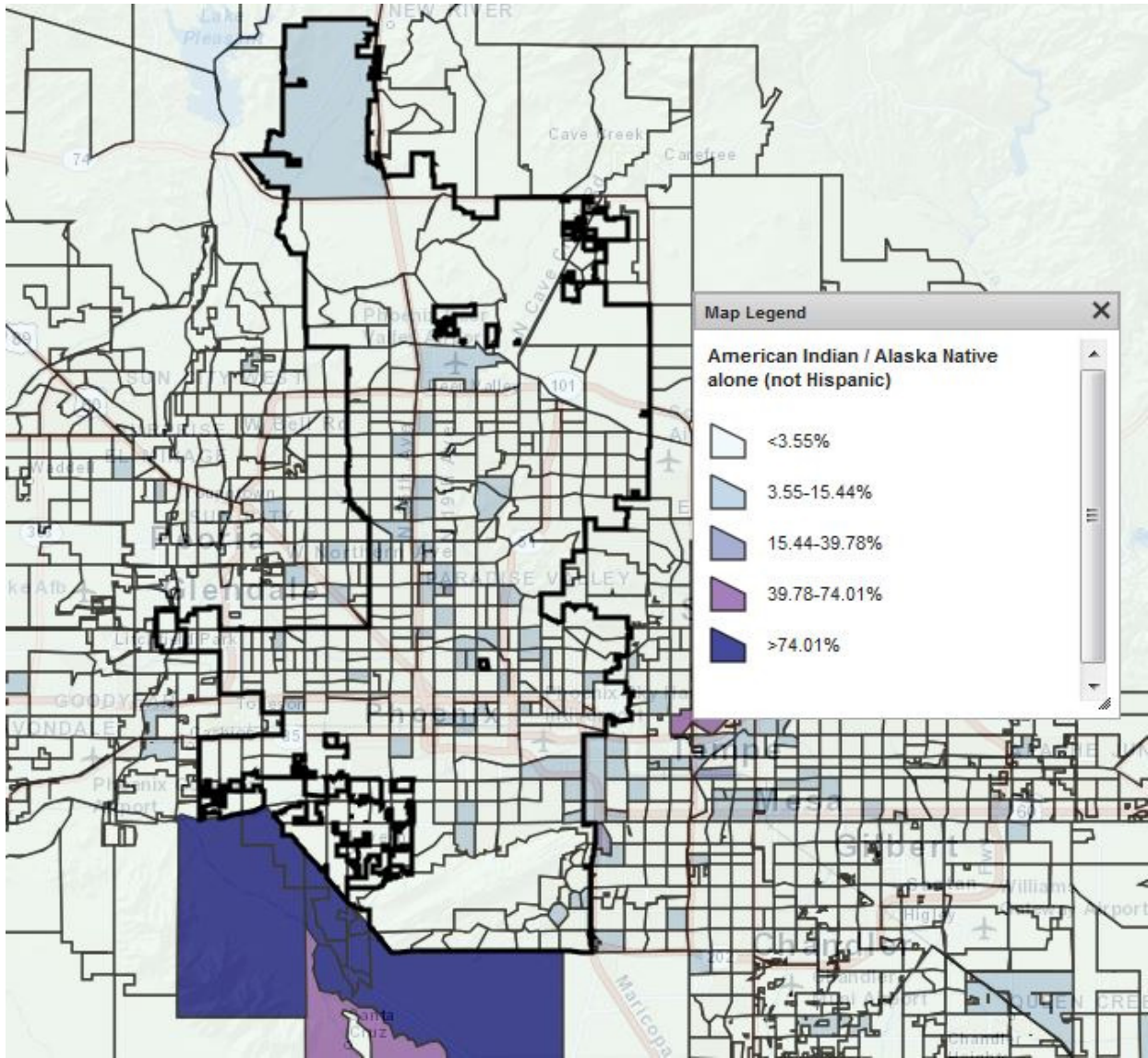


**Phoenix Black Population Distribution By Tract**



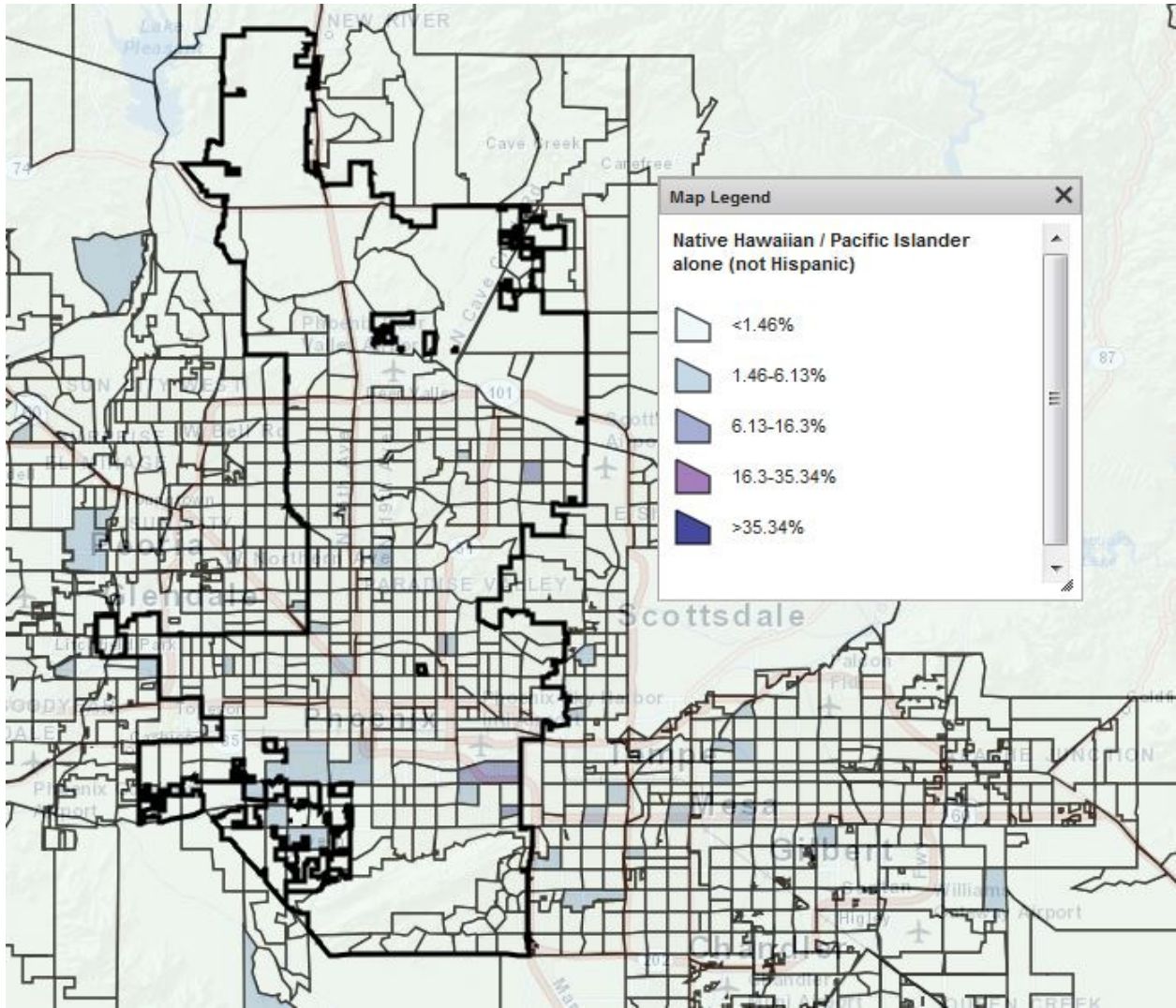
**Phoenix Asian Population Distribution By Tract**





**Phoenix Native American Population Distribution By Tract**





**Phoenix Native Hawaiiin Population Distribution By Tract**

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The following Section outlines efforts as to how the City of Phoenix will continue to ensure compliance in managing its federal grant funds received by establishing city priorities and goals, identifying and leveraging resources expected to be available to meet community needs, addressing prevailing market conditions, articulating the geographic distribution of resources expected to be available to meet community needs, the system in place for delivering services and the barriers in meeting identified goals and priorities and how such barriers will be mitigated. This Section also includes a discussion of homelessness, public housing and lead-based paint issues as well as Phoenix anti-poverty efforts and ongoing endeavors to monitor federal program compliance and performance.

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

### Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

<b>1</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	The Isaac Neighborhood Initiative Area (NIA) map is provided in this section of the plan. Generally, the boundaries range from 35th Avenue on the west, 31st Avenue on the east, south of Palm Lane on the north and Culver Road on the south. It is contained within the Enterprise Community Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA).
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	<p>This is a very small geographic area with just over 10,000 population per information derived from CPD Maps. It is likely quite a bit smaller. From a commercial vantage point, there are few businesses, very limited retail and some public facilities.</p> <p>Of the approximately 2,950 dwelling units, about 51% are owner and 49% are renter occupied. The ownership inventory is entirely comprised of single-family and mobile homes often in substandard physical condition while the rental inventory is predominantly single-family and 2 to 4-plexes again distressed condition. Information derived from CPD Maps indicates that about 530 renter households earning under 80% AMI held severe housing problems while 405 owners fell into a similar category.</p>

	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	The Phoenix NRSA was initially designated as an Enterprise Community in 1999 by HUD and contains a number of City of Phoenix Neighborhood Initiative Areas (NIAs) of which one is Isaac.
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The need for affordable housing in good condition is a pervasive need. Programmatically, homeowner rehabilitation and homeownership support are needed. Employment and training in addition to small business lending and technical assistance are also needed as are targeted public services, improvements and infrastructure support.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	The opportunities in the Issac NIA include but are not limited to the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable residential rental production.</li> <li>• Rental subsidy and emergency housing support.</li> <li>• Extensive residential rehabilitation throughout the region.</li> <li>• Neighborhood infrastructure, public improvements and public services.</li> <li>• Employment and training services and small business lending and technical assistance services.</li> </ul>
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	The barriers to improvement of the target area include the overall magnitude of residential distress, low household income and other distressed conditions in the region.
<b>2</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Strategy area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	12/21/1999
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Comprehensive
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	

<p><b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b></p>	<p>The Phoenix Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) map is provided in this section of the plan. Generally, the boundaries range from 35th Avenue on the west, 32nd Street on the east, south of McDowell Road on the north and Southern Road on the south.</p>
<p><b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b></p>	<p>This is a very large geographic area with just over 106,000 population per information derived from CPD Maps. From a commercial vantage point, the region contains substantial neighborhood retail in all geographic areas with extensive office development, healthcare and education facilities and employment situated in the central downtown core and governmental mall areas. The region is extremely well served by all forms of transport and very substantial commuting occurs daily within this area given its standing as a top employment hub in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Commercial facilities range from major office towers, to the Arizona State Capitol, to neighborhood retail, to burgeoning healthcare and educational facilities to gentrified retail and traditional neighborhood strip facilities.</p> <p>Of the approximately 41,000 dwelling units, about 59% are rental and 41% are owner occupied. The ownership inventory is mostly comprised of single-family in varying physical condition while the rental inventory is quite mixed in both type and condition. Given the substantial redevelopment occurring in major parts of the NRSA, rather extensive residential gentrification is occurring alongside current residents in need of affordable housing in quality condition. The gentrification is comprised of higher end market-rate ownership and rental development serving downtown workers and students. Within the NRSA, information derived from CPD Maps indicates that about 7,200 renter households earning under 80% AMI held severe housing problems while 3,200 owners fell into a similar category. These estimates should be viewed as quite conservative.</p>

<p><b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b></p>	<p>The Phoenix NRSA was initially designated as an Enterprise Community in 1999 by HUD and contains a number of City of Phoenix Neighborhood Improvement Areas (NIAs). In addition, the region includes several major City of Phoenix redevelopment areas established pursuant to Arizona State Statute. Each of these designations entailed extensive citizen participation processes and efforts to create and sustain. Many overlapping plans have and continue to be undertaken that also mandate extensive continuing citizen involvement. A wide variety of incentive opportunities are targeted to many of the regions pursuant to federal, state and local laws and ordinances.</p>
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<p><b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b></p>	<p>For lower income households in distress, affordable housing is a primary need. Whether provided through rental subsidies or new production, affordable and quality rentals are needed for all types of households earning under 80% AMI. In addition, supportive housing for an array of special needs populations. Ownership housing programmatic support is needed to ensure those in distress earning under 80% AMI are able to remain in their homes. Housing rehabilitation is needed in many targeted regions within the NRSA.</p> <p>The region contains a substantial number of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in addition to an extensive array of providers and facilities for this population. The same holds true for special needs populations in need of supportive housing and facilities. As a result, affordable housing, facilities support and comprehensive support services are needs evident in the NRSA.</p> <p>Employment and training in addition to small business lending and technical assistance are needs consistently surfacing in the NRSA. Commercial and neighborhood improvements/rehabilitation are evident in regions throughout the NRSA while focused commercial redevelopment/revitalization efforts are continuing efforts undertaken by the city and public/private development entities coupled with a wide array of state, federal and local incentive opportunities.</p>
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	<p><b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>The opportunities in the NRSA include but are not limited to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable residential rental production individuals, families and special needs clients.</li> <li>• Rental subsidy and emergency housing support.</li> <li>• Targeted residential rehabilitation throughout the region.</li> <li>• Targeted below-market and market-rate commercial redevelopment.</li> <li>• Focused neighborhood infrastructure, public improvements and public services.</li> <li>• Employment and training services and small business lending and technical assistance services.</li> <li>• Opportunities to render needed services and mitigate facility gaps for homeless and special needs clients.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>Given the large geography of the region, barriers vary by individual neighborhoods. For distressed neighborhoods, the barriers are often the prevalence of distressed housing, crime rates, incidence of poverty and low household income, etc. For neighborhoods in the midst of redevelopment/revitalization, barriers to lower income households include gentrification, escalating land values and construction costs and rising home values and rental rates.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Area Name:</b></p> <p><b>Area Type:</b></p> <p><b>Other Target Area Description:</b></p> <p><b>HUD Approval Date:</b></p> <p><b>% of Low/ Mod:</b></p> <p><b>Revital Type:</b></p> <p><b>Other Revital Description:</b></p>	<p>Phoenix Promise Zone</p> <p>Local Target area</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Comprehensive</p> <p></p>



<p><b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b></p>	<p>The proposed Phoenix Promise Zone (PZ) map is provided in this section of the plan. Currently a local target area, the PZ is under federal review for formal promise zone designation. Generally, the boundaries range from Camelback on the north from 35th Avenue to 7th Street until Indian School and then incorporates the Central Corridor heading south till McDowell Road. From there, the zone extends from 35th Avenue to as far as 48th Street and then meanders south encompassing 7th Avenue to 32nd Street till Southern Avenue. Refer to the map enclosed for details.</p>
<p><b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b></p>	<p>The Phoenix PZ includes approximately 140,859 residents, 58,640 dwelling units and constitutes 42.7 contiguous square miles. The PZ encompasses 14 of the City’s 18 redevelopment areas, its entire downtown area, including the arts and entertainment districts, and the City’s health, hospitality and higher education industries. Public transportation, including Light Rail and its proposed extensions, runs throughout the proposed zone.</p> <p>Key statistics in the PZ indicate significant distress as indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43.61% poverty rate, compared to 21.8% citywide</li> <li>• 87.58 % employment rate, compared to 90.3% citywide</li> <li>• 83.68 % Part I crime rate per 1,000 population (3 year avg), compared to 48.93% citywide</li> <li>• 9.28 % long-term vacancy rate, compared to 3.6% citywide</li> <li>• 54 % renter-occupied units, compared to 43.2% citywide</li> </ul>
<p><b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b></p>	<p>City of Phoenix community input public hearings held in the Fall of 2014, the municipal internet survey, other public hearings and consultation efforts all reinforced the need for the ultimate approval of the Promise Zone by HUD and city initiatives therein.</p>

