



2015–2020 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan

Maricopa County HOME Consortium
and Maricopa Urban County

Prepared By
CRYSTAL & COMPANY
www.crystco.com

AND

Maricopa County Human Services Department
Community Development Division
234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85004

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Note on Formatting

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires recipients of HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding to submit the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan electronically, using an automated tool in a template prescribed by HUD. The following Plan is the downloaded version of that electronic template.

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 Maricopa HOME Consortium. 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 includes the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); (HOME) Home Investment Partnerships; and (ESG) Emergency Solutions Grants Programs. The Maricopa HOME Consortium is comprised of a wide variety of units of local governments with diverse housing and community development needs. The members of the HOME Consortium are Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe and the Maricopa Urban County, which consists of Buckeye, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown and areas of unincorporated Maricopa County. The FY 2015-20 Consolidated Plan has been prepared to address these unique needs, as well as to present a regional approach to address priority affordable housing needs, homeless issues and supportive housing issues.

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

- It is estimated that 81,810 renter households and 71,375 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 Maricopa HOME Consortium 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 25,219 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.

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

From FY 2015 to 2020, Maricopa County in collaboration with the Maricopa HOME Consortium plan on accomplishing the following specific objectives:

- Rehabilitate up to 150 homeownership units
- Provide homeownership support for up to 135 households
- Rehabilitate up to 25 affordable rental units

Within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction, the following accomplishments are anticipated from FY 2015 through FY 2020 (excluding housing activities described above):

- Assist up to 45 households with medium to long term rapid re-housing support
- Assist up to 15,000 homeless persons
- Assist up to 300 persons and households with a variety of public services
- Assist up to 600 persons through public facility support
- Assist up to 4,950 persons through public improvements/infrastructure support
- Assist up to 3 businesses through economic development support
- Assist up to 1 business and 1 commercial structure through revitalization/redevelopment support

3. Evaluation of past performance

The most recent annual performance (FY 2013/14) of the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Maricopa Urban County are reflected on the attachments provided. The information indicates that performance levels exceed the goals established in the FY 2010-2014 Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan and FY 2010-2014 Maricopa Urban County Consolidated Plan.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	1,055	1,063
Number of households supported through the production of new units	24	23
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	497	519
Total	1,576	1,605

Maricopa HOME Consortium AAP Performance - 1 - Year 2013-2014

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1,613	1,636
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units	1,787	9,040
Total	3,400	10,676

Maricopa HOME Consortium AAP Performance - 2 - Year 2013-2014

Goal	Category	Source / Amount Allocated	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
SO-1	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$261.16	Homeowner housing rehabilitated	Households Assisted	100	34	34.0	1	1	100.0
SO-2	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$45,485	Direct financial assistance to homebuyers	Persons Assisted	155	183	100.0	82	169	100.0
SO-3	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$121,206	Acquisition of land/new households added for homeowners	Households Assisted	58	12	21.0	1	1	100.0
SO-4	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$210,000	Homeowner housing rehabilitated – emergency repair.	Households Assisted	53	1	2.0	14	1	7.0
SO-9	Suitable Living	CDBG: \$3,009,630	Provision of suitable living environment	Persons Assisted	12,000	1,824	15.0	2,081	1,822	88.0
	Homeless	ESG: \$313,232	Homeless Prevention	Persons Assisted	NA	NA	NA	NA	443	100.0

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Maricopa Urban County AAP Performance - 1 - Year 2013-2014

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	98	172
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	98	172

Maricopa Urban County AAP Performance - 2 - Year 2013-2014

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through the production of new units	1	1
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	15	2
Total	16	3

Maricopa Urban County AAP Performance - 3 - Year 2013-2014

Subpopulation	Total Persons Served – Prevention/Rapid Re-housing/Shelter
Chronically Homeless	34
Severely Mentally Ill	15
Chronic Substance Abuse	27
Other Disability	41
Veterans	4
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	201
Elderly	8
Total	330

Maricopa Urban County AAP Performance - 4 - Year 2013-2014

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The designated lead agency responsible for the preparation of the Maricopa HOME Consortium FY 2015-20 Consolidated Plan is the Maricopa County Human Services Department. The draft was developed by Maricopa County with input from each of the participating jurisdictions that comprise the HOME Consortium.

Each of the Consortium member participating jurisdictions have themselves undertaken a citizen participation and consultation process and they are delineated in their respective Consolidated Plan submissions and incorporated into this Consortium Plan by reference. Specific activities undertaken by Maricopa County are summarized below and address both the Maricopa HOME Consortium in its entirety and the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction. Also refer to the Appendix of this plan to view the FY2015-2020 Maricopa Consortium Citizen Participation Plan.

- Three public hearings were held on December 2-4, 2014 to solicit input on local needs and resources for inclusion in the Maricopa HOME Consortium 2015-20 Consolidated Plan.
- A Consolidated Plan internet survey was prepared and released to solicit input from the public from November of 2014 through December of 2014 and there were 74 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 information sought for this HUD Consolidated Plan.
- In addition, consultation was also undertaken with key stakeholders by phone interview.
- Public hearings to solicit input from the public were held on February 19, 2015 with the Maricopa HOME Consortium and on February 25, 2015 with the Maricopa County Community Development Advisory Committee.
- A detailed Consolidated Plan survey was executed and released to all units of local government that are members of the Maricopa Urban County. Individual members themselves executed a consultation and public input process.
- A 30-day public comment period for public review of both the draft Maricopa HOME Consortium 2015-20 Consolidated Plan and the Maricopa HOME Consortium FY 2015/16 Annual Action Plan began on March 16, 2015 and extended through April 17, 2015. Open house public forums on the draft Plans were held on April 8, 2015 at the Community Development Advisory Committee meeting and on April 16, 2015 at the Maricopa HOME Consortium meeting.
- Public hearing dates and comment periods were published pursuant to the adopted Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County Citizen Participation Plan.
- The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors approved the Maricopa HOME Consortium FY 2015-20 Consolidated Plan and FY 2015/16 Annual Action Plan on May 6, 2015.

5. Summary of public comments

The public input secured to date are highlighted in the attachments enclosed. The internet survey conducted includes 74 responses and addresses needs and priorities associated with affordable housing, homelessness and supportive housing for both the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County jurisdictions. Community development priorities and needs are also enclosed for the Urban County.