<p><b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b></p>	<p>The PZ is an area of great potential and significant need. Its boundaries include South Phoenix Village and Central City South, the greater downtown area between I-17 and I-10, uptown and a portion of the Canyon Corridor. Reflected in the statistics noted above, this population bears a disproportionate burden of poverty, crime, unemployment and blight. There is a need to provide housing options that reduce the cost of living for low and moderate income families in Phoenix, as these households are currently spending an average of 56 percent of their income on housing and transportation costs.</p>
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<p><b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>The opportunities in the PZ include the following:</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Downtown Business District as an anchor to the Discovery Triangle, a regional economic growth sector drawing business expansion, mixed income housing, and retail</li> <li>• Arts and Cultural Districts including Symphony Hall, the Herberger and Orpheum Theatres, the Phoenix Art Museum, the Children’s Museum, and the Arizona Science Center</li> <li>• Sports Venues including Chase Field and the U.S. Airways Center</li> <li>• Biomedical Industry Hub including the Translational Genomics Research Center</li> <li>• Health Care Industry leaders including Good Samaritan, St. Joseph’s, Maricopa Regional, Veteran’s Regional and John C. Lincoln regional hospitals/trauma I centers</li> <li>• Hospitality industry including the Phoenix Convention Center, Hyatt Regency and Sheraton downtown hotels, restaurants and entertainment venues</li> <li>• Light Rail and Public Transit Options</li> <li>• Higher Education: Arizona State University, University of Arizona Medical School, Grand Canyon University, Community Colleges and private educational institutions</li> <li>• Job Training Centers including Workforce Development Center and Maricopa Skills Center</li> <li>• Small Business Incubators</li> <li>• Strong Neighborhoods with 193 associations, Block Watches, and coalitions covering the geography</li> <li>• Diversity in race, religion, national origin, first languages, and cultural practices</li> <li>• Long-standing public-private partnerships focused on community revitalization</li> <li>• Improving and increasingly diversified housing options, as accelerated by the City’s HOPE VI awards, Neighborhood Initiative Areas, and Neighborhood Stabilization Program</li> <li>• Recreational amenities including 11 community</li> </ul>
<p>Consolidated Plan</p>	<p>PHOENIX 149</p>
<p>OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)</p>	

<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	The barriers to improvement of the PZ include the incidence and extent of distress discussed earlier.
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**General Allocation Priorities**

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

The geographic priority area is the City of Phoenix in its entirety and it is noted in the map provided. A Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) for the Isaac neighborhood was developed to complement ongoing efforts for comprehensive neighborhood revitalization. The NRSA designation allows flexibility in the use of federal funds to provide needed opportunities to finalize the remaining housing and economic development strategies in the neighborhood. Plans and activities include a residential infill housing project. A neighborhood learning center was completed that provides job training and computer literacy programs to residents. Infrastructure improvements were completed for a pedestrian bridge near a public school as well as traffic mitigation measures (streetlights, red light cameras, pedestrian signals, etc). The NRSA implementation plan identifies steps to stimulate and support business growth/development along McDowell Road; support workforce development and asset building opportunities; creating safe and affordable housing; and enhanced property maintenance efforts.

The City of Phoenix will continue to generally allocate resources citywide to low income areas based on the quantity and quality of applications submitted and geographic programmatic eligibility factors. Consistent with HUD rules (HUD Consolidated Plan/Action Plan Deskguide), the priorities noted in this section pertain to the City of Phoenix as a whole. Some of the citywide priorities also apply to the targeted areas where noted.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeownership Opportunities.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities. Public Services Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide homeownership opportunities to first time homebuyers, particularly for moderate-income families with children. Support will include but not be limited to downpayment assistance, new construction, housing counseling and other forms of direct support.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
	2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>		High

	<b>Population</b>	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 Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide quality, affordable rental housing opportunities to low and moderate income households. through the acquisition and/or rehabilitation of existing properties and construction of new rental units.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide assisted rental housing opportunities (rental subsidies) to low qualified low income individuals and those with special needs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
<b>4</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide housing rehabilitation assistance benefiting low and moderate income persons.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
<b>5</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly 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 Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Services Support. Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide emergency rent, mortgage and utility assistance and support for extremely low income households, homeless persons and those with special needs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High



	<b>Population</b>	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 Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support. Public Services Support. Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide emergency and transitional shelter operations/development support in addition to permanent special needs housing facility support. Efforts are aimed at assisting homeless and special needs individuals and families.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey.
7	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	

	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization. Neighborhood Organization Support. Public Services Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Comprehensively stabilize and revitalize targeted neighborhoods.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey.
8	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities Support
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	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 Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Develop and improve public facilities in targeted low and moderate income neighborhoods citywide.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
	9	<b>Priority Need Name</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>		Low

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities. Infrastructure Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Develop and improve the infrastructure in targeted low and moderate income neighborhoods citywide.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
<b>10</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Description</b>	Provide needed public services citywide address affordable housing, homeless, special needs and non-housing community development needs.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey
<b>11</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Services Support. Economic Development Support.
<b>Description</b>	Provide targeted economic development assistance and opportunities to foster job creation and preservation for low- and moderate- income workers citywide.
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Public Hearings, Data Analysis, Consultation, Internet Survey

### Narrative (Optional)

The City of Phoenix has elected to utilize the following definitions to assign priority. They are as follows:

- High Priority – Phoenix plans to use funds made available for activities assigned this priority that address unmet needs during the planning period covered in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan.
- Low Priority - If funds are available, activities to address needs may be funded by the City of Phoenix during the planning period covered in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan.

## 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)	Average vacancy rates per RealData, Inc. in Maricopa County are an extremely healthy 6.15% with escalating rental rates. Strong rental market conditions throughout Maricopa County are having adverse repercussions on the ability of low and moderate income households to find affordable properties in solid condition. Rising rents and low vacancies are thus affecting the volume of low and moderate income households able to be assisted with limited resources as well as the availability of private units meeting federal Housing Quality Standards (HQS).
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Average vacancy rates per RealData, Inc. in Maricopa County are an extremely healthy 6.15% with escalating rental rates. Strong rental market conditions throughout Maricopa County are having adverse repercussions on the ability of low and moderate income households to find affordable properties in solid condition. Rising rents and low vacancies are thus affecting the volume of low and moderate income households able to be assisted with limited resources as well as the availability of private units meeting federal Housing Quality Standards (HQS).
New Unit Production	Whether for homeownership or rental housing production, the impact of rising land values and construction costs in the market are motivating increasing unit development costs in light of relevant programmatic limits (rents, values, etc). Discussed at length in MA-15, rising costs are increasing the need for affordable housing given declining household income. Unfortunately, this scenario is anticipated to continue for some time. The onset of rising interest rates for both consumers and developers alike will amplify problems for low and moderate income households.
Rehabilitation	Increasing construction material and labor costs are increasing the cost of undertaking rehabilitation. These rising costs adversely affect the ability of existing low and moderate income homeowners to undertake needed improvements in addition to the ability of public and private housing providers to deliver affordable product to those in need. Again, the onset of rising interest rates will amplify the challenges noted herein.

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Acquisition, including preservation	Since 2011, property values in Phoenix have risen significantly and hiked the cost of the acquisition of both occupied and vacant residential property for homeownership and rental. A strong rental market continues to motivate rental production and 4th quarter apartment sales averaged about \$91,500 - \$108,000 per unit per RealData, Inc. These high per unit acquisition costs pose a challenge to affordable housing developers faced with capped rental revenues. Higher acquisition costs also pose a challenge to affordable housing providers seeking to generate affordable homeownership opportunities for low and moderate income households. The onset of rising interest rates will amplify the problems discussed in this section.

**Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

### Introduction

The table that follows depicts the estimated resources the city anticipates having available during the term of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. The resources include CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA. Narrative is provided after the table discussing how the HUD resources are anticipated to be leveraged.

### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,511,399	0	0	14,511,399	58,045,596	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of CDBG resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.



Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,865,376	0	0	3,865,376	15,461,504	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of HOME resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,808,877	0	0	1,808,877	7,235,508	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of HOPWA resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,305,385	0	0	1,305,385	5,221,540	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of ESG resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
LIHTC	public - state	Acquisition Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Permanent housing placement	15,072,400	0	0	15,072,400	60,289,600	LIHTC resources are available from the State of Arizona for the production of affordable, rental housing. The amount shown is the estimated State of Arizona annual allocation of credits. The City of Phoenix may secure annual allocation of State LIHTC resources based on the quality, location and quantity of application submitted to the State of Arizona in any given year.
Public Housing Capital Fund	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing Multifamily rental rehab	2,441,635	0	0	2,441,635	9,766,540	Public housing capital fund is used to improve the public housing inventory within the City of Phoenix. Annual resource availability will vary.
Section 8	public - federal	Housing	50,303,803	0	0	50,303,803	201,212,332	Section 8 rental subsidy resources. Annual resource allocations will vary.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Tax Exempt Bond Proceeds	public - local	Admin and Planning Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Other	2,238,920	0	0	2,238,920	0	General obligation bond proceeds used for neighborhood revitalization and affordable housing purposes by the Housing and Neighborhood Services Departments. Resource availability will vary per annum.
Other	private	Admin and Planning Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental rehab Other	761,000	0	0	761,000	3,044,000	Resources from Southwest Gas, Arizona Public Service and Salt River Project to the Neighborhood Services Department for energy efficiency improvements. Annual resources will vary.
Other	private	Homebuyer assistance	5,276,600	0	0	5,276,600	0	First Mortgages from private banks and lenders in conjunction with Open Doors Homeownership Assistance Program.
Other	private	Housing	1,557,638	0	0	1,557,638	7,788,190	Affordable Housing Rental Income

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Financial Assistance Homebuyer assistance Public Improvements	500,000	0	0	500,000	1,000,000	CDBG funds from previous years designated as 'Contingency Funds' may now be used to fund programs that are unfunded due to decreases in CDBG allocations. Funds could be used to fund Homeless Prevention Rent Assistance, Slum and Blight Acquisition/Demolition, Infrastructure/Enhancement or Infill.
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities TBRA	650,000	0	0	650,000	2,600,000	HOME Program income to be used according to HOME guidelines.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Public Improvements Public Services Other	800,000	0	0	800,000	3,000,000	CDBG Program Income from previously funded CDBG projects.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing	11,877,355	0	0	11,877,355	46,222,964	Public housing operating funds committed to fund all city public housing projects. Resource availability will vary.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing Other	575,000	0	0	575,000	2,300,000	Department of Energy, Health & Human Resources Services (LIHEAP) resources used to achieve energy conservation and cost reduction for low income persons. Resources available will vary.
Other	public - federal	Homeowner rehab	200,000	0	0	200,000	800,000	Provide assistance to low income individuals in crisis situations with needed repairs and or replacements to existing utility related appliances or systems.
Other	public - state	Acquisition	0	0	0	0	0	State of Arizona Housing Trust Fund resources.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - local	Admin and Planning Housing	1,816,230	0	0	1,816,230	7,264,920	City of Phoenix general funds administered by the Housing Department. Resources will be made available for HOME Match in addition to a wide variety of other affordable housing uses.
Other	public - local	Admin and Planning Other	12,283,000	0	0	12,283,000	49,132,000	City of Phoenix general purpose funds administered by the Neighborhood Services Department used for a wide variety of neighborhood revitalization endeavors.
Other	public - local	Housing	4,228,737	0	0	4,228,737	21,143,685	Income from public housing rent payments.

**Table 53 - 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**

City of Phoenix matching requirement associated with the HOME program are anticipated to be met through the expenditure of some tax-exempt General Obligation Bond fund proceeds in addition to other non-federal City funding sources. The issuance of tax exempt revenue bonds may be also be used. Whether for the production of single- or multi- family housing, economic development, neighborhood revitalization or public facilities, City of Phoenix federal funds will leverage the commitment of tax-exempt bonds, private lending, tax credits and other local and state sources of resources to induce project development. Funding will be used to mitigate development gaps, raise capital, foster credit



enhancement and finance/offer preferential financing and desirable terms, etc. Leverage techniques employed by the City of Phoenix are a function of the type of project being assisted and the applicable federal, state and local regulations in effect.

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

The City of Phoenix regularly commits publically owned land or property to induce the development of desired affordable housing, supportive housing, homeless, economic development and neighborhood revitalization projects and programs. The commitment of such resources are executed through development agreements typically executed with development entities selected through a competitive process.

**Discussion**

It should be noted that resource allocations will vary annually as will supplemental resources that will be used to leverage projects. Anticipated leverage amounts will vary on the specifics of individual projects funded as well as market conditions over the ensuing five-year planning period.

## 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
Phoenix Community and Economic Development Department	Government	Economic Development Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City of Phoenix Human Services Dept.	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Phoenix Neighborhood Services Dept.	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City of Phoenix Housing Department	PHA	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Maricopa Association of Governments	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Public Housing Rental public services	Region
Mercy Maricopa (RBHA)	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning Public Housing Rental public services	Other
Phoenix Equal Opportunity Department	Government	Planning public services	Jurisdiction
Arizona Department Of Housing	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental public services	State

**Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

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

The five-year Consolidated Plan strategy will be carried out through the combined efforts of the City, non-profit organizations, neighborhood organizations, public service agencies, financial institutions, private developers and other governmental institutions. Each unique group plays a key role in the housing and community development delivery system. Overall planning and policy making is carried out by the city in consultation with other housing and community development delivery system partners.

The housing and community development delivery system is very broad-based and allows for formation of many partnerships. Communication and cooperation between agencies, service providers and advocates is ongoing for effective problem solving and the efficient use of resources. Such communication and cooperation is enhanced through the existence of such groups as the Phoenix Consortium to End Homelessness, Arizona Housing Alliance, Arizona Housing Authority Directors Association (AHADA), Maricopa County HOME Consortium, Maricopa Association of Governments

(MAG), the Maricopa County Community Aids Partnership, Maricopa County Continuum of Care organization, etc. Cooperation and coordination among the various governmental organizations has increased in recent years, especially between the City and the State. Increased cooperation between the City and members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium is ongoing.

The capacity of non-profits within Phoenix varies dramatically, and is a function of the expertise of any specific organization. Smaller non-profit agencies and start-ups often struggle with inadequate resources to cover ongoing operations and administrative costs, as well as the installation and maintenance of systems to provide for effective financial and program controls. Larger non-profit providers are struggling with declining governmental resources available in light of increasing housing and service delivery demands.

For-profit, non-profit governmental entities delivering affordable and supportive housing programs and services are all are struggling with the following challenges at this juncture:

- Escalating home values and construction and land costs are increasing the resources required and straining the ability of affordable housing providers to assist current homeowners and foster new ones through home purchase support and rehabilitation with- and without acquisition.
- Low vacancy rates, escalating construction and land costs and rising rent levels are posing challenges to both profits and non-profits engaged in delivering affordable rental housing production through new construction and acquisition with- and without- rehabilitation for low income households and special needs populations.
- Reduced federal affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing resources are mandating the exploration and use of funding from alternative sources like churches, foundation monies, union funds, pension funds and CRA resources from private lenders, etc.
- Declining or flat income growth among low- and moderate- income households and the by-products of the great recession (credit challenges, negative equity, aversion to homeownership, stiffer lending criteria, etc).

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X

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

**Table 55 - 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 extent of social service programs currently being provided and used by homeless persons and persons with HIV in Phoenix and Maricopa County include, but are not limited to: food assistance, case management, outreach, job development, vocational, and placement services, medical support, counseling services, transportation services, training services, crisis intervention, substance abuse treatment services, day care, specific HIV/AIDS services, domestic violence services, etc. Facilities, services and strategies designed to address homelessness in a region are often categorized into three component parts (emergency, transitional or permanent), each oriented to serving specific client needs. Individual clients may need all or some of available services, depending on their unique characteristics.

**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**

Non-profit organizations in the City of Phoenix, the primary providers of services for homeless and special needs populations, are regularly consulted though input secured from the continuing MAG Continuum of Care process. In addition, health and social service agencies are continually consulted concerning the resources and prudent strategies available to address the needs of chronically homeless persons and special needs populations. Continuing coordination and consultation occurs on an ongoing basis concerning agencies serving the supportive housing and social service needs of persons infected with HIV. The effectiveness of the Maricopa County Regional Continuum of Care is evident from a decline of the 2,279 number of unsheltered homeless persons in 2010 to 1,053 today (53% drop). Unfortunately, the number of sheltered homeless persons has essentially remained the same during this period.

The major gaps and challenges in the delivery system for homeless persons and those with special needs are the resources available to address those in need. Generally, the range of services are somewhat comprehensive but declining governmental resources adversely affect the volume of persons served. Declining household income for very low income households during and since the great recession has increased the number of persons 'at risk' of homelessness and motivated the continuing need for homeless prevention in addition to other needed services. Both the overall growth and increasing elderly component of the Maricopa County population contributes to motivating demand for persons with special needs.

### **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**

General highlights of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system to address priority needs include but are not limited to the following:

- Explore alternative funding sources to tackle affordable housing, homeless, supportive housing and non-housing demand.
- Deliver focused technical assistance to encourage affordable housing for lower income persons in addition to special needs and homeless persons as well as priority community development needs.
- Continue to foster the participation of an increasing number of private and non-profit entities to deliver affordable and special needs housing.
- Increase and fortify partnerships with the development community to focus and innovatively attend to affordable housing needs and issues.
- Utilize public funds with other private, non-profit, foundation and other alternative sources to stimulate affordable housing, homeless and special needs housing production as well as neighborhood revitalization and stabilization.

- Work cooperatively on homeless and supportive housing issues through the 'continuum of care' process.
- Pursue local sources of financing for priority affordable and special needs housing production, neighborhood preservation and community development.

## 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	Foster Homeownership Opportunities.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		Homeownership Opportunities. Infrastructure Support.	HOME: \$1,125,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Households Assisted  Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 195 Households Assisted
2	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Rental Housing Production. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.	CDBG: \$1,344,958 HOME: \$7,000,000 LIHTC: \$10,000 General Funds: \$10,000 State of Arizona Housing Trust Fund: \$10,000 Utility Repair Replacement Deposit Program: \$20,000	Rental units constructed: 300 Household Housing Unit  Rental units rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit  Housing for Homeless added: 600 Household Housing Unit



Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Rental Subsidy Support.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Rental Subsidy Support.	HOPWA: \$6,500,000 HOME: \$1,200,000 Public Housing Capital Fund: \$10,030,000 Section 8: \$230,795,000 Public Housing Operating: \$31,692,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 9000 Households Assisted
4	Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.	CDBG: \$2,900,338 HOME: \$4,430,000 Utility Repair Replacement Deposit Program: \$20,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1125 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 75 Household Housing Unit
5	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.	2015	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.	HOPWA: \$3,500,000 ESG: \$6,526,925	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 275000 Persons Assisted  HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 375 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Neighborhood Revitalization.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.	CDBG: \$3,065,960	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 100000 Household Housing Unit  Other: 1 Other
7	Neighborhood Organization Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.	CDBG: \$500,000 City of Phoenix General Purpose Funds: \$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20000 Persons Assisted
8	Infrastructure Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Infrastructure Support.	CDBG: \$570,000 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1250 Households Assisted
9	Public Facilities Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities Support	CDBG: \$1,640,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	Public Services Support.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Homeownership Opportunities. Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support. Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts. Public Services Support. Economic Development Support.	CDBG: \$10,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
11	Economic Development Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Economic Development Support.	CDBG: \$1,500,000 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$500,000	Jobs created/retained: 75 Jobs Businesses assisted: 75 Businesses Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.	HOPWA: \$680,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2750 Households Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Foster homeownership for qualified, low- and moderate- income households via varying forms of financial support to induce homeownership. Also provide support to stimulate the production of new ownership units via acquisition with or without rehabilitation or new construction that may include needed public improvements and housing counseling. This activity will be funded with HOME and NSP resources.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Generate affordable rental production through acquisition with or without rehabilitation and/or new construction for low- and moderate- income households and special needs populations. This activity will be funded with HOME and CDBG entitlement resources.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide rental housing opportunities (rental subsidies) to low income persons, households with special needs and homeless persons as needed. This goal is funded with Section 8 rental subsidies, public housing resources. For HOME, the activity includes tenant based rental. Also includes HOPWA TBRA resources assisting 250 households/annum.

4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide homeowner housing rehabilitation assistance benefiting low and moderate income persons citywide. Both CDBG and HOME will finance this goal.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide emergency shelter and facilities creation and/or support and services for homeless individuals and families and persons with HIV through ESG and HOPWA funding. For ESG, this activity includes emergency shelter activities and resources while for HOPWA it includes the supportive housing program for facility operations.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide graffiti removal, paint and supplies, crime awareness and training, proactive code enforcement, and clean-up. This is financed, in part, with CDBG resources.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Neighborhood Organization Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide assistance to neighborhood associations for capacity building, newsletters, community events, I & R, planning and implementation of community initiatives and plans to 20,000 residents. This is financed, in part, with CDBG resources.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Infrastructure Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Develop and improve the infrastructure in targeted low and moderate income neighborhoods citywide. This is financed, in part, with CDBG resources. Beneficiaries are estimated at 200 persons assisted for up to 5 projects supported.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Develop and improve public facilities in targeted low and moderate income neighborhoods citywide. Numerical goals are based on up to 20 projects assisted at 100 persons benefitted per project.
10	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Develop and improve public services in targeted low and moderate income neighborhoods citywide. This activity is funded with CDBG.

11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide targeted economic development assistance to foster job creation and retention for low- and moderate- income workers citywide.
12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Deliver services to persons with HIV/AIDS for homeless prevention and emergency aid. This goal will be funded with HOPWA resources. Services include housing placement, employment information and information/ombudsman services, etc.

**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)**

From 2015 through 2020, the City of Phoenix anticipates assisting 6,183 extremely low income (earning 0-30% AMI), 3,965 low income (31-50% AMI) and 983 moderate income (51-80% AMI) families as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2). It is estimated that approximately 9,635 renter households will be assisted and 1,495 owner households (earning less than 80% AMI). Middle income households are not generally anticipated to be assisted with the relevant HUD federal entitlement resources. Refer to goal 5 for the number of homeless persons anticipated to be assisted.

## **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)**

There is no need to increase the number of accessible units required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement within the City of Phoenix. Refer to the FY 2014 City of Phoenix Public Housing Strategy which is made part of this document by reference and also refer to strategies listed in MA-25 previously.

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

The City of Phoenix will continue to extensively involve the residents of its assisted housing inventory to:

- Improve the overall management of the assisted housing inventory
- Protect and preserve resident rights
- Create community and a social support systems on-site
- Empower residents as a group and individually
- Enable residents to build skills based on their participation
- Solicit Resident Advisory Board(s) input into the preparation of Agency PHA Plans.

To achieve the aforementioned objectives, the City of Phoenix will continue to:

- Preserve a system of checks and balances in the management of subsidized housing to protect both the housing stock and those who live in it.
- Render administrative and technical support to Resident Advisory Boards in the initiation and execution of their ongoing responsibilities as well as preside over elections.
- Foster and execute outreach (by both Resident Boards and the city) to new assisted housing residents.
- Foster the provision of training for all new RAB members.
- Organize and fund opportunities for residents to meet, learn and strategize with their peers from other facilities.
- Induce active and sustaining involvement of residents and RAB members regarding the level and type of support services provided, crime prevention activities and ongoing facility management, improvement and operational needs and issues, etc.

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

No

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

The City of Phoenix public housing agency is not designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902 and as such, there is no plan needed or provided to remove any troubled designation.



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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

There are a variety of factors affecting the development of affordable housing in the City of Phoenix. These factors include policies on property and land taxes, land use and zoning ordinances, building codes, building fees and charges, growth limits and code enforcement. These factors serve an important function in controlling the type and quality of growth in Phoenix. The City has knowingly chosen to require that developments within Phoenix adhere to specific regulations. The imposition of these rules and regulations have not impaired the ability of the City of Phoenix to create affordable housing stock which maintains high-quality and features for public safety.

#### Taxes

There are several taxing practices in Arizona that could be changed to stimulate the development of affordable housing, while at the same time encouraging mixed income family complexes. For example, current federal and Arizona tax credit policies encourage the development of complexes with 100 percent of the units set aside for lower income housing. More incentives need to be offered to developers seeking tax credits to insure that there is an appropriate mix of income groups within each complex.

It is notable that there are no Arizona tax credits offered for some key costs of constructing affordable housing. Modifying the tax credit legislation to allow all other costs of developing an affordable housing project such as site improvement costs, architectural and engineering fees, and lease-up reserve costs, would aid in the development of more affordable housing.

Taxing vacant residential properties at higher rates, particularly in-fill sites and land that is re-zoned for speculative purposes, would encourage a property owner to develop the site more quickly. This action would require a change in the current taxing policies, but it could encourage the development of housing on land that would otherwise sit vacant in speculation for years.

#### Zoning Ordinance/Development Standards

Regulations contained in the Zoning Ordinance regulate the use of land on private property. Some of these regulations add to the cost of construction of affordable housing. This decision allows the City of Phoenix to ensure orderly and compatible community growth on all properties. The Zoning Ordinance provides density bonus incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing. In addition, reductions in the amount of required parking can encourage development of affordable housing or housing for special needs groups. In addition, the City provides assistance to non-profit organizations in the payment of rezoning application fees, building permits, and inspection fees when being used for developing affordable housing. This assistance can come through Community Development Block Grant

(CDBG) or HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds designated for use in the development of affordable housing.

#### Development Process

Rezoning approvals, when needed in the development process for the City of Phoenix, can take as long as 6 to 8 months to obtain. In addition, all proposed multifamily residential development activities must obtain site plan approval and building permit approval. Site plan approval is needed before building permits can be obtained. The City also has a Minor Residential Review process that, depending on the development proposal, could make the process move faster. If the change requires only a minor review and all site issues (i.e., lot divisions, subdivision plats) have been resolved along with approved required improvement plans, then the process could take one to three weeks to complete.

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

From 2015 to 2020, Phoenix may undertake the following actions to foster the removal of barriers for affordable housing production. Actions by the city to implement the strategy will vary during any given year.

- Continue to implement and modify the city's affordable housing Dispersion Policy in order to achieve a balanced affordable housing supply throughout the community
- Continue to allow nonprofit housing developers to apply for fee waivers for city permit process
- Consider density bonuses, clustering, rezoning of vacant land, flexible setback requirements, adaptive re-use, exploration of inclusionary zoning and other incentives on a case-by-case basis
- Aggressively implement the slumlord statute to identify and remedy non-compliant projects
- Continue to offer increased funding limits for surplus cash projects as well as hard debt projects under the HLP and within applicable guidelines.
- Continue to inventory surplus city land for use in affordable housing projects

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

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

Outreach and assessment are critical components in engaging and stabilizing homeless people, especially those who are chronically homeless. Phoenix financially supports an array of outreach activities with the goal of assisting resistant individuals in accessing services. Often, chronically homeless persons distrust the system, have barriers such as mental illness and/or substance abuse that impede their ability to follow program rules or meet program requirements.

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

Emergency facilities and services are not permanent solutions to homelessness but provide a safe environment in which to address a person's immediate crisis. Emergency shelter and services are financed by Phoenix which include safe accommodations, food, clothing, and access to necessities such as medical care and child care. Once the immediate crisis is addressed, clients may engage in a comprehensive case management process with the goals of addressing the causes of their homelessness, and moving towards self-sufficiency.

Transitional housing is critical component of the continuum of homeless services provided in Maricopa County. Transitional housing assists homeless clients in overcoming barriers and working towards self-sufficiency by addressing credit and legal issues, employment and living skills, medical issues, behavioral health and substance abuse issues, developing support networks and saving money.

**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.**

Permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless persons are financially supported by Phoenix. Persons who have been on the streets for a long period of time suffer from mental illness and substance abuse have difficulty functioning in congregate shelters. The city financially supports the provision of immediate housing followed by supportive services.

Outreach efforts employed by Mercy Integrated Care (Maricopa County RBHA) and its providers as well as Health Care For The Homeless program seek to induce persons off the streets and/or attend to their

specific needs. Whether drawn from Emergency facilities or directly from the streets, entry into available transitional facilities with tailored supportive services can help to ease these formerly chronically homeless persons into a permanent housing setting. Whether permanent housing facilities are financed with Shelter Plus Care, Supportive Housing, Section 8 SRO or other resources, the goal of treatment plans is to foster client independence to the maxim degree possible. This approach continue to be endorsed and often financed through the Maricopa County Regional Continuum of Care process and executed by the Arizona Department of Health Services – Division of Behavioral Health.

**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**

Preventing homelessness is more cost effective and beneficial to the client than treating homelessness once it occurs. Phoenix is committed to prevention and address it through widespread preferences in their Section 8 rental assistance programs coupled with needed supportive services (employment and training, information and referral, crisis counseling, day care, etc.).

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

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

The reduction of Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards is a continuing priority and objective in Phoenix. Phoenix housing rehabilitation programs funded with HUD resources provide assistance to homeowners to protect children and their families from the hazards of lead-based paint. Initial home rehabilitation procedures have EPA certified Lead Based Paint (LBP) inspectors perform inspections/assessments to test for lead hazards on properties built prior to January 1st, 1978. As needed, certified lead abatement contractors provide remediation and abatement of lead and residents are temporarily relocated until the unit has passed clearance. EPA certified housing rehabilitation specialists prepare scopes of work and monitors all work performed. Lead-safe housing units are listed in a publicly accessible rental registry website.

The city conducts a bi-level educational program with its partners for parents of high-risk children and leaders in communities at high-risk for lead poisoning and a professional level educational process for physicians, nurses, housing staff, teachers, landlords and other key persons. The objective is to reduce the exposure of children to lead hazards through interventions that can be accomplished by parents and to encourage safe maintenance of lead paint in older housing.

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

The Neighborhood Services Department geographically focuses on properties in its targeted areas for neighborhood preservation and revitalization. These are areas that contain some of the oldest housing in Phoenix and, because they are the object of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization efforts, these areas provide other leveraging resources. To receive grant funds properties must house families with incomes at or below 80% of Area Median Income and house a child under the age of six years. Eligible housing must have been constructed prior to 1978.

Eligible properties are thoroughly tested for lead in soil, dust and paint, and receive a combination of lead abatement and interim controls to control the lead hazards at minimum per unit cost, in compliance with the HUD Guidelines. All testing, remediation, blood lead testing, parent education, and any necessary temporary relocation are provided by grant funds without cost to the owner or tenants.

All Arizona children tested and found to have elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) are required by state law to be reported to the Arizona Department of Health Services. All of these cases that live in Phoenix are referred by ADHS to the Neighborhood Services Department for assistance. If the child lives in pre-1978

owner-occupied housing that is eligible for the Emergency Home Repair program, the home will be tested for lead and remediated. EBLL children living in rental housing will receive consultation services from ADHS and NSD.

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

Coordination between federal, state, and local agencies is a key element of the five-year plan. A variety of lead-related services are currently being provided through coordination with several agencies. The City maintains close contact with both the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and the Maricopa County Department of Public Health Services, with whom it has developed close working partnerships over the years to provide comprehensive lead poisoning prevention information and services to Phoenix children.

Phoenix requires full compliance and enforcement of lead based paint regulations listed in 24 CFR Part 35 as outlined in housing rehab policies and procedures. Additionally, all rehabilitation contractors are required to obtain EPA Renovate, Repair and Paint (RRP) certification and sub-recipients, along with other partners, are informed of LBP regulations and lead-safe work practices. In terms of outreach, the Lead Hazard Control Program utilizes a wide variety of community partners for the dissemination of information. Neighborhood Services Department staff continues to provide lead poisoning prevention information to families one-on-one, at a variety of community education events and presentations. All residents receive written lead information. Lead disclosure and preventive information is also presented regularly at Landlord-Tenant trainings.

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

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

A number of programs helping businesses are already at work helping fuel job generating industry expansion or training/linking low income persons and thus reducing the incidence of poverty by generating and raising client household income. From FY 2015-2019, it is estimated that the number of persons in poverty will be reduced annually from employment and training related activities, as well as from other related anti-poverty programs discussed within this section.