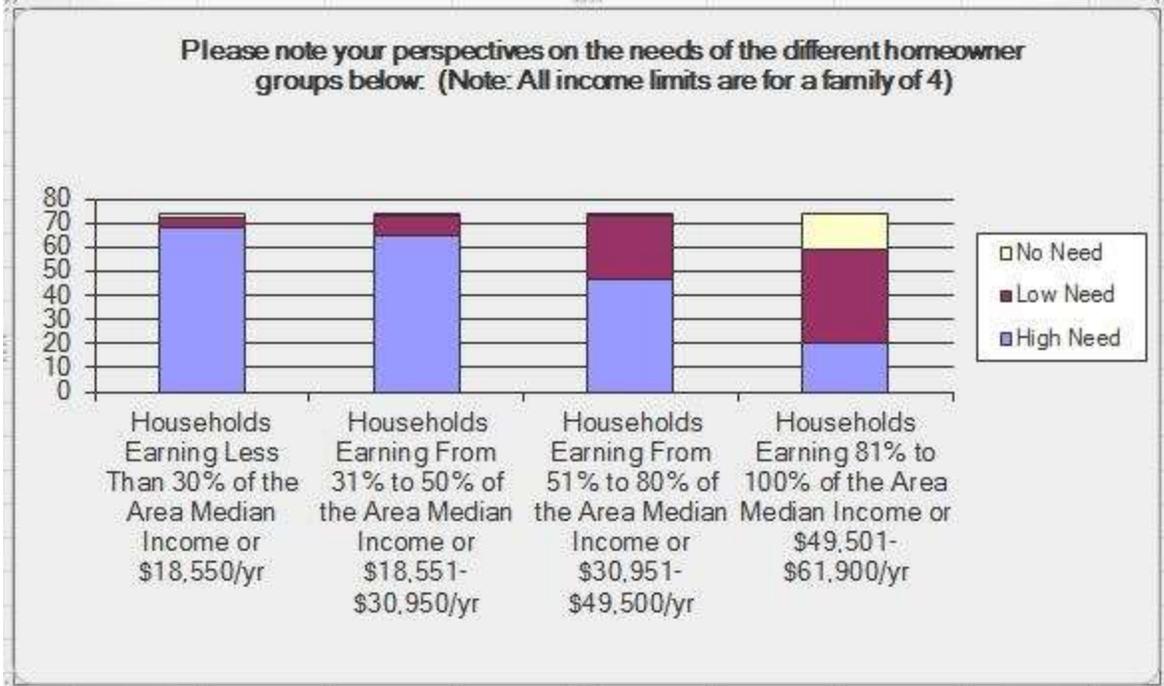
Additional public input and comments are reflected in the findings of the three community input hearings held in December of 2014. The findings addressed the key needs and priorities of respondents concerning affordable housing, homelessness, supportive housing and community development issues. Community development findings are oriented to the Maricopa Urban County service area. Also, public hearings were held on February 19, 2015 with the Maricopa HOME Consortium and on February 25, 2015 with the Maricopa County Community Development Advisory Committee. In both cases, no comments were offered. No public comments were secured on the draft FY 2015-2020 Maricopa County Consolidated Plan nor the FY 2015 Annual Action Plan during the 30-day public comment period.

**Maricopa HOME Consortia & Urban County FY 2015-2019
Internet Survey**

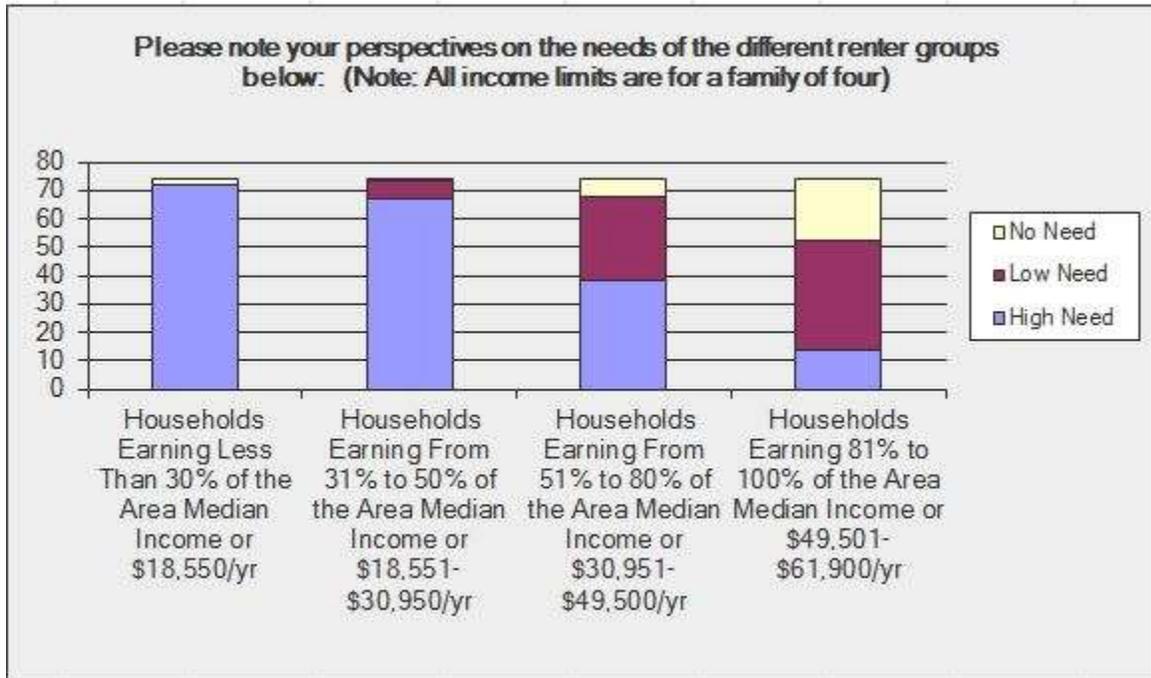
Please indicate who you represent:

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Interested Citizen	21.6%	16
Advocacy Group	4.1%	3
Public Housing Agency	1.4%	1
Service Provider - Housing	12.2%	9
Service Provider -Children	1.4%	1
Service Provider - Elderly Persons	2.7%	2
Service Provider - Persons with Disabilities	4.1%	3
Service Provider- Persons with HIV/AIDS	0.0%	0
Service Provider - Victims of Domestic Violence	0.0%	0
Service Provider - Homeless	4.1%	3
Service Provider - Health	0.0%	0
Service Provider - Education	0.0%	0
Service Provider - Employment	0.0%	0
Service Provider - Fair Housing	1.4%	1
Service Provider - Victims	0.0%	0
Health Agency	1.4%	1
Child Welfare Agency	0.0%	0
Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care	0.0%	0
Federal Government	0.0%	0
State Government	2.7%	2
County Government	4.1%	3
Local Government	18.9%	14
Regional organization	1.4%	1
Planning organization	2.7%	2
Real Estate Professional	4.1%	3
Business Leader	1.4%	1
Civic Leader	0.0%	0
Business and Civic Leader	2.7%	2
Other	8.1%	6
<i>answered question</i>		74
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Maricopa County Internet Survey Respondents



Maricopa County Internet Survey Homeownership Findings



Maricopa County Internet Survey Rental Housing Findings

Maricopa HOME Consortia & Urban County FY 2015-2019 Internet Survey

Please note your perspectives on the needs and priority programs for homeless persons:

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	High Need	Response Count
Homeless Individuals	4	14	56	74
Homeless Families	4	5	64	73
Emergency Housing (Immediate and Short Term)	5	11	56	72
Transitional Housing (Shelter Support For Less Than	6	17	51	74
Permanent Housing (Long Term Shelter)	7	19	46	72
Rapid Re-Housing (helping homeless persons to be	4	14	55	73
Provision of Supportive Services	2	14	58	74
Homeless Outreach To Remove Persons From the	4	19	50	73
Homelessness Prevention Efforts	2	15	57	74
			<i>answered question</i>	74
			<i>skipped question</i>	0

Maricopa County Internet Survey Homelessness Findings

Maricopa HOME Consortia & Urban County FY 2015-2019 Internet Survey

Please note your perspectives on the needs for special populations with supportive housing needs (shelter and support services):

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	High Need	Response Count
Elderly Persons (age 62 and beyond)	2	19	53	74
Frail Elderly Persons (age 75 and beyond)	2	13	59	74
Persons With Serious Mental Illness	5	10	59	74
Developmentally Disabled Persons	6	20	48	74
Physically Disabled Persons	3	19	52	74
Persons With Alcohol/ Other Drug Addictions	7	23	44	74
Persons With HIV/AIDs	8	35	31	74
Victims of Domestic Violence	4	14	56	74
			<i>answered question</i>	74
			<i>skipped question</i>	0

Maricopa County Internet Survey Supportive Housing/Special Needs Findings

The below Maricopa County Community Input Public Hearing Comment tables are available full size in the Appendix of this plan and represent input received for Maricopa HOME Consortium and Maricopa Urban County.