1. Use Consolidated Plan funding, especially the Community Development Block Grant Program, to support the City's program to provide loan assistance through collateral enhancement for small businesses pledging to train and hire low income persons. Conditions for assistance will be that the business creates one job for approximately every \$15,000 in collateral enhancement, and that a majority of these jobs be filled by low/moderate income persons. In addition, strong efforts will be made to assure the salary level for the new jobs are above minimum wage so that persons hired rise above poverty.
2. Use Community Development Block Grant Funding in combination with other sources to provide loan assistance to businesses located in or moving to city targeted areas. The proximity of housing and job training resources as well as availability of day care and other supportive services to targeted areas will facilitate the hiring and retention of skilled or trainable low income persons. Businesses will be required to pledge a minimum number of jobs for low income persons. Through a partnership between businesses and the private sector, the aim will be to gainfully employ low income persons in the EC and other targeted regions so that they become self-sufficient.
3. Use Consolidated Plan funding to support programs focusing on the emerging workforce. Youth are the future of Phoenix and programs that combine job training with school education and support such as the City's programs to keep youth in school will have a better chance of increasing the number of quality workers employed by expanding businesses.
4. The partners in the Consolidated Plan Program will sponsor a Continuum of Care approach to helping those families and individuals that have been pushed into extreme poverty and homelessness. Beginning with emergency shelters followed by intensive case management, transitional housing, counseling and training programs and eventually job placement, the Continuum of Care program will assist the homeless become self-sufficient and the disabled to move into permanent supportive housing.
5. The partners in the Consolidated Plan will leverage HOME, CDBG, and other public and private resources to rehabilitate/develop quality affordable housing especially in mixed income communities, thus addressing housing which is both a cause and a symptom of poverty. Adequate housing has far reaching positive effects on persons trying to escape poverty. It relieves overcrowding, creates an environment conducive to learning and employment, and

significantly enhances the quality of life for low income families. In addition, it is the primary means for families to generate wealth and escape poverty for good.

6. Support Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprise Development - Through the formation of a lower-income venture capital pool involving various local financial institutions and the federal government, involve more of the City's poor minority businesses and people in the benefits of the economy.
7. Continue efforts to comprehensively revitalize commercial and residential aspects of target neighborhoods so that the environment becomes more conducive to self-sufficiency for residents and businesses.

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

The city will foster the economic independence assisted households currently being assisted in conformance with its local Public Housing Agency Plan, the strategic investment of CDBG public services resources to, among other things, reduce poverty, investment of resources to prevent homelessness and foster rapid re-housing endeavors, sustain the continuing commitment of assisted housing and preserve the current supply of affordable housing, undertake targeted neighborhood revitalization and redevelopment efforts to induce employment for low- and moderate- income workers and cultivate the economic vitality through the strategic investment of public improvements, facilities and infrastructure. All of the aforementioned objectives are addressed at length in Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.



## **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**

Specific to the four federal formula grant programs received by the City of Phoenix, special monitoring of these programs is carried out by those City Departments given the primary responsibility for administration of the programs.

The Human Services Department performs financial and programmatic monitoring of all City contracts directed toward assistance for the homeless. The monitoring process is initiated through a financial desk audit. Each agency completes a questionnaire regarding internal fiscal policies/procedures and submits back-up documentation to support a randomly selected monthly expenditure request previously submitted for reimbursement from the Human Services Department. An on-site monitoring visit is then made to each agency. The purpose of the visit is to verify that the Statement of Work for each contract is carried out according to the contract's provisions. The verification includes interviews with appropriate fiscal and programmatic agency staff, review of case records, and inspection of other relevant agency documents.

All CDBG projects are actively monitored for compliance with all regulations and timely implementation through a cost reimbursement system, monthly reports, site visits, and yearly audits. Reimbursements to contractors are based on the monthly or periodic submission of a financial statement and progress report by each contractor. The financial statements are reconciled by staff for accuracy, eligibility and reasonableness of expenses. Progress reports are checked to assure measurable progress is being made to achieve the goals and objectives stated in the Contract or Memorandum of Agreement with Subcontractors and City User Departments. An unspent funds report assists staff in assuring timely expenditure and completion of projects. The City has developed a series of manuals, forms, and risk analysis/site visit review checklists to help it support its monitoring functions, provide relevant technical assistance, and assure program progress in meeting objectives. The City's monitoring systems and manuals were nominated and recognized as a HUD Best Practice in 1999.

The City of Phoenix Housing Department annually conducts monitoring visits to nonprofit and for profit organizational offices including multi-family and single-family project sites that utilized HOME funds. The Housing Department conducts Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections on at least 15% of its HOME funded units annually. All HOME funded projects provide at least annual reports on their housing activities and minority business outreach. The reviews also verify that the organizations advertised their programs or units affirmatively. Most organizations use more than one method of advertising that meets the affirmative marketing requirements. Organizations typically distribute flyers within the neighborhood adjacent to the project site, also to local businesses, schools and churches. All recipient organizations are required to provide a snap shot view of all current residents of the HOME funded

multi-family units. This is to ensure that the affirmative marketing methods being utilized are working by the distribution of minority persons in the units. The marketing effort is compared to the citywide minority average identified in the census.

The organizations receiving HOPWA funding must submit monthly reports on persons that they serve along with any reimbursement requests. The HOPWA projects receiving funds for rehabilitation purposes are visited after each reimbursement request for inspection of work performed before release of funds is approved. Monthly AIDS Housing Alliance meetings allow the Housing Department to monitor housing provider satisfaction with the HOPWA Program and to detect trends in the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS. The Housing Department conducts HQS inspections on at least 33% of its HOPWA funded units annually.

## Expected Resources

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

#### Introduction

The table that follows depicts the estimated resources the city anticipates having available during the term of the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. The resources include CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA. Narrative is provided after the table discussing how the HUD resources are anticipated to be leveraged.

#### Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	14,511,399	0	0	14,511,399	58,045,596	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of CDBG resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,865,376	0	0	3,865,376	15,461,504	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of HOME resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,808,877	0	0	1,808,877	7,235,508	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of HOPWA resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	1,305,385	0	0	1,305,385	5,221,540	The political and economic environment make it difficult to project the actual amount of ESG resources going forward (next four years). The current year incorporates the FY 2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
LIHTC	public - state	Acquisition Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Permanent housing placement	15,072,400	0	0	15,072,400	60,289,600	LIHTC resources are available from the State of Arizona for the production of affordable, rental housing. The amount shown is the estimated State of Arizona annual allocation of credits. The City of Phoenix may secure annual allocation of State LIHTC resources based on the quality, location and quantity of application submitted to the State of Arizona in any given year.
Public Housing Capital Fund	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing Multifamily rental rehab	2,441,635	0	0	2,441,635	9,766,540	Public housing capital fund is used to improve the public housing inventory within the City of Phoenix. Annual resource availability will vary.
Section 8	public - federal	Housing	50,303,803	0	0	50,303,803	201,212,332	Section 8 rental subsidy resources. Annual resource allocations will vary.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Tax Exempt Bond Proceeds	public - local	Admin and Planning Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Other	2,238,920	0	0	2,238,920	0	General obligation bond proceeds used for neighborhood revitalization and affordable housing purposes by the Housing and Neighborhood Services Departments. Resource availability will vary per annum.
Other	private	Homebuyer assistance	5,276,600	0	0	5,276,600	0	First Mortgages from private banks and lenders in conjunction with Open Doors Homeownership Assistance Program.
Other	private	Housing	1,557,638	0	0	1,557,638	7,788,190	Affordable Housing Rental Income
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Financial Assistance Homebuyer assistance Public Improvements	500,000	0	0	500,000	1,000,000	CDBG funds from previous years designated as 'Contingency Funds' may now be used to fund programs that are unfunded due to decreases in CDBG allocations. Funds could be used to fund Homeless Prevention Rent Assistance, Slum and Blight Acquisition/Demolition, Infrastructure/Enhancement or Infill.



Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Rental Assistance Short term or transitional housing facilities TBRA	650,000	0	0	650,000	2,600,000	HOME Program income to be used according to HOME guidelines.
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Public Improvements Public Services Other	800,000	0	0	800,000	3,000,000	CDBG Program Income from previously funded CDBG projects.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing	9,369,855	0	0	9,369,855	36,192,964	Public housing operating funds committed to fund all city public housing projects. Resource availability will vary.
Other	public - local	Housing	4,228,737	0	0	4,228,737	21,143,685	Income from public housing rent payments.

**Table 57 - 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**

City of Phoenix matching requirement associated with the HOME program are anticipated to be met through the expenditure of some tax-exempt General Obligation Bond fund proceeds in addition to other non-federal City funding sources. The issuance of tax exempt revenue bonds may be also be used. Whether for the production of single- or multi- family housing, economic development, neighborhood revitalization or public facilities, City of Phoenix federal funds will leverage the commitment of tax-exempt bonds, private lending, tax credits and other local and state sources of resources to induce project development. Funding will be used to mitigate development gaps, raise capital, foster credit enhancement and finance/offer preferential financing and desirable terms, etc. Leverage techniques employed by the City of Phoenix are a function of the type of project being assisted and the applicable federal, state and local regulations in effect.

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

The City of Phoenix regularly commits publically owned land or property to induce the development of desired affordable housing, supportive housing, homeless, economic development and neighborhood revitalization projects and programs. The commitment of such resources are executed through development agreements typically executed with development entities selected through a competitive process.

**Discussion**

It should be noted that resource allocations will vary annually as will supplemental resources that will be used to leverage projects. Anticipated leverage amounts will vary on the specifics of individual projects funded as well as market conditions over the ensuing five-year planning period.

## 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	Foster Homeownership Opportunities.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Homeownership Opportunities.	HOME: \$225,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit
2	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY	Rental Housing Production.	CDBG: \$1,344,958 HOME: \$2,456,763 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$200,000	Rental units constructed: 180 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Public Services Support.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Homeownership Opportunities. Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts. Public Services Support.	CDBG: \$2,181,406 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
4	Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.	CDBG: \$2,900,338 HOME: \$773,075	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 225 Household Housing Unit
5	Economic Development Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY	Economic Development Support.	CDBG: \$474,630 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$200,000	Jobs created/retained: 13 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Public Facilities Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Public Facilities Support	CDBG: \$315,000 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3 Persons Assisted
7	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY	Rental Subsidy Support. Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.	HOPWA: \$1,808,877	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 175 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 80 Persons Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 207 Household Housing Unit Other: 350 Other
8	Neighborhood Revitalization.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.	CDBG: \$3,065,960	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1 Household Housing Unit Buildings Demolished: 1 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 1 Household Housing Unit Other: 1 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Infrastructure Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Infrastructure Support.	CDBG: \$116,916 Previous Year CDBG Allocation: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 Persons Assisted
10	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.	2015	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY	Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.	ESG: \$1,305,385	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 250 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3650 Persons Assisted
11	Rental Subsidy Support.	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Rental Subsidy Support.	HOME: \$24,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 20 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Neighborhood Organization Support.	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.	CDBG: \$263,182	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted

Table 58 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions



1	<b>Goal Name</b>  <b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Foster Homeownership Opportunities.</p> <p>The City funds homeownership assistance programs that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide down payment/closing cost assistance as 0% interest soft-second loans</li> <li>• construct new homes in neighborhoods undergoing revitalization as part of comprehensive efforts;</li> <li>• expand current efforts to rehabilitate homes for homeownership in revitalizing neighborhoods;</li> <li>• increase overall community participation in developing homeownership opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>The Housing Department’s homeownership programs help residents become first-time homeowners by providing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-purchase Home Buyers’ Education: This eight hour class provides families with the basics of buying and owning a home including renting versus owning; predatory lending; mortgage terms, and the importance of credit and basic credit repair.</li> <li>• Financial literacy: Families may choose a financial literacy program that meets their needs.</li> <li>• One-on-One pre-purchase homeownership counseling: A HUD-approved counseling agency reviews family credit, debts and income, and helps prepares families to successfully obtain a mortgage and guide them through the purchasing process.</li> </ul>
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<b>2</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>The production or rehabilitation of existing rental units.</p> <p>The Housing Department provides financing for rental projects with HOME and CDBG funds through activities such as new construction and acquisition and/or rehabilitation. Special needs rental projects serving persons who need housing plus supportive services can be funded through the same activities.</p> <p>This program provides low interest loans to nonprofit and for profit developers to construct, acquire and rehabilitate, or rehabilitate housing for low-income rental purposes. The owner must agree to keep rents affordable to low- and moderate-income households providing long-term affordability. Funds are awarded through both a formal and open application process.</p> <p>The Housing Department may consider refinancing as an investment strategy for acquisition and/or rehabilitation of affordable rental projects sponsored by nonprofit housing developers. Priority will be given to projects already supported by City funds.</p> <p>Neighborhood Services Department operates a rental rehabilitation program which provides flexible financing for the rehabilitation of single family/multi family rental units intended to be occupied by low-income tenants with the use of CDBG funds. Priority may be provided in city designated targeted areas. Owner contribution/matching funds may be required. Compliance with Neighborhood Preservation, Zoning Ordinance and other local codes; property owner/manager participation in a Landlord/tenant seminar and Crime Free Multi-Housing Program is a requirement. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) measures may be considered and incorporated when possible.</p>
<b>3</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	

4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Citywide program utilizing CDBG, HOME or other funding sources to provide financial assistance (in the form of grants/loans, or other) to eligible low to moderate income homeowners for emergency home repairs and/or to address health or safety hazards. The program may also address non-emergency home repairs to stabilize critical home systems (electrical, mechanical, plumbing, roofing) to remediate lead hazards, to improve energy efficiency, and to meet healthy homes standards. Related relocation expenses may be provided if funds are available.</p> <p>Activities may include: reconstruction of dilapidated homes determined to be infeasible to rehab; demolition of illegal structures/stand-alone structures; exterior improvements such as sidewalks, exterior paint, driveways, garages, fence, minor landscaping to assure exterior of the property is compliant with the Neighborhood Preservation and Zoning Ordinance etc. when paired with other rehab activities; pool fill ins when paired with other rehab activities. Other activities may include mobile home replacement program with this use of CDBG funds. CDBG funds are also used to leverage and supplement federal and private funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program.</p>

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>CDBG funds will be used to provide three economic development programs. The first is Managemet Technical Assistance (MTA) which provides technical assistance for small businesses in Phoenix. Technical assistance is provided by professional business consultants in several areas ranging from human resources and procurement to marketing and IT assistance. The technical assistance is free to small and micro business owners if they are willing to commit to creating jobs for lower-income residents of the City.</p> <p><i>The Business Technical Assistance Open Appliaction Program</i> funds are subgranted to non-profit and private organizations to provide technical assistance to microenterprises and small businesses. Selected non-profit and private organizations provide training services and assistance to business incubators who assist disadvantaged businesses.</p> <p>Finally, the EXPAND program assists small businesses to obtain needed collateral in order to qualify for traditional financing to expand and grow. The assistance can be for up to 50% of the loan amount, not to exceed \$150,000. Businesses assisted must create at least one job for each \$35,000 in EXPAND assistance.</p>
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Public facility needs outside of targeted areas will be funded through the competitive Request for Proposal fund allocation for public facilities. Non profit agencies which provide these services will have an opportunity to compete for funds under this allocation. The remaining of the funds are set aside for targeted areas. Priorities for funding include acquisition, construction and rehabilitation of senior and youth centers, neighborhood facilities, child care centers, parks and recreation facilities, and projects which enhance access for the disability community.</p>
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>The goal of the City of Phoenix HOPWA Program is, where possible, to maintain eligible persons in their current living conditions and to increase the number of shelter, transitional and permanent housing units for persons living with HIV/AIDS. The Housing Department administers the HOPWA funds for two county areas.</p>

8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This allocation reflects the City's commitment to the Neighborhood Initiative and Redevelopment areas, and the commitment to the former Enterprise Community area. Activities eligible for funding include residential infill, new construction of housing, housing rehabilitation, rental housing rehabilitation for non-profit and for-profit organizations, blight elimination (cleanups, acquisition demolition), acquisition and rehabilitation for homeownership, code enforcement, graffiti removal, demolition of blighted structures and capacity building for non-profit organizations and neighborhood organizations.
9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Infrastructure Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	This allocation will fund infrastructure and enhancement improvements. This allocation will address neighborhood needs for parks, playgrounds, streetscape, landscaping, community gardens, physical improvements related to traffic mitigation, street and alley closures, streets, sidewalks, streetlights and other key community projects. The funds will be focused on neighborhoods with active community based organizations/associations and areas that have basic neighborhood improvement goals and strategies in place.