Maricopa Urban County Consolidated Plan Findings from the Public Hearings											
<p>Public Input Hearings: Maricopa County Human Services - Community Development Division held three regional meetings as part of the citizen participation and public input process for the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The regional meetings also allowed participants to provide input on other housing issues for the County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The meetings were held on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> December 2, 2014 at Tolleson Parks and Recreation Center, 3955 W. Van Dusen Street. December 3, 2014 at North East Valley Family YMCA El Mirage, 12450 W. Cimarron Avenue. December 4, 2014 at Southwest Regional Library - Gilbert, 775 N. Greenfield Road. <p>A total of 19 individuals participated from the public, 8 at Tolleson, 7 at El Mirage, and 4 at the Gilbert hearing. Each hearing was a facilitated discussion where all attendees were asked their opinions on the most needed housing and community development activities in the Urban County, including those targeting special needs populations. Exhibit 1 shows all the needs identified by attendees by hearing. The number in parentheses represents multiple responses. Additionally, the number in boldface and highlighted represent how many "votes" it received when asked about priorities. (At the end of each hearing, each participant was asked to identify their top seven issues.)</p> <p>Priority needs: The attendees were asked to identify the top housing and community development needs in the Urban County by "voting" on issues raised during the hearing. The top needs they identified included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidized: Owner-occupied rehabilitation, affordable homeownership opportunities, and homeowner assistance. Rental Housing: Rental rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements, building new affordable apartments and rental assistance. Homeless Individuals and Families: Permanent supportive housing that provides services, transitional and emergency housing, along with rental assistance. Special Populations: Elderly, veterans, domestic violence, and mentally ill. Public Infrastructure: Streets and sidewalks, water and sewer, and improvements to parks. Public Services: Transportation services for elderly and disabled, legal assistance, and various senior services; youth and childcare services. Community Development: Small business assistance and incubators, employment and job training programs, along with assistance in hiring low-income individuals. Other: Policy changes at the national level on HUD's homeless definition, along with streamlining the HOME process and CHDO assistance. 											
Exhibit 1 Housing and Community Development Needs Identified at Forums											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Homeowners</th> <th>Community Forum #1 December 2, 2014 (Tolleson) Vote: 10 (10 votes)</th> <th>Community Forum #2 December 3, 2014 (El Mirage) Vote: 11 (11 votes)</th> <th>Community Forum #3 December 4, 2014 (Gilbert) Vote: 8 (8 votes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair/renovate existing homes (1 vote) Financing rehab (2) programs (1 vote) Repair existing homes Financing existing homes to code New Construction/Ass. Rehab (1 vote) New affordable housing (1 vote) </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing homes (1 vote) Financing existing homes (2) (1 vote) Financing rehab (2) programs (1 vote) Homeowner rehab (2) Energy conservation (3) Energy efficient homes New Construction New, well affordable homes (2) (2) votes) Building more affordable </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing homes (2) (1 vote) Homeowner rehab (2) Energy conservation (3) Energy efficient homes New Construction New, well affordable homes (2) (2) votes) Building more affordable </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing homes (2) (1 vote) Homeowner rehab (2) Energy conservation (3) Energy efficient homes New Construction New, well affordable homes (2) (2) votes) Building more affordable </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Homeowners	Community Forum #1 December 2, 2014 (Tolleson) Vote: 10 (10 votes)	Community Forum #2 December 3, 2014 (El Mirage) Vote: 11 (11 votes)	Community Forum #3 December 4, 2014 (Gilbert) Vote: 8 (8 votes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair/renovate existing homes (1 vote) Financing rehab (2) programs (1 vote) Repair existing homes Financing existing homes to code New Construction/Ass. Rehab (1 vote) New affordable housing (1 vote) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing homes (1 vote) Financing existing homes (2) (1 vote) Financing rehab (2) programs (1 vote) Homeowner rehab (2) Energy conservation (3) Energy efficient homes New Construction New, well affordable homes (2) (2) votes) Building more affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing homes (2) (1 vote) Homeowner rehab (2) Energy conservation (3) Energy efficient homes New Construction New, well affordable homes (2) (2) votes) Building more affordable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair existing homes (2) (1 vote) Homeowner rehab (2) Energy conservation (3) Energy efficient homes New Construction New, well affordable homes (2) (2) votes) Building more affordable
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Maricopa County Community Input Public Hearing Comments – 1