<b>10</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.
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**Goal  
Description**

**Rapid Rehousing**

COP will provide Rapid Re-housing Services to those clients who meet the Category 1 definition of Homeless by targeting chronically homeless individuals participating in the Project H3 or similar program prioritized by a vulnerability assessment (H3), chronically homeless veterans participating in the VASH program, and homeless individuals and families. Priority will be given to H3 and VASH as staff and dollar capacity will allow. Priority will also be given to homeless individuals and families who are working poor.

The Foster Care Initiative will focus on providing housing supportive services, in a case management setting, to youth ages 21-25 who have aged out of foster care. Services will focus on Housing, Employment and Financial Literacy to ensure program participants can move towards self-sufficiency. ESG dollars will be leveraged with mainstream programs to ensure a comprehensive approach in stabilizing program participants.

**Eviction Prevention**

COP will focus on providing Eviction Prevention Services to those clients who meet the Category 1 definition of At Risk of Homelessness by targeting clients who are engaged in employment, employment services and/or job search. Priority will be given to participants who are working poor (30% of AMI).

**Standards have been set for both Rapid Re-Housing and Eviction Prevention Program Participants and Include:**

- Standards for determining the amount of rent and utilities that will be paid for program participants and include a process for exceptions through supervisor and staff review.
- Standards for determining the amount of time program participants will receive rental assistance and how the amount of assistance will be adjusted over time and include a process for exceptions through supervisor and staff review.
- Standards for determining type, amount and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services to program participants, including limits of assistance and include a process for exceptions through supervisor and staff review.

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<b>11</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Funds are provided to non-profit agencies that specialize in supportive housing for young, homeless adults, ages 18-24. Rental assistance is provided for a 24-month period.
<b>12</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Neighborhood Organization Support.
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The Neighborhood Services Department provides a program called 'Neighborhood Revitalization Coordination' which provides community education programs, neighborhood organization capacity building and neighborhood organization support.



## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

The following projects will be funded with 2015 CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM
2	CDBG Hardship Assistance Program
3	CDBG Public Services RFP
4	CDBG Public Facilities RFP
5	CDBG Administration
6	CDBG Rental Rehabilitation Program
7	CDBG Homeless Block - Human Services Department
8	CDBG Housing Counseling RFP
9	CDBG Code Enforcement
10	CDBG Demolition
11	CDBG Graffiti Removal
12	CDBG Community Economic Development Dept. Activities
13	CDBG Housing Department - Open Application and Operations
14	CDBG Family Self Sufficiency
15	CDBG Project Delivery, Environmental and Labor Standards
16	CDBG Landlord Tenant Education and Mediation
17	CDBG Homeless Prevention Rent Assistance
18	CDBG Neighborhood Economic Development
19	CDBG Neighborhood Enhancement and Infrastructure
20	CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization Coordination
21	CDBG Slum and Blight Acquisition, Infill Program
22	CDBG Rental Renaissance Program
23	CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization/Housing Rehabilitation RFP
24	CDBG Watkins Emergency Shelter
25	HOME CHDO Set Aside
26	HOME Program Management and Coordination
27	HOME Special Projects
28	HOME Multifamily Rental Projects
29	HOME Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

#	Project Name
30	HOPWA Emergency Assistance Program
31	HOPWA Rental Assistance Program
32	HOPWA Supportive Housing Program
33	HOPWA Housing Information Services and Ombudsman
34	HOPWA Employment Services Specialist
35	HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement
36	HOPWA Program Management and Coordination
37	HESG

**Table 59 – Project Information**

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

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

1	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$2,900,338
	<b>Description</b>	Citywide program to provide financial assistance (in the form of grants/loans, or other) to eligible low to moderate income homeowners for emergency home repairs and/or to address health or safety hazards. The program may also address non-emergency home repairs to stabilize critical home systems (electrical, mechanical, plumbing, roofing) to remediate lead hazards, to improve energy efficiency, and to meet health homes standards. Related relocation expenses may be provided if funds are available. Operations account for \$1,965,941 of the funding and construction is \$934,397.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	198 low-income households will benefit from CDBG owner-occupied housing rehabilitation assistance.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Rehabilitation services will take place citywide.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Activities may include: reconstruction of dilapidated homes determined to be infeasible to rehab; demolition of illegal structures/stand-alone structures; exterior improvements such as sidewalks, exterior paint, driveways, garages, fence, minor landscaping to assure exterior of the property is compliant with the Neighborhood Preservation and Zoning Ordinance etc. when paired with other rehab activities; pool fill ins when paired with other rehab activities. Other activities may include mobile home replacement program with this use of CDBG funds. CDBG funds are also used to leverage and supplement federal and private funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program.	
2	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Hardship Assistance Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization.

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support. Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$246,840
	<b>Description</b>	Citywide program provides assistance to correct exterior code violations (in the form of grants or loans) to low to moderate income eligible homeowners who are in violation of the Neighborhood Preservation and Zoning Ordinance. Assistance shall not be provided more than one time for the same violation. Additional activities include tree removal and the use of dumpsters for property clean ups provided by the homeowner or volunteer groups. The goal of the program is to leave the property violation free.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Funds will be used to make improvements as a result of code enforcement violations to 15 low income home owners.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Services will take place throughout the city of Phoenix.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This citywide program provides assistance to correct exterior code violations (in the form of grants or loans) to low to moderate income eligible homeowners who are in violation of the Neighborhood Preservation and Zoning Ordinance. Assistance shall not be provided more than one time for the same violation. Additional activities include tree removal and the use of dumpsters for property clean ups provided by the homeowner or volunteer groups. The goal of the program is to leave the property violation free and free of slum and blight.
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Public Services RFP
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$620,000

	<b>Description</b>	A Public Services RFP of \$620,000 will be available to non-profit agencies for public service projects. Of the total amount allocated to the RFP, 75% will fund projects for youth services and childcare, 20% will fund projects for persons with disabilities and senior support services, and 5% will fund blight prevention programs for neighborhood-based activities for the reduction of crime and revitalization programs in targeted areas
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Thousands of low- and moderate-income families will benefit from the services provided through nonprofit agencies awarded funding through this Request for Proposals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Services will be provided to low-income individuals and families throughout the city of Phoenix and specifically in low-income neighborhoods.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Request for Proposals for Public Service activities focusing on low-income youth, seniors, the disabled and neighborhood associations targeting low-income areas.
<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Public Facilities RFP
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facilities Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities Support
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$328,000
	<b>Description</b>	A Public Facilities RFP of \$328,000 will fund acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of senior and youth centers, neighborhood facilities, child care facilities, domestic violence shelters, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) projects in low-income areas. This RFP will allow the City to fund projects such as acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of facilities owned by non-profit agencies
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	One hundred individuals will benefit from the services provided at the nonprofit agencies awarded funding through this Request for Proposal process to improve their facilities.

	<b>Location Description</b>	Nonprofit owned facilities serving low-income clientele will be improved in various areas of the city and in low-income areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Request for proposals for nonprofit organizations needing facility improvements.
<b>5</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities. Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation. Rental Subsidy Support. Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support. Neighborhood Revitalization. Neighborhood Organization Support. Infrastructure Support. Public Facilities Support. Public Services Support. Economic Development Support. Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership Opportunities. Rental Housing Production. Rental Subsidy Support. Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support. Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support. Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts. Public Facilities Support Infrastructure Support. Public Services Support. Economic Development Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$2,869,985
	<b>Description</b>	Funds to administer CDBG funds.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Funds for administration of CDBG only.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Administrative funds only
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Administration
6	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Rental Rehabilitation Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$230,000
	<b>Description</b>	Citywide program provides flexible financing for the rehabilitation of single family/multi family rental units intended to be occupied by low-income tenants with the use of CDBG funds. Priority is given in targeted areas. Owner contribution/matching funds may be required. Compliance with Neighborhood Preservation and Zoning Ordinance, participation in the Landlord/tenant seminar and Crime Free Multi-Housing Program is a requirement. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) measures will be considered and incorporated when possible.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	10 units of affordable rental housing will be rehabilitated, benefiting 10 low-income families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide, however priority is given in locally-designated targeted areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Rehabilitation of up to 10 units of affordable housing.
7	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Homeless Block - Human Services Department
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.



	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$151,645
	<b>Description</b>	A request for proposals will be conducted for homeless services providers who can assist with case management, child care, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, transportation and services to special populations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	An estimated 1,000 homeless persons will be assisted through this Request for Proposal process
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	A request for proposals will be conducted for homeless services providers who can assist with case management, child care, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, transportation and services to special populations.
<b>8</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Housing Counseling RFP
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership Opportunities.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$100,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds for nonprofit agencies to provide housing counseling including budget/credit counseling and other services to help low-income families purchase housing, and for intervention /delinquency prevention
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately 24 low- and moderate- income families will utilize housing counseling services to become homeowners in the grant year.

	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds for nonprofit agencies to provide housing counseling including budget/credit counseling and other services to help low-income families purchase housing, and for intervention /delinquency prevention
9	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Code Enforcement
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$1,043,475
	<b>Description</b>	The Neighborhood Services Department(NSD) Preservation Division enforces the City of Phoenix Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (NPO) which is a key component of strategic revitalization efforts in low to moderate income areas and designated areas with the most comprehensive revitalization and economic development activities. The code compliance portion of the neighborhood action strategies focus on addressing blight violations of the NPO. The strategy is to address the social, economic, and physical needs of the neighborhoods, complete revitalization activities, and move on to other neighborhoods.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	8,000 code enforcement cases will be opened in the grant year.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low- and moderate-income areas of Phoenix
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Neighborhood Services Department's (NSD) Preservation Division enforces the City of Phoenix Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (NPO) which is a key component of strategic revitalization efforts in low to moderate income areas and designated areas with the most comprehensive revitalization and economic development activities. The code compliance portion of the neighborhood action strategies focus on addressing blight violations of the NPO. The strategy is to address the social, economic, and physical needs of the neighborhoods, complete revitalization activities, and move on to other neighborhoods.
	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Demolition

<b>10</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Demolition
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$350,000
	<b>Description</b>	It is a violation of the City of Phoenix Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance to allow a vacant structure to remain open, vacant, and unsecured, as it constitutes a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the community. The Neighborhood Services Department's Preservation Division uses contractual demolition as a last resort in the code enforcement process to abate nuisance conditions on structures when the responsible parties fail to address the violations after the delivery and expiration of a Notice of Ordinance Violation.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	5 blighted structures will be demolished in the grant year.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide - slum and blighted properties (spot basis).
<b>Planned Activities</b>	It is a violation of the City of Phoenix Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance to allow a vacant structure to remain open, vacant, and unsecured, as it constitutes a threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the community. The Neighborhood Services Department's Preservation Division uses contractual demolition as a last resort in the code enforcement process to abate nuisance conditions on structures when the responsible parties fail to address the violations after the delivery and expiration of a Notice of Ordinance Violation.	
<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Graffiti Removal
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.

	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$1,120,145
	<b>Description</b>	The Graffiti Program removes graffiti in all low to moderate income areas from rights of way and approved public facilities that are open to the public, are either publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit organization and do not include private property. The plan will continue to seek new solutions to remove the economic deteriorating image that graffiti implies. The program optimizes results in the timely removal of graffiti sites. The section also focuses on enhancing and developing partnerships with businesses, neighborhoods, other city departments, and other outside agencies such as schools and civic organizations. The Neighborhood Services Department Preservation Division will continue to review new technologies and products to ensure the utilization of the most cost-effective methods.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	52,500 CDBG-eligible graffiti removals will occur in the grant year.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Graffiti will be removed from public right-of-ways and public buildings in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Graffiti Program removes graffiti in all low to moderate income areas from rights of way and approved public facilities that are open to the public, are either publicly owned or owned by a nonprofit organization and do not include private property. The plan will continue to seek new solutions to remove the economic deteriorating image that graffiti implies. The program optimizes results in the timely removal of graffiti sites. The section also focuses on enhancing and developing partnerships with businesses, neighborhoods, other city departments, and other outside agencies such as schools and civic organizations. The Neighborhood Services Department Preservation Division will continue to review new technologies and products to ensure the utilization of the most cost-effective methods.
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Community Economic Development Dept. Activities
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area

	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$474,630
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will be used for the Expand program providing collateral enhancement to businesses to assist them in obtaining a commercial loan, the Management Technical Assistance Program providing free consulting services to small business owners and the Open Application Business Technical Assistance program, a Request for Proposal process providing grants to small business assistance organizations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	At least thirteen jobs will be created as a result of the three economic development programs: Expand, MTA and Open Application Business Technical Assistance. 51% of all jobs created will go to low- and moderate-income individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Businesses will be located citywide or in high poverty areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Job creation programs for small businesses. At least 51% of jobs created will go to low- and moderate-income individuals.
<b>13</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Housing Department - Open Application and Operations
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Rental Housing Production.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$812,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds will assist non-profit agencies create homeownership opportunities and to develop affordable housing for lower-income households and special needs populations. Special needs populations include homeless persons, victims of domestic violence, disabled persons, youth in crisis, and the elderly. The activities are: 1) first-time home ownership assistance, and 2) the acquisition and/or rehabilitation and limited construction of housing/shelter for special needs or lower-income households.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Funds will be used to offer a request for proposal process to assist nonprofit-owned mutli-family residential rehabilitation projects.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide and in the proposed Promise Zone.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds will be used to complete assist nonprofit-owned mutli-family residential rehabilitation projects.
<b>14</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Family Self Sufficiency
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$455,000
	<b>Description</b>	Housing Department's Family Self-Sufficiency Program
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Family Self Sufficiency program to assist at least 25 public housing residents with programming.
	<b>Location Description</b>	City of Phoenix public housing sites.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Family Self Sufficiency programming.
<b>15</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Project Delivery, Environmental and Labor Standards
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation. Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support. Infrastructure Support. Public Facilities Support. Economic Development Support.

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership Opportunities. Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support. Public Facilities Support Infrastructure Support. Economic Development Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$524,709
	<b>Description</b>	Funds for the implementation of CDBG projects, Project Management staff providing direct project delivery activities, Environmental Quality Specialist and Labor Standards Monitor.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Funds to be used for the implementation of CDBG-funded projects - Project Management, Environmental Quality Specialist and Labor Standards Monitor. Projects implementation will be on all CDBG-funded activities, but beneficiaries are derived from the Public Facility beneficiaries.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low- and moderate-income areas citywide.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds to be used for the implementation of CDBG-funded projects - Project Management, Environmental Quality Specialist and Labor Standards Monitor.
<b>16</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Landlord Tenant Education and Mediation
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$196,579
	<b>Description</b>	This program provides assistance and education to homeowners, tenants, and landlords. The certified Housing Counselors provide free one on one counseling, group presentations and clinics that focus on tenant and landlord relations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	500 low- and moderate-income residents will benefit from landlord and tenant counseling in the grant year.