	<p>Comprehensive Case Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of full availability HUD definition of homeless (the double vote) (4 votes) Adopt Dept. of Ed. definition Reduce requirements currently in place to verify homeless Although not push singles, cert. have families out Regional problem - no focus on urban suburbs 	<p>Emergency Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of full availability HUD definition of homeless (the double vote) (4 votes) Adopt Dept. of Ed. definition Reduce requirements currently in place to verify homeless Although not push singles, cert. have families out Regional problem - no focus on urban suburbs 	<p>Special Populations</p> <p>Developmental and Physically Disabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmentally or physically disabled Elderly - physical disabilities (1 vote) Elderly (2) Accessibility administration Youth assistance Veterans Domestic Violence: Victims of domestic violence (1 vote) Domestic violence Victims & perpetrators At Risk of becoming homeless <p>Veterans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homeless veterans services (2 votes) Domestic Violence: Support for women domestic violence (1 vote) Domestic violence (1 vote) Mental Illness: Mental illness (2 votes) Chronic homeless (SM) Substance Abuse: Substance Abuse (2) Drug addiction <p>Developmental and Physically Disabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmentally or physically disabled Elderly - physical disabilities (1 vote) Elderly (2) Accessibility administration Youth assistance Veterans Domestic Violence: Victims of domestic violence (1 vote) Domestic violence Victims & perpetrators At Risk of becoming homeless 	<p>Public Services</p> <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, elderly (1 vote) Transportation Services College preparation training Financial literacy training Computer labs Landlord tenant counseling Childcare assistance (1 vote) Senior services (1 vote) Senior handicapped services Community Well-Being Utility assistance programs Health services <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, elderly (1 vote) Transportation Services College preparation training Financial literacy training Computer labs Landlord tenant counseling Childcare assistance (1 vote) Senior services (1 vote) Senior handicapped services Community Well-Being Utility assistance programs Health services 	<p>Public Services</p> <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, elderly (1 vote) Transportation Services College preparation training Financial literacy training Computer labs Landlord tenant counseling Childcare assistance (1 vote) Senior services (1 vote) Senior handicapped services Community Well-Being Utility assistance programs Health services <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, elderly (1 vote) Transportation Services College preparation training Financial literacy training Computer labs Landlord tenant counseling Childcare assistance (1 vote) Senior services (1 vote) Senior handicapped services Community Well-Being Utility assistance programs Health services 	<p>Public Services</p> <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, elderly (1 vote) Transportation Services College preparation training Financial literacy training Computer labs Landlord tenant counseling Childcare assistance (1 vote) Senior services (1 vote) Senior handicapped services Community Well-Being Utility assistance programs Health services <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, elderly (1 vote) Transportation Services College preparation training Financial literacy training Computer labs Landlord tenant counseling Childcare assistance (1 vote) Senior services (1 vote) Senior handicapped services Community Well-Being Utility assistance programs Health services
	<p>Public Infrastructure</p> <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment areas Water Sewer: Food storage (2) Water improvements Sewer improvements Streets/Sidewalks Sidewalks (2) (1 vote) Streets & sidewalks Street maintenance Street lights Parks/Public Areas: Parks, walking trails (1 vote) Safety Fire trucks 	<p>Public Infrastructure</p> <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment areas Streets/Sidewalks: Streets & sidewalks (4 votes) Streets & sidewalks (2) Landscape improvements in street median areas ADA curbing projects in low-mobility areas Water Sewer: Water/sewer streets all maintenance (2 votes) Water, sewer 	<p>Public Infrastructure</p> <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment areas Streets/Sidewalks: Streets & sidewalks (4 votes) Streets & sidewalks (2) Landscape improvements in street median areas ADA curbing projects in low-mobility areas Water Sewer: Water/sewer streets all maintenance (2 votes) Water, sewer 	<p>Public Infrastructure</p> <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment areas Streets/Sidewalks: Streets & sidewalks (4 votes) Streets & sidewalks (2) Landscape improvements in street median areas ADA curbing projects in low-mobility areas Water Sewer: Water/sewer streets all maintenance (2 votes) Water, sewer 	<p>Public Infrastructure</p> <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment areas Streets/Sidewalks: Streets & sidewalks (4 votes) Streets & sidewalks (2) Landscape improvements in street median areas ADA curbing projects in low-mobility areas Water Sewer: Water/sewer streets all maintenance (2 votes) Water, sewer 	

Maricopa County Community Input Public Hearing Comments – 2

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

No comments were received on the draft FY 2015-2020 Maricopa County Consolidated Plan or the draft FY 2015-16 Maricopa County Annual Action Plan when submitted for public comment during the 30-day period extending from March 16, 2015 through April 17, 2015.

7. Summary

The five-year plan articulates the affordable housing, supportive housing and homeless needs for the Maricopa HOME Consortium in addition to the non-housing, community development needs of the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction. The plans also incorporate a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for implementation of relevant programs that include the CDBG, HOME and ESG program funds in addition to other selected funds being leveraged those identified to address identified priorities and goals. The one-year plan for FY 2015/16 encompasses the first year of the specific implementation of the five-year Consolidated Plan. The corresponding Discussion sections within each applicable section in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan includes input received from jurisdictions as marked. No comments were received on the draft FY 2015-2020 Maricopa County Consolidated Plan or the draft FY 2015 Maricopa County Annual Action Plan when submitted for public comment during the 30-day period extending from March 16, 2015 through April 17, 2015.

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	MARICOPA COUNTY	Maricopa County Human Services Department - CD
HOME Administrator	MARICOPA COUNTY	Maricopa County Human Services Department - CD
ESG Administrator	MARICOPA COUNTY	Maricopa County Human Services Department - CD

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

The administrator for the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs is:

Amy Jacobson
Assistant Director, Maricopa County Human Services Department - Community Development Division
234 N. Central Avenue, 3rd Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Desk: 602-372-1528
TDD: 602-506-4802
JacobsonA@mail.maricopa.gov

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

1. Introduction

Maricopa County conducted significant consultation with citizens, municipal officials, nonprofit agencies, non-profit developers, 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 Consortium members, stakeholder interviews, five community input meetings and two public meetings with hearings 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)).

Maricopa County, members of the Consortium and Urban County participate in the development and operation of each component of the Maricopa Continuum of Care on an on-going basis. The Maricopa County Human Service Department and many Consortium members utilize multiple funding sources to support homeless prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and support services for homeless people throughout the Valley. Members contribute to the construction, rehabilitation, and operations of housing for homeless persons, add to the stock of affordable housing, and provides housing alternatives for low-income residents. Specialized services are provided to assist persons with substance abuse or co-occurring disorders, veterans, and persons experiencing domestic violence. Consortium members 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

All members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are committed to addressing the needs of homeless citizens in relation to both physical and mental/behavioral health needs. Again, members participate in a regional Continuum of Care plan in collaboration with the all other jurisdictions in Maricopa County. The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) plans and administers 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 provides 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 county homeless and at risk 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 Maricopa HOME Consortium 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. Members will continue to contribute in determining 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 FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. Administered by the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG), the Maricopa County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is continually being refined and the community uses and relies on the system for participating clients. Both Maricopa County and the City of Glendale (both Emergency Solutions Grant recipients) participate with the other ESG recipients and MAG in efforts to strengthen funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of the Maricopa County HMIS. Maricopa County and the City of Glendale both draw information from the HMIS to devise their ESG performance standards.

Maricopa County is involved in a Funders Collaborative for ESG recipients which includes the Continuum of Care as lead convener. This Collaborative meets monthly to discuss how ESG resources are allocated and sets standards for performance standards, monitoring policies and procedures, and shares best practices on the administration on HMIS.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	A.R.M Save the Family
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via attendance at a public hearing where testimony was provided. Information rendered offered insight in homeless, affordable housing and supportive housing needs.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Guadalupe CDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Community Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via attendance at a public hearing where testimony was provided regarding housing and community development issues.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Community Development
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency was consulted via attendance at a public hearing where testimony was provided. Offered input on affordable housing, supportive housing and community development needs and issues.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency offered information via a Maricopa County internet survey on supportive housing needs and issues. Approximately 20 other non-profit organizations surveyed (blind survey).
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Take Charge America
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency offered input via a Maricopa County internet survey on affordable housing needs and issues (foreclosures, etc.). Approximately 20 other non-profit organizations surveyed (blind survey).
6	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Tolleson
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City of Tolleson officials attended community public hearings to provide input on needs and issues. Input also provided from Tolleson via a targeted Urban County survey.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	City of El Mirage
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City of El Mirage officials attended community public hearings to provide input on needs and issues. Input also provided from El Mirage via a targeted Urban County survey.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Youngtown
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Town of Youngtown officials attended community public hearings to provide input on needs and issues. Input also provided from Youngtown via a targeted Urban County survey.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Guadalupe
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Town of Guadalupe provided input via a targeted Urban County survey and other public input endeavors undertaken by the community.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Buckeye
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Town of Buckeye provided input via a targeted Urban County survey and other public input endeavors undertaken by the community.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Goodyear
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City of Goodyear provided input via a targeted Urban County survey and other public input endeavors undertaken by the community.