	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This program provides assistance and education to homeowners, tenants, and landlords. The certified Housing Counselors provide free one on one counseling, group presentations and clinics that focus on tenant and landlord relations.
<b>17</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Homeless Prevention Rent Assistance
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Services Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$1,000
	<b>Description</b>	This program assists tenants with finding affordable replacement housing. The funds are used to provide victims forced to evacuate unsafe and unsanitary housing units with financial assistance for initial rent deposits and first months' rent.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	1 low-income family will receive assistance with this allocation. Funds are available from previous allocations should a greater need arise.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This program assists tenants with finding affordable replacement housing. The funds are used to provide victims forced to evacuate unsafe and unsanitary housing units with financial assistance for initial rent deposits and first months' rent.
<b>18</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Neighborhood Economic Development
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Economic Development Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$301,000



	<b>Description</b>	Funds revitalization and neighborhood economic development programming. Projects to be implemented include Storefront Improvement Program, disposition and development of previously acquired commercial sites and implementation of Redevelopment Plan.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Two businesses in low-income targeted areas or redevelopment areas will receive assistance.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low-income targeted areas, neighborhood initiative areas or redevelopment areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds revitalization and neighborhood economic development. Projects to be implemented include Storefront Improvement Program, disposition and development of previously acquired commercial sites and implementation of Redevelopment Plan.
19	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Neighborhood Enhancement and Infrastructure
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization. Infrastructure Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts. Infrastructure Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$116,916
	<b>Description</b>	This allocation will fund infrastructure improvements and replacement of obsolete infrastructure. Eligible activities include streets, water and sewer lines, streetlights, and other similar improvements. It will also fund Neighborhood Enhancement projects such as park improvements, playgrounds, streetscape, landscaping, community gardens, physical improvements related to traffic mitigation, street and alley closures, and other key community projects. The funds will be focused on neighborhoods with active community based organizations/associations and areas that have basic neighborhood improvement goals and strategies in place.
	<b>Target Date</b>	

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	One infrastructure improvement or park enhancement project will complete in a low-income area.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The funds will be focused on low-income neighborhoods with active community based organizations/associations and areas that have basic neighborhood improvement goals and strategies in place.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This allocation will fund infrastructure improvements and replacement of obsolete infrastructure. Eligible activities include streets, water and sewer lines, streetlights, and other similar improvements. It will also funds Neighborhood Enhancement projects such as park improvements, playgrounds, streetscape, landscaping, community gardens, physical improvements related to traffic mitigation, street and alley closures, and other key community projects. The funds will be focused on neighborhoods with active community based organizations/associations and areas that have basic neighborhood improvement goals and strategies in place.
<b>20</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization Coordination
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Neighborhood Organization Support. Public Services Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts. Public Services Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$263,182
	<b>Description</b>	Coordination of community education program, capacity building and neighborhood organization support
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Dozens of low-income neighborhoods will be assisted and therefore over one thousand low-income families will indirectly or directly receive a benefit.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low-income neighborhoods

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Coordination of community education program, capacity building and neighborhood organization support
<b>21</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Slum and Blight Acquisition, Infill Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities. Neighborhood Revitalization.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership Opportunities. Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$428,997
	<b>Description</b>	This program allows for the acquisition of slum and blighted properties in Redevelopment and Neighborhood Initiative Areas. The properties are acquired in accordance with strategic plans for those areas by owner agreement or eminent domain for Redevelopment Areas. The infill program will allow new construction of single-family homes on vacant lots within residential neighborhoods located in Neighborhood Initiative and Redevelopment Areas.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Up to five slum and blighted properties will be aquired for the purpose of demolition and new construction infill in the city's targeted areas.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low income target areas and/or redevelopment areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This program allows for the acquisition of slum and blighted properties in Redevelopment and Neighborhood Initiative Areas. The properties are acquired in accordance with strategic plans for those areas by owner agreement or eminent domain for Redevelopment Areas. The infill program will allow new construction of single-family homes on vacant lots within residential neighborhoods located in Neighborhood Initiative and Redevelopment Areas.
<b>22</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Rental Renaissance Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY

	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$287,958
	<b>Description</b>	Revitalization of targeted areas for the purpose of sustainable improvements to rental housing
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	10 rental units in low-income areas will be rehabilitated benefiting 10 low income families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Low- and moderate-income targeted areas.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Revitalization of targeted areas for the purpose of sustainable improvements to rental housing
23	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization/Housing Rehabilitation RFP
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation. Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support. Neighborhood Revitalization Efforts.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$295,000
	<b>Description</b>	This allocation reflects the City's commitment to the Neighborhood Initiative and Redevelopment areas, and the commitment to the former Enterprise Community area. Activities eligible for funding include residential infill, new construction of housing, housing rehabilitation, rental housing rehabilitation for non-profit and for-profit organizations, blight elimination (cleanups, acquisition demolition) or acquisition and rehabilitation for homeownership.
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Funds will be granted to nonprofit organizations to assist 50 low-income homeowners and/or renters with accessibility modifications, major and minor home repairs.

	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The program is intended to provide comprehensive revitalization services to low- and moderate-income City of Phoenix residents. The RFP will seek respondents who can provide major and minor single-family, owner-occupied rehabilitation and home accessibility modification services for physically-challenged individuals.
24	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG Watkins Emergency Shelter
	<b>Target Area</b>	PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$394,000
	<b>Description</b>	Funds to operate and provide supportive services at the Watkins Emergency Shelter Program
	<b>Target Date</b>	
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	2550 individuals will receive shelter and services through the Watkins shelter.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds to operate and provide supportive services at the Watkins Emergency Shelter Program
25	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME CHDO Set Aside
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities. Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership Opportunities. Rental Housing Production.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$579,807
	<b>Description</b>	HOME CHDO Set Aside
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Estimate 45 individual and/or family households.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of rental housing. New construction of rental housing. Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of homebuyer properties. New construction of homebuyer properties. Direct financial assistance to purchasers of HOME assisted housing sponsored or developed by a CHDO with HOME funds.
<b>26</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Program Management and Coordination
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation. Homewoner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Rental Housing Production. Rental Subsidy Support. Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$386,538
	<b>Description</b>	HOME Program Management and Coordination
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Administration only
<b>27</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Special Projects
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Foster Homeownership Opportunities. Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation. Rental Subsidy Support.

	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeownership Opportunities. Rental Housing Production. Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$444,390
	<b>Description</b>	HOME Special Projects including Homeownership Assistance and Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	15 individual and/or family households assisted with homeownership assistance funding. 20 individual and/or family households assisted through tenant based rental assistance funding.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Homeownership Assistance such as downpayment and closing cost assistance. Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of homebuyer properties. New construction of homebuyer properties. Tenant based rental assistance.
<b>28</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Multifamily Rental Projects
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Rental Housing Production and/or Rehabilitation.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Rental Housing Production.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$1,681,566 LIHTC: \$15,072,400
	<b>Description</b>	HOME Multifamily Rental Projects including Special Needs projects
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	150 individual and/or family households. Households could also be homeless and non-homeless special needs.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of multifamily properties. New construction of multifamily properties. Special needs multifamily rental housing with supportive services. Refinancing.
	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

29	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$773,075
	<b>Description</b>	Citywide program to provide financial assistance (in the form of grants/loans, or other) to eligible low to moderate income homeowners. The program addresses non-emergency home repairs to stabilize critical home systems (electrical, mechanical, plumbing, roofing) to remediate lead hazards, to improve energy efficiency, and to meet healthy homes standards. Related relocation expenses may be provided if funds are available.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Twenty owner-occupied homes will be rehabilitated with this HOME allocation, impacted twenty low-income families.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide, priority may be provided in city-designated targeted areas.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Owner occupied housing rehabilitation and/or reconstruction. Activities may include: reconstruction of dilapidated homes determined to be infeasible to rehab; demolition of illegal structures/stand-alone structures; exterior improvements such as sidewalks, exterior paint, driveways, garages, fence, minor landscaping to assure exterior of the property is compliant with the Neighborhood Preservation and Zoning Ordinance etc. HOME funds may be leveraged with CDBG funds and supplement federal and federal and private funding from the Weatherization Assistance Program.	
30	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Emergency Assistance Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$86,490



	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Emergency Assistance Program offers immediate, short term help in maintaining persons and families in their current living environment.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	65 individual and/or family special needs households or 80 persons assisted.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Emergency assistance and homelessness prevention through short term rent, mortgage and utility payments.
<b>31</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Rental Assistance Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Rental Subsidy Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$551,490
	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Rental Assistance Program
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	175 individual and/or family households assisted
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Tenant based rental assistance
<b>32</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Supportive Housing Program
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Rental Housing Production. Rental Subsidy Support. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$900,135

	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Supportive Housing Program assists non profit organizations in providing housing for homeless and low income persons with HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	157 individual and/or family special needs households
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Funds are used to create and/or operate emergency, transitional and/or permanent supportive housing. Funds assist with acquisition, rehabilitation, leasing, rental and/or operating assistance of facilities serving persons with HIV/AIDS.
<b>33</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Housing Information Services and Ombudsman
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$100,010
	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Housing Information Services and Ombudsman provides funds to employ a Housing Information Services Coordinator and a Housing Specialist/Ombudsman.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	250 persons with HIV/AIDS assisted
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Housing Information Services Coordinator will assist people living with HIV/AIDS to match their housing needs with appropriate housing providers in Maricopa and Pinal Counties. The Housing Specialist/Ombudsman will be funded to help HIV/AIDS clients and their families maintain housing stability by helping them resolve landlord/tenant issues.
	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Employment Services Specialist

34	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Employment Services Specialist
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$83,606
	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Employment Services Specialist supports funding for a non profit staff position to help HOPWA clients access employment.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 persons with HIV/AIDS assisted
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Provide support for an Employment Services Specialist. Funds will be used to support a non profit staff person to help HOPWA clients' access services, information and referrals that promote employment and self-sufficiency. Services and referrals could include life skills training, GED preparation and completion, college classes and job training.
35	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$32,880
	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Permanent Housing Placement Program assists HOPWA clients with move in costs such as utility and security deposits.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	50 individual and/or family special needs households
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Permanent housing placement funds will be used to help HOPWA clients with move-in costs such as utility and rent deposits to insure that families and persons living with HIV/AIDS can take advantage of affordable housing opportunities as they become available.
36	<b>Project Name</b>	HOPWA Program Management and Coordination
	<b>Target Area</b>	
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Services For Persons With HIV/AIDS.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	HOPWA: \$54,266
	<b>Description</b>	HOPWA Program Management and Coordination
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Administration only
37	<b>Project Name</b>	HESG
	<b>Target Area</b>	Phoenix Promise Zone PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless & Special Needs Shelter/Oper. Support.
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Prevention & Emergency Assistance. Homeless & Special Needs Shelter & Support.
	<b>Funding</b>	ESG: \$1,305,385
	<b>Description</b>	Emergency Solutions Grant Program, including: Emergency Shelter \$638,385 Rapid Rehousing \$514,000 Street Outreach \$70,000 HMIS \$8,000 Administration \$75,000
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2016

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	ESG funding will be used to provide Rapid Rehousing to 250 people and emergency shelter for 3,650 people. The total number of unduplicated people to be served in all ESG programs is 20,000.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Citywide
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Emergency Solutions Grant Program, including - Emergency Shelter, Rapid Rehousing, Street Outreach, HMIS and Administration

## **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**

Assistance will be provided throughout the low-income City of Phoenix census tracts and directly to low- and moderate-income residents.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
PHOENIX ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY	
Issac Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area	

**Table 60 - Geographic Distribution**

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

Funding will not be targeted specifically for any geographic area, it will be used throughout the city of Phoenix in low-income areas.

### **Discussion**

The City of Phoenix recognizes the need to focus its resources to comprehensively revitalize its distressed neighborhoods. Contributing factors include the City's population increase, household income, and lower-income rental housing units. The 2010 U.S. Census Bureau reports the population of the City of Phoenix to be 1,445,632 which is a 9.4% increase in population over the 2000 population of 1,321,045. The data also points to a substantial increase in the Hispanic/ Latino population. In 2010, the percentage of Hispanics/Latinos jumped to over 40% in comparison to 34% in 2000. Of the top 10 cities in the United States, Phoenix has the second highest growth rate, placing our national ranking at the 6th largest City in the US.

Further contributing factors include a comparison of population statistics in the 2010 census. When comparing population statistics to available household income statistics, a significant factor concerning household income is the difference between the percentage of all Phoenix households with incomes below 50% of median family income (average of 23%), versus the percentage of Black, Hispanic, and Native American households with incomes below 50% of median family income (average of 40%).

## Affordable Housing

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

#### Introduction

The need for affordable housing in Phoenix for lower-income persons with a broad range of needs is well documented. The activities proposed to be supported with HOME and HOPWA funds are all housing priority activities as described in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan.

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</b>	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	90
Special-Needs	472
Total	562

**Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</b>	
Rental Assistance	292
The Production of New Units	180
Rehab of Existing Units	15
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	487

**Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**  
**Discussion**

HOPWA funds for affordable housing will support 332 special needs households with 272 of those households supported through either project based or tenant based rental assistance. The remaining 60 households are supported through transitional and/or short term housing.

HOME funds for affordable housing will support 90 non-homeless households and 140 special needs households. Of the special needs households, 20 will be supported through tenant based rental assistance and 120 through production of new units. Of the non homeless households, 60 will be supported through production of new units and 15 through rehab of existing units. The remaining 15 non homeless households will be supported through direct closing cost/down payment assistance to homebuyers.





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

### **Introduction**

Unlike most areas in the country, Phoenix's Public Housing Authority (PHA) is contained within the governmental structure of the City of Phoenix as its Housing Department. The majority of the Housing Department's activities are those of a traditional PHA. The Housing Department Director reports to an executive in the City Manager's Office who then reports to the City Manager. All Housing Department employees, including those who provide public housing services, are hired in accordance with the City's civil service rules and regulations.

Contracting and procurement by the Housing Department is also accomplished through the City's Administrative Rules. Any federal considerations are incorporated into the contracting and procurement processes. Services benefitting the Housing Department and its tenants that are funded by the City of Phoenix include various recreation programs through the Parks and Recreation and Library departments and case management services from the Human Services Department.

Any proposed development sites, which are selected in accordance with the relevant policies in the Consolidated Plan, must be approved by the City Council before they are purchased. The City's Five Year and Annual Public Housing Authority (PHA) Plan is also approved by the City Council.

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

The City is diligent in its efforts to maintain its public housing units. The Housing Department works diligently to maintain the high standards set by HUD's assessment program. Capital improvements to the buildings and grounds serving public housing residents are funded by HUD's Capital Fund Program (CFP). In order to maintain the condition of the City's assisted housing stock, the Housing Department prepares a five-year and annual modernization plan. Physical Needs Assessments are conducted and rehabilitation needs are determined and prioritized according to available funding in the plans.

For the 2015-16 Fiscal Year the City has submitted an Annual Statement to HUD for the CFP formula grant for \$2,441,635 to continue the modernizing of public housing units and to meet the overall

objective of maintaining decent, safe and sanitary housing conditions. Some of the activities in the modernization plan include: remodeling of single family scattered site homes, appliance replacements, roof repair and coating, parking lot repairs and interior remodeling of apartments. These renovations will impact over 267 apartments and 35 single-family homes in our public housing rental programs.

Over the last fourteen years, housing stock has aged and the need for improvements, rehabilitations and replacements has increased. The Housing Department has had a substantial reduction in CFP funding over the last several years and that has greatly impacted the department's ability to complete capital improvements. The CFP funding has decreased from a high in 2001 of \$4,622,130 to \$2,370,289 in 2014. The reduction of CFP funds has limited the City's ability to execute its five year plan as intended and eliminated the City's ability to take on high dollar improvements such as kitchen remodels in senior housing sites. Future CFP funding levels will be critical to the PHA's ability to maintain its aged housing stock.

In the last year, the Housing Department has used its CFP funds at its senior housing sites to replace access control systems, installing a high efficiency boiler for domestic hot water at the City's 156-unit Pine Tower Apartments, remodeled interiors at our Foothills Village Apartments, repaved the parking lots at our Sidney P. Osborn multi-family site, replaced balcony railings at our Washington Manor facility and completed design and bidding for an ADA remodeling project at our Foothills Village Apartments. Design work was also completed for the remodeling of our studio apartments at Pine Tower Apartments. A Green Physical Needs Assessment was also conducted on public housing units. In a partnership with the Suns basketball organization and APS we also received grant funds to replace a basketball court and surrounding areas at our Sidney P. Osborn site.

A HOPE VI grant of \$20 million was awarded for the Frank Luke Addition (FLA) Apartments, a 138-unit distressed public housing complex that was demolished and will be replaced with 250 units of mixed income housing. Phase I of the FLA HOPE VI project, now renamed Aeroterra, consists of 60 units of housing for seniors and persons with disabilities; this development is complete and 100% occupied. Phase II will develop a mixed-income community consisting of 56 new units, 36 of which are public housing units and 15 of which are Section 8 Project-Based vouchers. Phase III will develop a mixed-income community consisting of 74 new units, 34 of which are public housing units and 33 of which are Section 8 Project-Based vouchers dedicated to homeless families. A community center that will focus on community and supportive services will be built on site. Phase II, Phase III and the community center are in the process of development utilizing an award of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and are anticipated to be complete by December 2016.

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

The Housing Department has been approved to sell fifty homes from the City of Phoenix public housing portfolio to low-income first-time homebuyers. Families must maintain the home as their permanent residence for ten years to receive a forgivable down payment assistance loan equal to a 20% discount off the home's appraised value. At least two families will receive down payment and closing cost assistance in 2015/2016.

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

N/A

## **Discussion**

The Housing Department is fully committed to programs that promote economic opportunity and social integration for residents of public and assisted housing. The Housing Department started its resident development programs in 1989 and now has more than 1,000 residents participating in one or more activities. Due to funding and program changes, the Housing Department has evaluated all resident activities and has chosen to focus its limited resources on programs that encourage self sufficiency for all families.

The Housing Department administers a Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program with dedicated case management staff who link assisted-housing families to social services that promote economic growth and financial independence. To date, well over 100 participants have become homeowners since October 21, 1998. The Housing Department has four computer centers at family and five at senior public housing communities. These centers offer technology enrichment and resources for households who do not have personal access to a computer or the internet. Open lab and directed activities are available. Each Senior Housing facility has an on-site service coordinator dedicated to assisting elderly and disabled residents in maintaining independent living. The coordinators provide or coordinate with local resources assistance for residents with: business and/or medical correspondence, meals, emergency food boxes, counseling, transportation, nutrition, employment, financial and medical assistance, housekeeping, etc.

The Community and Supportive Services Program (CSS) embraces a holistic revitalization process at HOPE VI properties in partnership with the developer and property management team by furnishing the social services that improve the quality of life within the new homes. This is done through case management and a Coalition of over 50 social service, employment, educational and health care providers. The goals for the program include 1) Increasing the potential for self-sufficiency; 2) Enhancing the quality of resident lives; 3) Providing a support system that will assure effective advocacy; and 4) Providing linkages into programs to address any barriers to success. Additionally, CSS has an Early Childhood Education and Health Initiative component. Parents of children ages 0 -5 are encouraged to enroll their children in a best-practice early childhood education system. The Health Initiative Program is an interactive program that promotes behavior and lifestyle changes including cooking healthier and exercising.

The Housing and Human Services departments have begun referring and housing homeless families from the City's Watkins Shelter into public housing units under the collaborative agreement to house 25 families per year in public housing, which will continue for 3 years up to 75 units. This project is modeled after the permanent supportive housing model in which vulnerable families are housed in a public housing unit and provided on-site wrap-around services by Human Services Department case workers. In addition, the Human Services Department will provide wrap-around services to the families housed in the 33 Section 8 Project-Based voucher units dedicated to homeless families at the newly developed Phase III of the Frank Luke Addition HOPE VI community.

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

### **Introduction**

The City of Phoenix is engaged in a variety of projects intended to reduce and end homelessness. These projects include partnerships with non-profit organizations; other City departments including law enforcement, fire responders, parks and library; the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care (CoC); and other ESG recipients such as Maricopa County Human Services Department, State of Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), State of Arizona Department of Housing (DOH), City of Glendale and City of Mesa. Of particular focus in the coming year is the reduction of homeless single men in and around the Central Arizona Shelter Services/Human Services Campus site.

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

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

The City of Phoenix is working to reduce and end the homelessness for several populations. In early 2014, a partnership with Valley of the Sun United Way, State of Arizona DES and DOH, Maricopa County and the Human Services Department, was developed to reduce the number of men residing in the Men's Overflow Shelter with the intention of closing the shelter in 2015. Through the allocation of Rapid Re-Housing funds and partnerships established, 90 individuals have been housed through March 2015 and another 525 are anticipated to be housed by September 30, 2016. In the coming year, the partnerships established will utilize Rapid Re-Housing funds, housing vouchers and wrap-around services to provide Rapid-Rehousing and permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless, Seriously Mentally ill (SMI), Generally Mental Health with Substance Abuse (GMHSA), and individuals identified through regional coordinated assessment tool.

Additionally, up to 15 individuals will be provided permanent supportive housing through a collaborative PHA/Human Services agreement. These individuals are identified on the street through city projects and programs and are engaged and provided wrap-around services with Housing Choice Vouchers.

Through the city's Public Housing Partnership Project, up to 25 families are placed in public housing and

receive wrap-around case management services by Human Services Department casework staff. Families in need of permanent supportive housing are identified through the regional assessment tool (SPDAT). The Human Services and Housing Departments have also partnered to provide housing for up to 10 single women age 62+ or with a disability whose eligibility is determined through the regional assessment tool. The women will be placed in the City's Pine Towers facility and provided wrap-around case management services.

Through contracted outreach efforts, youth on the streets will be engaged and brought into housing through a two-year Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program and will be provided wrap-around services. Up to 10 youth age 18-24 will be provided permanent housing. In addition, Housing and Human Services Departments established contracts in July 2013 to reach up to 25 unsheltered homeless individuals through community outreach teams and link them with permanent housing. Outreach services are provided to individuals and unaccompanied youth connecting them with permanent housing and Rapid Re-Housing case management services.

The City will partner with Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW) to support Project Connect efforts in Phoenix and regionally. This year the events will be focused on specific services needed in various communities. The City will provide water, coffee and staffing at five events to conduct housing needs assessments, utilizing the Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (SPDAT).

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

The city of Phoenix Human Services Department operates the Watkins Emergency Shelter (WES) Program in partnership with the United Methodist Outreach Ministries (UMOM). Since FY 2006-07, the city has been operating the year-round program which provides shelter services to a maximum of 120 single women and 17 families each night. Services include emergency shelter, storage for personal belongings, personal hygiene items, clothing, and showers. Hot meals are served each night through partnerships with local faith-based organizations and an on-site cook. Guided recreation time is provided to shelter children through the city of Phoenix, Human Services Department (HSD) COMFORT Program. The reading and recreation program is dependent on city of Phoenix employee volunteers, their families and community volunteers. In addition, a diverse array of government and community-based organizations provide medical, behavioral health, and crisis services throughout the year. Specially trained WES case managers provide on-site case management to single women and families with children at the Watkins shelter. Services include placement in year-round emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or permanent supportive housing.

The City also contracts to provide services at four additional emergency shelter services (three of which are funded through the use of ESG funds). The UMOM New Day facility serves 76 families, the Salvation Army serves 11 families, and the Tumbleweed facility serves 10 unaccompanied youth age 18-24 nightly. The City also funds the Central Arizona Shelter Services facility through City budgeted funds, and serves approximately 450 individuals nightly.

The regional coordinated assessment efforts link individuals with transitional housing facilities; however the City of Phoenix does not currently fund any such facilities.

**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 community has been working diligently through the Continuum of Care to implement coordinated access system. Through this effort the community adopted the Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (SPDAT) as the regional housing needs assessment tool. Service providers have been trained on the usage of the tool and that training has been expanded to include Phoenix law enforcement staff that work in proximity to the downtown men’s shelter. Through the tool, individuals are being prioritized based on acuity for the proper housing intervention. Additionally, there is a regional effort to align emergency shelter, outreach and rapid re-housing service contracts, implementing standard outcomes and service deliverables. This alignment of service expectations with the CoC Standards of Excellence and HEARTH goals will enable the funders to better evaluate the services being provided and to right-size interventions for the needs of the community.

Phoenix specifically has prioritized efforts to house chronically homeless individuals and families through several programs provided through a partnership between the Human Services and Housing Departments. The Public Housing Partnership Program identifies up to 25 units, annually, of permanent supportive housing at a public housing sight for families identified through the regional housing prioritization tool (SPDAT). Additionally, up to 10 housing units are available annually for single women age 62+ or who are disabled through the Pine Towers Partnership. Through these partnerships, the Human Services Department provides “wrap-around” navigation and case management services for



individuals and families in an effort to improve housing retention. In the coming year, the two departments are working to develop policies and procedures for a new public housing site which will come on line in August 2016. This site will provide 33 units of housing for chronically homeless families and veterans identified and referred through the Coordinated Access System. The Human Services and Housing Departments will continue their partnership with the Veterans Administration (VA) in the coming year through the VASH program. The VASH program expedites housing services to veterans. Through this partnership, the lease-up process has decreased to as little as 30-days with the Human Services Department providing deposit assistance through ESG funds.

**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**

Phoenix works to serve low-income individuals through its Family Service Centers. At these three locations, individuals can obtain assistance with rent and utilities. Phoenix will not utilize ESG funding in the 2015-16 fiscal year to provide for Eviction Prevention services as the focus of the coming year is a reduction in homelessness through rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing.

## **Discussion**

The focus of the 2015-16 year for the City of Phoenix is the impact of innovative collaboration and partnerships focused on regional impact.

Through work with the Continuum of Care, the region is aligning contracted services for Emergency Shelter, Outreach and Rapid Re-Housing through a funders group. This alignment will improve regional reporting and will enable providers to utilize the same measurements and report the same outcomes regardless of the funding source. This alignment may also provide for the eventual right-sizing of interventions once the singles coordinated access system is fully functional.

Additionally, the efforts around housing singles residing at the Human Services Campus and the partnerships established in this area are being used as a demonstration project for future regional impact projects.

**AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)**

<b>One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:</b>	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	65
Tenant-based rental assistance	175
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	97
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	60
Total	397

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

### **Introduction:**

This narrative explains the degree to which the cost of housing incentives to develop and maintain affordable housing are impacted by public policies that could include, but are not limited to, tax policies, land use, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees, growth limits and other policies.

However, the public policies stated above serve as an important function in controlling the type and quality of growth in Phoenix. The City has knowingly chosen to require that housing developments within Phoenix adhere to specific policies governing overall City quality of life as well as high quality housing products.

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

The City may undertake any of the following actions to help foster the removal of barriers for affordable housing production. Actions to implement the strategies may vary during this reporting year:

- Ongoing availability of down payment and closing cost assistance for first-time homebuyers at or below 80% area median income
- Utilization of NSP funds to create home ownership opportunities for homebuyers at or below 120%
- Ensure housing needs of special needs populations are met by setting aside funding for specialized projects
- Competition for Low-income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) for the purpose of replacing aging public housing units with new, energy efficient units
- Acquisition of properties by the City through its non-profit organization, Phoenix Residential Investment Development Effort (PRIDE)
- Inclusion of a refinancing option using HOME funds for non-profit developers/owners of affordable housing who include major rehabilitation to the property
- Willingness to provide loan modifications for City loans when cash flow problems are not caused by poor financial or property management
- Provide HOME and CDBG funds for aging properties with rent restricted units which need major rehabilitation

- Participation in Choice Neighborhoods Program by which public housing units can be increased and replaced with updated units
- City Council authorization of fee waivers and expedited services for affordable housing development
- Project-based Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing units
- Utilization of VASH Vouchers

**Discussion:**

In order to overcome the barriers individual lower-income homebuyers face trying to accumulate sufficient funds to purchase housing, the Housing Department provides funding for down payment and closing costs and soft second loans. The City assists lower-income homebuyers to overcome these barriers by developing homeownership programs that are effective in assisting families to purchase homes.

The Open Doors Initiative Loan Program launched in September 2010 and is a City-wide program targeting first-time homebuyers. Eligible families receive a \$15,000 down payment assistance zero-percent interest loan and must use the home as their primary residence during the period of affordability. The Housing Department contracted with HUD-approved counseling agencies to provide pre- and post-purchase counseling; assist the family in obtaining a mortgage and work with lenders and title agencies to help families through the escrow closing.

Phase I of the Frank Luke Addition HOPE VI project, Aeroterra Senior Village, consists of 60 housing units for seniors and persons with disabilities. This development is complete and 100% occupied. The next two phases of the Aeroterra development are currently funded with a LIHTC allocation and are expected to be complete by the end of 2016.

The City has also increased affordable units by overcoming barriers that limited the City from certain acquisition opportunities through the creation of the Phoenix Residential Investment Development Effort (PRIDE) Board, a 501c3 nonprofit agency. PRIDE was created by the City to pursue development or acquisition opportunities to increase the supply of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families. As a non-profit entity, PRIDE is able to access various funding sources not directly available to the City or to acquire/construct single- and multi-family housing.

The Housing Department may consider refinancing as an investment strategy for acquisition and/or rehabilitation of affordable rental projects sponsored by nonprofit housing developers. Priority will be given to projects already supported by City funds. While refinancing may be an eligible activity in the preservation of affordable rental housing, it will not be eligible as the primary purpose of the Department's refinancing investment strategy. "Taking out" or "cashing out" by developer/borrower of capital equity will not be permitted under the Department's refinancing investment strategy.

The City's Housing Department focuses on loan "workouts" with property owners who it has loaned funds for the purpose of including affordable units in their multi-family properties. The financial workout is imperative to the City so that affordable rental units will be preserved and its investment of funds will be protected. Workouts are varied and can include reduced, deferred or forgiven interest, deferred payments and/or new subordinations to a restructured or new primary loan.

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

### **Introduction:**

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

The city of Phoenix Housing Department is facing a great challenge in serving families at 0% to 50% of median income. The city's wait lists for all its assisted housing programs – public housing, senior housing, and the Housing Choice Voucher program – have many more families than can be served in a reasonable length of time. After purging of the list the Housing Choice Voucher Program Wait List which has been closed several years still shows 4,921 families on the list. Public housing wait lists totals 20,702. According to the *2010-2015 Consolidated Plan*, virtually every agency serving persons with special needs (i.e., frail elderly, homeless, victims of domestic violence, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, etc.) consistently report a high unmet need for affordable housing. These agencies receive numerous calls every month from family members, caseworkers and clients seeking affordable housing.

Another indication of the housing affordability problem is found in a 2015 report by the National Low-income Housing Coalition. In the report it was stated Arizona has only 19 affordable units available for every 100 households earning below 30% median income (Extremely Low Income). Over 80% of Arizona's Extremely Low Income renters face severe housing cost burden. For example, a family of four earning \$23,850 will spend over half of their earnings toward housing, leaving little to meet other critical needs such as food, clothing, utilities and transportation costs.

Additionally, in the Annual Report on Homelessness 2014 by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, actual shelter and street counts and data from the Homeless Management Information Systems throughout the state, indicate there are over 24,000 individuals who experienced homelessness in Arizona during SFY 2014. The largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness is in the urban community of Phoenix and the surrounding areas which account for slightly over 70% of the state's homeless population.

The availability of affordable housing for very-low-income individuals on minimum wage or living on SSI payments is quickly diminishing. This unavailability of affordable housing at the very-low-income level

can only exacerbate the problem of homelessness.

In order to strengthen the delivery system or fill gaps in services currently being provided, the City will encourage private participation in the form of nonprofit entities and additional leveraged funds. The City will continue to use general obligation bond funds, when available, to meet unmet needs. The city will also continue to build partnerships with other governmental agencies and municipalities facing these regional problem.

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

The City uses HOME and CDBG funds and General Obligation bond funds for the acquisition, construction and/or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing units. A public Call for Interest is released annually to invite the affordable housing development community to request funding. The City also works with the Phoenix Industrial Development Authority who provides tax-exempt bond funding and the State of Arizona Department of Housing which provides Low-income Housing Tax Credits to create affordable housing opportunities in Phoenix.

The resulting affordable housing units compliment the continuum of housing bridging the availability of affordable housing choices between market rate and public housing. Affordable Housing program goals include: Preservation of Housing Department investment (and avoid HUD repayment requirements) and achieve continued affordability; Improvement of distressed (crime or blight), foreclosed properties; Creation and expansion of long term affordability; Investment in location-critical properties, such as those near employment centers and transportation as well as in areas lacking affordable rental units; Leveraging of federal funding with private equity and investment.