12	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Wickenburg
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Town of Wickenburg rendered provided via a targeted Urban County survey and other public input endeavors undertaken by the community.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Gila Bend
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Town of Gila Bend provided input via a targeted Urban County survey and other public input endeavors undertaken by the community.

14	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of Maricopa County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with the Maricopa County Housing Authority concerning the quality, quantity, conditions and needs of assisted housing clients being served.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Glendale
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Services - Housing Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with the City of Glendale Housing Authority concerning the quality, quantity, conditions and needs of assisted housing clients being served.

16	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Chandler
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with the City of Chandler Housing Authority concerning the quality, quantity, conditions and needs of assisted housing clients being served.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with Habitat For Humanity regarding affordable housing needs, issues and resource availability.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	Southwest Center for HIV/AIDS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with Southwest Center for HIV/AIDS regarding issues, needs and resources available for persons with HIV/AIDS.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Charities Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation with Catholic Charities of Arizona regarding affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing needs, issues and resource availability within Maricopa County.

20	Agency/Group/Organization	Arizona Division of Behavioral Health Services (AzDBHS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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 Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with Mercy Care of Arizona, the Regional Behavioral Health Authority for the State of Arizona Dept. of Health Services in Maricopa County. Discussions focused on the needs, issues and resource availability for households with serious mental illness and other disabilities. Similar discussion held with HOM Inc.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Central Arizona Shelter Services, Inc. (CASS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Homeless Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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 HOPWA Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with CASS concerning the key needs, issues and resource availability to address homelessness in Maricopa County
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Newtown CDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with Newtown CDC concerning affordable housing issues, needs, market conditions and resource availability.

24	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Queen Creek
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Town of Queen Creek rendered input from targeted Urban County survey and other public input endeavors undertaken by the community.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	Association of Arizona Food Banks
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Food Bank Support & Lobbying
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with Arizona Association of Food Banks concerning affordable housing and homeless needs and issues, etc.

26	Agency/Group/Organization	HOM Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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 Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with HOM Inc. concerning a variety of affordable housing and homeless needs and issues, etc.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Arizona Community Action Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Foreclosure Remediation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Interview with the Arizona Community Action Association who is a sub-contractor to the Arizona Attorney General's Office for the expenditure and monitoring of endeavors to spend the affordable housing settlement some years back. The interview involved affordable housing and related market, counseling and other 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 74 persons/organizations responding, surveys with all Consortium members and Urban County members responding, stakeholder interviews, five community input public hearings and finally, two public meetings were held to solicit comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The approach undertaken was inclusive.

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 strategic plans contained within the Maricopa HOME Consortium all conform with and further the goals 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 Maricopa HOME Consortium is comprised of over 18 units of local government in addition to Maricopa County. The 8 entitlement jurisdictions who are members of the Consortium meet monthly to coordinate the planning and implementation of their programs and Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans. Under the auspices of the Community Development Advisory Committee, the local governmental members of the Maricopa Urban County meet regularly to implement their Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan as well as the delivery of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Members of the Consortium stay in regular contact with adjoining communities in addition to the State Department of Housing.

Narrative (optional):

Describe any efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies (91.215(I))

Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium regularly coordinate with private industry, businesses and developers to foster the production of affordable housing and projects for special needs/homeless populations. Members aggressively pursue the receipt of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources and associated private mortgage financing support for both construction and permanent loans as well as tax-exempt bond financing for such where bonds are purchased by both institutional and retail investors. Members also work closely with the real estate, construction and finance industries to implement other ongoing HOME and CDBG supported housing rehabilitation and production activities. Coordination activities by members with social service agencies are discussed at length throughout this Consolidated Plan.

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

The citizen process involved an extensive array of activities for both Maricopa County and members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium. For Maricopa County, efforts involved the execution of three community public input hearings on December 2, 3, and 4 of 2014, the execution of an internet survey where 74 responses were secured, surveys with all governmental members of the Maricopa Urban County, public hearings to solicit input held on February 19 and February 25, 2015, and public hearings on the draft and final Consolidated and Annual Action Plans held on March 19, 2015 and April 8, 2015. A 30-day public comment period for public review of both the draft Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan began on March 16, 2015 and extended through April 17, 2015. At the end of the 30-day period, there no comments received. Efforts undertaken by Urban County members often involved their own citizen participation endeavors. The citizen participation activities undertaken by the entitlement members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are extensive and are outlined in depth in their respective Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan submissions to HUD. Taken as a whole, the combined efforts of all members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Maricopa Urban County represent a very extensive citizen participation achievement.

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)
1	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	Maricopa County executed three community input meetings held from December 2 - 4, 2014 in the localities of Tolleson, El Mirage and Gilbert. Attendance included a variety of organizations, ranging from non-profit affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing providers, to interested citizens to administrative and elected officials from units of local government. In addition, approximately 20 persons attended the public input meetings.	The input secured from the three public community input hearings generally focused on establishing priority issues and needs from attendees. The meeting was facilitated by Steve Capobres of Catholic Charities under contract to Crystal & Company. Details of the comments secured are presented in depth in the ES-05 Executive Summary section of this plan. Also, public hearings were held on February 19, 2015 with the Maricopa HOME Consortium and on February 25, 2015 with the Maricopa County Community Development Advisory Committee. No public comments or input were received at the public hearings on February 19 and 15, 2015.	All comments were considered and assigned appropriate priorities and ranking per the guidance of facilitator based on the perspectives and input of attendees.	
Consolidated Plan			MARICOPA COUNTY	32		
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)						

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	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	<p>Pursuant to the Maricopa HOME Consortium Citizen Participation Plan, public hearings were held on the Maricopa County FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and FY 2015/16 Annual Action Plan on March 19, 2015 and April 8, 2015. No comments were received.</p>	<p>No public comments were received on the draft FY 2015-2019 Maricopa County Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	A Maricopa County internet survey was undertaken from November 1, 2014 extending through January of 2015. Seventy-four (74) responses were secured from the general public, non-profit affordable housing providers, business persons, local government elected officials and administrators, and other agencies and governmental entities.	The comments received were extremely helpful and designed to establish critical priorities and needs for affordable housing, homelessness, supportive housing and non-housing community development issues. Survey questions were extensively drawn from key facets of both the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.	All survey responses were considered and rated pursuant to the definitions associated with 'low' and 'high' priorities as articulated in the SP-25 Strategic Plan Priority Needs section of this plan.	

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)
4	Maricopa Urban County Survey	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	Maricopa County prepared a focused Consolidated and Annual Action Plan survey for completion by each of the members of the Maricopa Urban County. Surveys were distributed on December 1, 2014 and returned within six weeks thereafter. Again, the content of the survey was to establish priority needs and approaches to address them. All of the Maricopa Urban County localities responded and often included citizen participation efforts in their responses.	The comments received varied and identified key affordable housing, homeless, supportive housing and community development needs and priorities for the ensuing five years. These needs are articulated throughout the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.	All comments secured were accepted and rated pursuant to the definitions associated with 'low' and 'high' priorities as articulated in the SP-25 Priority Needs section of this plan.	

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)
5	Maricopa Urban County Survey	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	All entitlement members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium were provided a hard survey focusing on the affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing needs and priorities of the FY 2015-'19 Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan and FY 2015/16 Annual Action Plan. All members responded between November of 2014 through January 2015. This survey elicited comments by members of on the needs, market and strategic plan components of the Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans.	The comments received varied and identified key affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing needs and priorities for the ensuing five years. These needs are articulated throughout the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.	All comments secured by from the Maricopa HOME Consortium were included in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

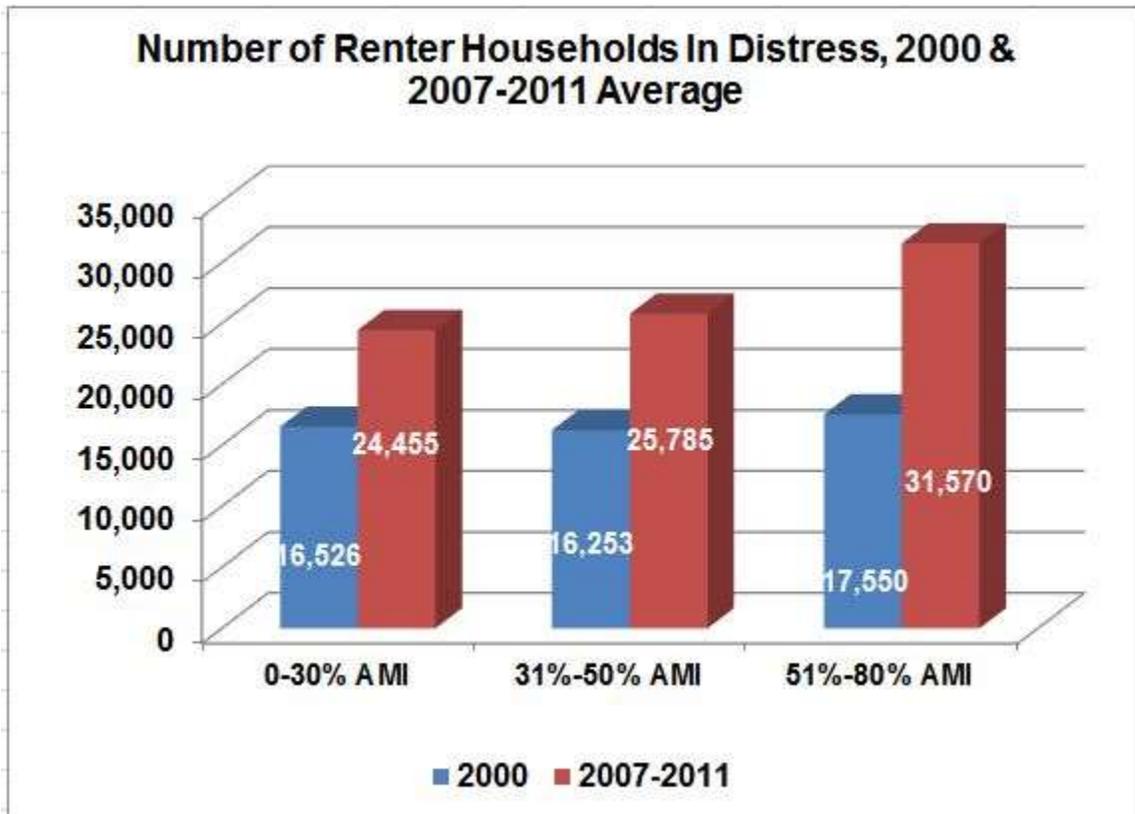
Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

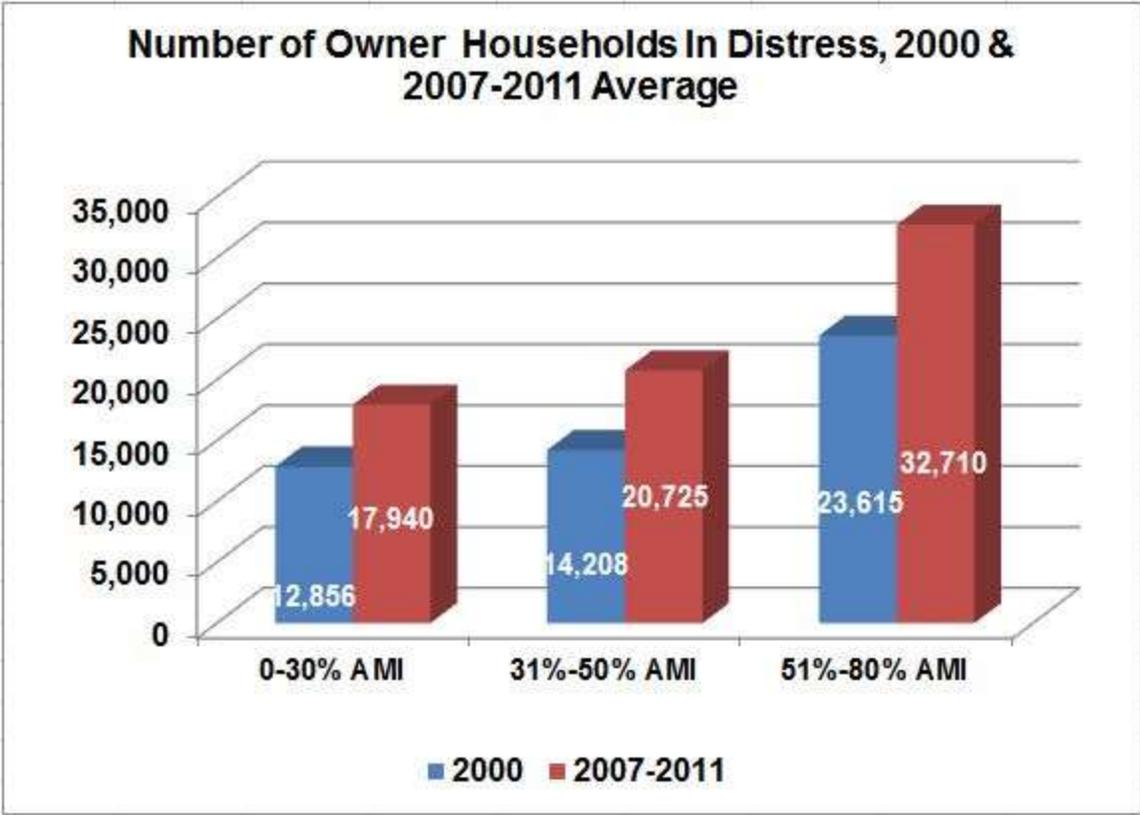
Needs Assessment Overview

The following data indicates the number of renters and homeowners who experience housing distress based on income level. The weak 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 is the 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 uses 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. The information contained herein motivates the preparation of Maricopa HOME Consortium housing and community development priorities and both five- and one- year investment strategies.