The Housing Department administers a down payment assistance program for first-time homebuyers, the Open Doors Initiative Loan Program. Eligible families can receive up to \$15,000 in down payment assistance in the form of a zero interest due on sale loan as long as the home remains the family's principal residence during the fifteen-year affordability period. The Housing Department contracts with HUD approved counseling agencies to provide pre- and post-purchase counseling; assist the family in obtaining a mortgage, and work with lenders and title agencies to help families through the closing.

Persons in the low and moderate income ranges face barriers such as: a) the inability to accumulate enough funds for down payment and closing costs; b) lack of knowledge on how to purchase a home, and c) inadequate credit histories or difficulty meeting qualifying criteria.

The City funds homeownership assistance programs that: provide down payment/closing cost assistance as 0% interest soft-second loans; construct new homes in neighborhoods undergoing revitalization as part of comprehensive efforts; utilize mortgage financing as a vehicle to lower interest rates; and

increase overall community participation in developing homeownership opportunities.

The Housing Department's homeownership programs help assisted-housing residents and the general public become first-time homeowners by providing the following:

- **Pre-purchase Home Buyers' Education:** This eight hour class provides families with the basics of buying and owning a home including renting versus owning; predatory lending; mortgage terms, and the importance of credit and basic credit repair.
- **Financial literacy:** Families may choose a financial literacy program that meets their needs, however, families must establish a budget upon completion of training.
- **Maintenance classes:** Provides families within the Scattered Site Homeownership Program information on minor repairs and the responsibilities of owning and maintaining a home.
- **One-on-One pre-purchase homeownership counseling:** A HUD-approved counseling agency reviews family credit, debts and income, and helps prepares families to successfully obtain a mortgage and guide them through the purchasing process.

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

The reduction of Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards is a continuing priority and objective in Phoenix. Phoenix housing rehabilitation programs funded with HUD resources provide assistance to homeowners to protect children and their families from the hazards of lead-based paint. Initial home rehabilitation procedures have EPA certified Lead Based Paint (LBP) inspectors perform inspections/assessments to test for lead hazards on properties built prior to January 1st, 1978. As needed, certified lead abatement contractors provide remediation and abatement of lead and residents are temporarily relocated until the unit has passed clearance. EPA certified housing rehabilitation specialists prepare scopes of work and monitors all work performed. Lead-safe housing units are listed in a publicly accessible rental registry website.

The city conducts a bi-level educational program with its partners for parents of high-risk children and leaders in communities at high-risk for lead poisoning and a professional level educational process for physicians, nurses, housing staff, teachers, landlords and other key persons. The objective is to reduce the exposure of children to lead hazards through interventions that can be accomplished by parents and to encourage safe maintenance of lead paint in older housing.

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



Family Self Sufficiency Program - The City's Housing Department use CDBG funds in combination with other public and private funds for counseling, education, on the job training, and job placement of public housing tenants. The goal is to assist tenants to become self-sufficient and transition out of public housing.

**The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) Campaign** *operates* through a coalition of key stakeholders in the public and private sectors that have access to EITC- eligible families. Coalition members include social agencies, banking and educational institutions, utility companies, churches, neighborhood associations, and several branches of government at the local, state, and federal levels. The EITC Campaign seeks to increase public awareness and utilization of the EITC Program, and to reduce transaction costs by providing free tax preparation services. In the campaign, staff manages 16 core tax preparation sites and offers MyFreeTaxes.com for taxpayers to prepare their own taxes on-line at no charge. For FY 2015-2016, this initiative will generate over \$7.7 million in tax refunds for over 5,000 low-income families. The EITC is the single most effective federal program for addressing poverty. According to a recent United States Census report, the program prevents two percent of all Americans from falling below the federal poverty rate.

**Family Services Centers**-The Human Services Department offers a variety of social services to low-income households, experiencing crisis. Services are provided through three family services centers, geographically dispersed throughout the city. Each center provides a broad range of assistance with urgent needs including utility, eviction prevention and/or move-in cost assistance. Caseworkers also provide employment, budgeting, social and life-skills development counseling assistance through case management services at the family and senior services centers. These services assist families and adult individuals resolve problems; and ultimately achieve self-sufficiency.

**Rapid Re-Housing** - COP will provide Rapid Re-housing Services to those clients who meet the Category 1 definition of Homeless by targeting chronically homeless individual veterans participating in the VASH program, and homeless individuals and families.

**Faith-Based Initiative** –This collaboration, which comprises of an interfaith advisory workgroup of faith leaders, has identified four areas of concern including: domestic violence, human trafficking, homelessness and immigration. In FY 2015-2016, staff will work with the advisory group to continue reaching out to the broader faith community, forming partnerships and supporting efforts around the four concern areas. Staff's role is to act as convener, trainer and resource provider.

**Aging In Place Initiative**- In an effort to respond to the growing aging population and subsequent needs that cannot be entirely met by social service agencies, the Human Services Department launched an "Aging In Place" initiative to create community driven support networks that will allow this population to "Age in Place"; that is, remain in their homes. A champion was identified through All Saints Episcopal

Church and a "Village" was formed. Central Village offers a "Time Bank" where members exchange services, a "Community Building" component that offers social and educational activities and an "Information and Referral" component that provides information on community resources. City staff provides technical assistance to the project which then is self-sustaining. For FY 2015-16 Central Village will reach out to a neighboring community to expand its membership. In addition, HSD will identify another community that will benefit from some type of "Village".

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

The city of Phoenix works closely with its public nonprofit and private partners in order to develop institutional structure. The following will be explored in order to further develop the institutional structure:

- Explore alternative funding sources to tackle affordable housing, homeless, supportive housing and non-housing demand. Deliver focused technical assistance to encourage affordable housing for lower income persons in addition to special needs and homeless persons as well as priority community development needs. Continue to foster the participation of an increasing number of private and non-profit entities to deliver affordable and special needs housing. Increase and fortify partnerships with the development community to focus and innovatively attend to affordable housing needs and issues. Utilize public funds with other private, non-profit, foundation and other alternative sources to stimulate affordable housing, homeless and special needs housing production as well as neighborhood revitalization and stabilization. Work cooperatively on homeless and supportive housing issues through the 'continuum of care' process. Pursue local sources of financing for priority affordable and special needs housing production, neighborhood preservation and community development.

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

The City's Housing Department conducts regular public forums to receive input from private and non-profit housing developers. A List-Serve has been established to communicate with the housing community any updates, regulatory changes, available funding for housing development and public meetings related to housing development or services. Additionally, the Resident Services Section (RSS) has established a Coalition of Service Providers, a group of non-profit social service providers, to help connect low-income residents to services and resources.

The method for selecting HOPWA project sponsors is to conduct an open, competitive Request for Proposals process which includes providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community organizations through outreach, meetings and communication through email list serve and on the Internet.

**Discussion:**

## Program Specific Requirements

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

#### Introduction:

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	96.38%

#### HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

To maximize the effectiveness of formula grant funding, the City leverages program funding through forming working partnerships with various nonprofit organizations, private lending institutions, and

other federal programs.

The City of Phoenix projects additional affordable rental units will be produced from the utilization of HOPE VI and other federal funds, local funds such as General Obligation Bond funds, tax exempt bonds, State Housing Trust Funds and the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program, either through: 1) acquisition, 2) acquisition and rehabilitation, 3) rehabilitation of existing complexes, or 4) new construction of rental housing. These units will be located throughout the City.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

In the City's down payment assistance programs where the note is forgiven and deferred, the deferred amount is stated in the down payment assistance loan documents. The loan is secured through a recorded Deed of Trust. If the house is sold before the loan is completely forgiven and the period of affordability still remains, the City will recapture the HOME subsidy from available net sales proceeds.

In the City's down payment assistance programs where the note is due on sale of the home, the subsidy amount and term of the loan is stated in the down payment assistance loan documents. The loan is secured through a recorded Deed of Trust. If the house is sold before the HOME Program period of affordability is met, the City will recapture the HOME subsidy from available net sales proceeds.

In the past, the City administered a Shared Equity Down Payment Assistance Loan Program (SEDAP) where upon sale and/or evidence of default as defined in the loan documents, the original down payment assistance loan plus or minus a percentage of the appreciation or depreciation will be due the City (also known as net sales proceeds). The percent appreciation/depreciation due is based on whether there is a gain or loss from a subsequent sale. If there is a gain, then the City will be paid its original loan plus a share of the appreciation based on the percentage of the City's shared equity loan to the total acquisition cost. If there is a loss, then 100% of such amount will be reduced from the City's original down payment assistance loan.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Under the City's 1st Time Homebuyers Program where the City holds the mortgage, the City will recapture the HOME subsidy from available net proceeds from owners who sell their property before the Period of Affordability expires. To ensure that the intent of the HOME program

affordability period is met, the City files a Deed of Trust for each property. Since the City is the Deed and mortgage holder, any sales transaction will require the City's participation. The City also requires that a Deed of Trust and Declaration of Affirmative Land Use Restrictions (or Special Warranty Deed) be recorded.

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

The Housing Department may consider refinancing as an investment strategy for acquisition and/or rehabilitation of affordable rental projects sponsored by nonprofit housing developers. Priority will be given to projects already supported by City funds. While refinancing may be an eligible activity in the preservation of affordable rental housing, it will not be eligible as the primary purpose of the Department's refinancing investment strategy. "Taking out" or "cashing out" by developer/borrower of capital equity will not be permitted under the Department's refinancing investment strategy.

Nonprofit housing developers may be eligible to refinance existing debt using Housing Department funds when rehabilitation of the project and refinancing is necessary to create or continue long-term affordability rental restrictions. Housing Department funds utilizing federal block grant funds such as HOME Investment Partnerships Program cannot be used to refinance FHA loans and/or multifamily mortgage loans made or insured by any federal program including the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG). Projects must be developed by a nonprofit agency and located within the City of Phoenix.

All projects are subject to long-term affordability restrictions which limit resident incomes and rents based on levels of area median income (AMI) established annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). All units receiving Department refinancing assistance must be reserved for households below 60% of AMI. An affordability restriction of at least 30 to 40 years will be required on all units assisted through the refinancing investment strategy. Specific project requirements will determine period of affordability restriction.

### **Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(I)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

ESG Policies, Procedures and/or contract terms and conditions are used to assure compliance with eligibility standards. Included in these policies and procedures are criteria for recordkeeping (24 CFR



576.500 b,c,d,e), program definitions (24 CFR 576.2), . The ESG Policy and Procedure manual is reviewed for necessary updates quarterly. The most recent manual is available upon request.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The CoC has established a Regional Coordinated Access System which will be used to assess and assist in meeting the housing needs of individuals experiencing homelessness. Key elements of the Coordinated Access System include; Coordinated Engagement, Coordinated Assessment, Prioritization (referrals based on the results of the Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (SPDAT) and acuity), Housing Matching, Housing Placement which includes case conferencing, and Data Informed Process. The implementation of coordinated assessment is a requirement of receiving certain funding (Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grant funds) from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is also considered national best practice. The implementation of coordinated access creates a client centered and easily accessible process for families and individuals to engage with the homeless services system. It reduces new entries into homelessness through coordinated system wide diversion and prevention efforts and ensures client housing needs are met through appropriate referral and prioritization. The coordinated access system creates a unified community housing list and increases collaboration between homeless assistance providers and strengthens connection to mainstream systems of care (e.g. hospital, jail). The implementation of Coordinated Access System has allowed the CoC to develop regional standards of excellence and build capacity among services providers.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

In alignment with the City's identified service focus on chronically homeless individuals, families and

unaccompanied youth, sub-awards were made through a Request for Proposal process that is governed by the City's procurement policy (A.R. 3.10). Sub-awardees are required to participate in the regional CoC and to be in alignment with the regional Standards of Excellence, a collaborative document which sets forth performance goals and indicators for individuals and families.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City meets the homeless participation requirement through two avenues. First, the Human Services Department's governing board the Human Services Commission maintains participation of a formerly homeless individual to aid in the review and consideration of ESG policies and funding decisions. On a regional level, a formerly homeless individual also participates on the CoC committee to ensure that there is a review of policies and funding decisions at that level as well.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The City is actively engaged in a regional effort to align contract requirements for Emergency Shelter, Outreach, and Rapid Re-Housing. These performance standards are focused on alignment with the CoC Standards of Excellence and HEARTH goals. Additionally, contract service indicators and measurements are being aligned and the HMIS provider engaged to develop one report for providers which will decrease the number of reports to be developed and will provide a clear picture of provider outcomes on a regional level.

## **Discussion:**

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

<b>1</b>	<b>Data Source Name</b> Phoenix FY 2013-14 HOPWA CAPER
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> The City of Phoenix Housing Department.
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Qualitative and quantitative information from recent City of Phoenix CAPERS.
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Performance information associated with prior Phoenix CAPERS.
	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> FY 2012-2014.
	<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b> Performance information derived from City of Phoenix program records drawn, in part, from providers.
	<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> Information drawn from persons with HIV/AIDS being assisted.
	<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b> Information is varied and drawn from the quantity and type of assistance being provided to persons with HIV/AIDS from CAPERS.
<b>2</b>	<b>Data Source Name</b> Zillow.com
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> Zillow.com a national data provider.
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Zillow.com is a national data provider offering extensive insight on residential market conditions drawn from residential property sales, rentals, foreclosure activity, etc.
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> To offer insight into residential market conditions.

	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>The coverage of the data is national and drawn from a variety of national sources, of which one is property tax records.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>Generally, information was drawn from CY 2014 but also for some time prior in a few instances.</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete and updated constantly.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>RealData, Inc.</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>RealData, Inc. This is a private market research firm.</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Rental market information derived from quarterly surveys of Phoenix metro area landlords with properties over 50 units in size.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>To generate information on prevailing rental market conditions.</p>
	<p><b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b></p> <p>CY 2014</p>
	<p><b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b></p> <p>Rental market information derived from quarterly surveys of Phoenix metro area landlords with properties over 50 units in size.</p>
	<p><b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b></p> <p>Landlords with properties over 50 units in size in the community.</p>
	<p><b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b></p> <p>Predominantly information on vacancies, rental levels, project characteristics. Complete survey of properties over 50 units in size per the research firm.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>Maricopa County Property Tax Rolls</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>Crystal &amp; Company and Applied Economics</p>

	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Maricopa County property tax rolls pulled in 2000 and manipulated via a computer modeling procedure.</p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The purpose was to offer an insight into the extent of properties 'at risk' of being in a substandard condition. Although dated, the data set offers an insight into the proportion of properties in dilapidated condition. It offers a much more realistic insight than census information.</p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>Comprehensive for Maricopa County.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>2000 (proportions often used and extrapolated).</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Complete</p>
5	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>Data From City of Phoenix HIV/AIDS Plan</p>
	<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>City of Phoenix Housing Department.</p>
	<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Information about the incidence and approaches to addressing persons with HIV derived in part from the <u>HIV/AIDS Housing Plan for the Phoenix EMSA, 2011.</u></p>
	<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>The data and information were developed in the process of generating the <u>HIV/AIDS Housing Plan for the Phoenix EMSA, 2011.</u></p>
	<p><b>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</b></p> <p>Comprehensive and oriented to persons with HIV/AIDS.</p>
	<p><b>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</b></p> <p>Data generated around 2010-2011.</p>
	<p><b>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</b></p> <p>Data and plan complete.</p>
6	<p><b>Data Source Name</b></p> <p>Internet Survey</p>

<p><b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b></p> <p>Crystal &amp; Company in collaboration with the City of Phoenix.</p>
<p><b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b></p> <p>Internet survey with over 500 responses from the general public, private sector and affordable housing/homeless and social services providers.</p>
<p><b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b></p> <p>To gain insight into City of Phoenix affordable housing, homeless, special needs and community development needs and priorities.</p>
<p><b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b></p> <p>August of 2014 through year end.</p>
<p><b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b></p> <p>Internet survey link 'blasted' stakeholders discussed earlier and public input solicited through a variety of means by the Phoenix Departments and the municipal public information office.</p>
<p><b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b></p> <p>Just over 500 respondents.</p>
<p><b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b></p> <p>Just over 500 respondents.</p>