Maricopa HOME Consortium Renters with Problems, 2000 & 2007-2011



Maricopa HOME Consortium Owners with Problems, 2000 & 2007-2011

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 Maricopa HOME Consortium is as follows:

- It is estimated that 81,810 renter households and 71,375 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 87,945 renters and 76,728 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 in the Maricopa HOME Consortium 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 25,219 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	1,314,036	1,856,959	41%
Households	503,583	692,577	38%
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	

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 *	54,297	59,612	98,746	66,422	413,493
Small Family Households *	16,664	16,264	31,933	23,923	206,662
Large Family Households *	4,902	6,519	9,725	7,919	38,284
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	8,682	12,613	20,506	13,326	73,431
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	7,445	14,056	17,478	9,239	33,044
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	11,026	11,264	18,952	11,946	60,956
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	800	543	809	179	2,331	422	184	250	135	991
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	574	904	860	305	2,643	165	159	233	155	712
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,644	1,565	1,478	1,024	5,711	722	853	1,097	629	3,301
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	19,953	13,664	7,069	734	41,420	13,682	12,738	16,119	6,270	48,809
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,349	8,754	20,974	8,174	39,251	2,297	6,120	14,273	13,119	35,809

	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)	4,293	0	0	0	4,293	3,055	0	0	0	3,055

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

Consortium Cities With At Least One Housing Problem, ACS 2007-2011 1/

	RENTER HOUSEHOLDS					OWNER HOUSEHOLDS					Total
	0-30% AMI	31%-50% AMI	51%-80% AMI	81%-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	31%-50% AMI	51%-80% AMI	81%-100% AMI	Total	
Avondale											
Number of Households	1,080	1,075	1,420	1,180	7,975	940	940	940	1,365	14,045	22,020
With One Problem	845	780	1,105	575	3,400	695	695	695	595	5,310	8,710
Percent With Problems	78.2%	72.6%	77.8%	48.7%	42.6%	73.9%	73.9%	73.9%	43.6%	37.8%	39.6%
Chandler											
Number of Households	2,995	2,890	5,700	3,615	29,125	1,675	1,675	1,675	4,095	57,010	86,135
With One Problem	2,270	2,630	4,535	1,415	12,370	1,420	1,420	1,420	2,335	16,285	28,655
Percent With Problems	75.8%	91.0%	79.6%	39.1%	42.5%	84.8%	84.8%	84.8%	57.0%	28.6%	33.3%
Gilbert											
Number of Households	1,510	1,385	2,875	2,795	17,165	1,560	1,560	1,560	3,540	49,255	66,420
With One Problem	1,245	1,270	2,295	1,345	7,210	1,245	1,245	1,245	2,675	15,725	22,935
Percent With Problems	82.5%	91.7%	79.8%	48.1%	42.0%	79.8%	79.8%	79.8%	75.6%	31.9%	34.5%
Glendale											
Number of Households	6,950	5,930	6,535	3,450	31,040	2,450	2,450	2,450	4,690	48,670	79,710
With One Problem	5,760	5,345	4,250	1,205	17,380	2,155	2,155	2,155	2,160	16,290	33,670
Percent With Problems	82.9%	90.1%	65.0%	34.9%	56.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	46.1%	33.5%	42.2%
Peoria											
Number of Households	1,915	1,655	3,080	1,790	13,585	1,430	1,430	1,430	3,710	42,000	55,585
With One Problem	1,560	1,485	2,640	785	7,160	1,240	1,240	1,240	2,115	14,125	21,285
Percent With Problems	81.5%	89.7%	85.7%	43.9%	52.7%	86.7%	86.7%	86.7%	57.0%	33.6%	38.3%
Scottsdale											
Number of Households	3,580	3,030	5,270	3,535	29,690	2,880	2,880	2,880	4,495	71,225	100,915
With One Problem	2,580	2,575	4,465	1,725	13,070	2,155	2,155	2,155	2,450	23,145	36,215
Percent With Problems	72.1%	85.0%	84.7%	48.8%	44.0%	74.8%	74.8%	74.8%	54.5%	32.5%	35.9%
Surprise											
Number of Households	785	1,080	2,100	1,295	8,835	1,390	1,390	1,390	3,355	30,885	39,720
With One Problem	655	950	1,850	555	4,410	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,725	10,340	14,750
Percent With Problems	83.4%	88.0%	88.1%	42.9%	49.9%	83.1%	83.1%	83.1%	51.4%	33.5%	37.1%
Tempe											
Number of Households	7,435	5,430	6,585	3,680	34,615	1,520	1,520	1,520	2,245	29,460	64,075
With One Problem	5,245	5,055	4,710	1,285	17,290	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,155	8,220	25,510
Percent With Problems	70.5%	93.1%	71.5%	34.9%	49.9%	80.6%	80.6%	80.6%	51.4%	27.9%	39.8%

Source: HUD CHAS Data, 2007-2011.

1/ Housing problems include overcrowding, cost burden, lack of kitchen or bath facilities.

Consortium Participating Jurisdictions With Housing Problems, 2007-2011

Urban County Cities With At Least One Housing Problem, ACS 2007-2011 1/

	RENTER HOUSEHOLDS					OWNER HOUSEHOLDS					Total
	0-30% AMI	31%-50% AMI	51%-80% AMI	81%-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	31%-50% AMI	51%-80% AMI	81%-100% AMI	Total	
Buckeye											
Number of Households	840	450	700	385	3,840	535	400	1,405	810	9,735	13,575
With One Problem	690	375	430	135	1,815	405	320	925	480	3,395	5,210
Percent With Problems	82.1%	83.3%	61.4%	35.1%	47.3%	75.7%	80.0%	65.8%	59.3%	34.9%	38.4%
El Mirage											
Number of Households	580	505	555	165	2,675	410	635	1,175	630	5,845	8,520
With One Problem	430	485	450	105	1,465	365	500	790	280	2,505	3,970
Percent With Problems	74.1%	96.0%	81.1%	63.6%	54.8%	89.0%	78.7%	67.2%	44.4%	42.9%	46.6%
Gila Bend											
Number of Households	55	20	60	15	195	40	95	75	30	395	590
With One Problem	45	15	15	0	75	25	35	15	0	75	150
Percent With Problems	81.8%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	38.5%	62.5%	36.8%	20.0%	0.0%	19.0%	25.4%
Goodyear											
Number of Households	340	555	1,035	945	5,265	505	760	1,265	875	14,635	19,900
With One Problem	275	555	825	515	2,360	365	660	910	395	4,400	6,760
Percent With Problems	80.9%	100.0%	79.7%	54.5%	44.8%	72.3%	86.8%	71.9%	45.1%	30.1%	34.0%
Guadalupe											
Number of Households	160	190	30	4	465	125	140	155	70	835	1,300
With One Problem	95	100	4	0	215	100	110	30	20	305	520
Percent With Problems	59.4%	52.6%	13.3%	0.0%	46.2%	80.0%	78.6%	19.4%	28.6%	36.5%	40.0%
Litchfield Park											
Number of Households	20	120	200	30	705	85	90	100	155	1,635	2,340
With One Problem	20	120	165	0	320	85	30	80	100	405	725
Percent With Problems	100.0%	100.0%	82.5%	0.0%	45.4%	100.0%	33.3%	80.0%	64.5%	24.8%	31.0%
Queen Creek											
Number of Households	115	30	305	60	1,130	175	180	465	555	5,850	6,980
With One Problem	115	20	295	30	485	175	180	335	330	2,385	2,870
Percent With Problems	100.0%	66.7%	96.7%	50.0%	42.9%	100.0%	100.0%	72.0%	59.5%	40.8%	41.1%
Tolleson											
Number of Households	205	255	220	195	925	100	185	245	70	935	1,860
With One Problem	45	245	70	0	360	60	135	200	30	445	805
Percent With Problems	22.0%	96.1%	31.8%	0.0%	38.9%	60.0%	73.0%	81.6%	42.9%	47.6%	43.3%
Wickenburg											
Number of Households	360	215	195	25	1,055	140	325	320	300	2,215	3,270
With One Problem	290	200	115	0	645	80	135	110	95	550	1,195
Percent With Problems	80.6%	93.0%	59.0%	0.0%	61.1%	57.1%	41.5%	34.4%	31.7%	24.8%	36.5%
Youngtown											
Number of Households	205	195	190	55	780	70	225	285	120	1,335	2,115
With One Problem	185	185	95	25	495	50	170	170	55	505	1,000
Percent With Problems	90.2%	94.9%	50.0%	45.5%	63.5%	71.4%	75.6%	59.6%	45.8%	37.8%	47.3%

Source: HUD CHAS Data, 2007-2011.

1/ Housing problems include overcrowding, cost burden, lack of kitchen or bath facilities.

Maricopa Urban County Members With Housing Problems, 2007-2011

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	22,982	16,676	10,222	2,255	52,135	14,991	13,939	17,715	7,210	53,855
Having none of four housing problems	4,645	12,090	31,664	22,793	71,192	4,302	16,893	39,166	34,148	94,509
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	4,293	0	0	0	4,293	3,055	0	0	0	3,055

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	9,009	8,370	11,620	28,999	4,268	5,238	11,587	21,093
Large Related	2,406	2,645	2,711	7,762	1,561	2,320	3,573	7,454
Elderly	3,610	5,568	4,567	13,745	7,313	9,435	9,872	26,620
Other	8,716	8,096	10,648	27,460	3,698	2,567	5,968	12,233
Total need by income	23,741	24,679	29,546	77,966	16,840	19,560	31,000	67,400

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	8,370	4,433	2,355	15,158	3,966	3,910	6,370	14,246
Large Related	2,157	1,288	473	3,918	1,422	1,553	1,609	4,584
Elderly	3,237	3,835	2,239	9,311	5,583	5,450	4,464	15,497
Other	8,341	4,968	2,324	15,633	3,433	2,130	3,784	9,347
Total need by income	22,105	14,524	7,391	44,020	14,404	13,043	16,227	43,674

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	1,828	2,136	1,910	1,044	6,918	652	608	891	548	2,699
Multiple, unrelated family households	244	297	383	295	1,219	253	419	456	264	1,392
Other, non-family households	174	70	99	45	388	0	0	10	0	10
Total need by income	2,246	2,503	2,392	1,384	8,525	905	1,027	1,357	812	4,101

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

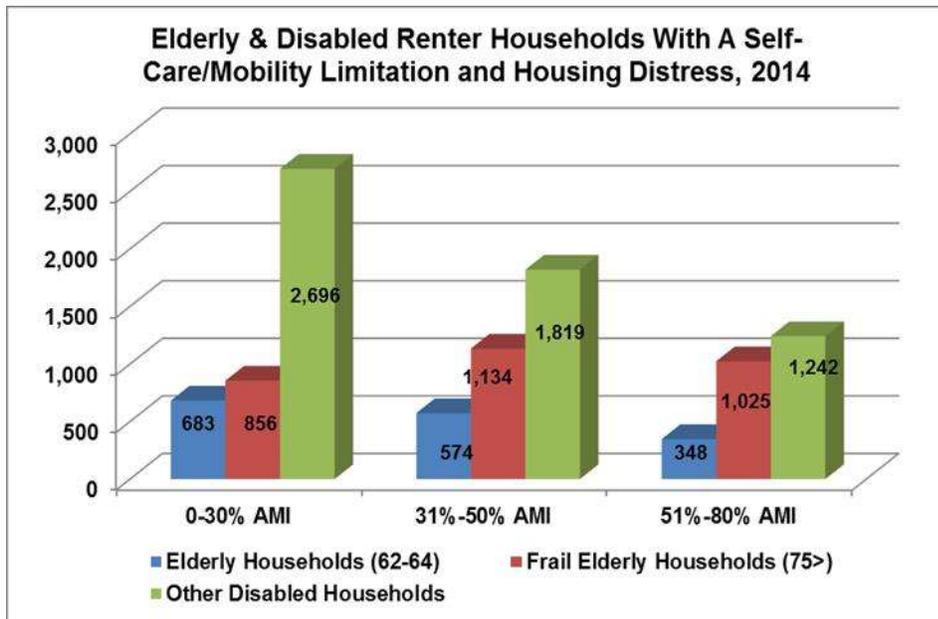
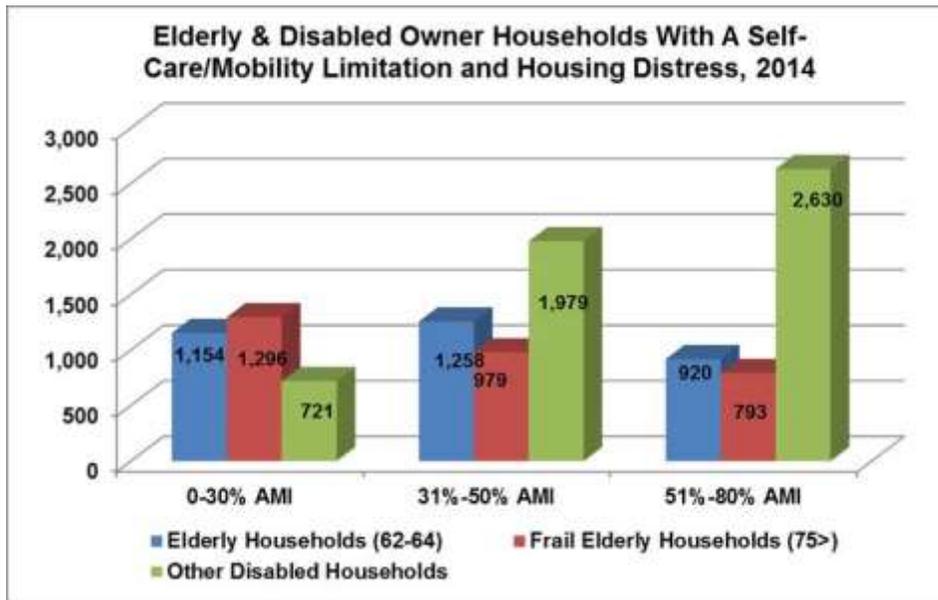
Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	9,232	8,634	12,778	30,644	6,821	9,390	17,627	33,838

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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).

Data Source
Comments:



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

The Maricopa HOME Consortium contains about 39,693 single person households earning less than 80% AMI in need of support based on the incidence of cost burden. About 70% of this need is derived from renters and the balance of 30% among owners. A heightened level of need is derived from single person households experiencing severe cost burden. Here, about 24,980 households are in need of housing of which 63% 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. 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% AMI was drawn from prior (2000) CHAS data for persons with a mobility and self-care requirement and experiencing housing distress extrapolated to the present (2014). Note the tenure and type of the 22,100 in need per the attached charts.

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 since census data vastly undercounts such issues. The incidence of overcrowding accounts for up to 12% of distressed conditions and is generally spread equally between income categories earning up to 80% AMI. As the data being analyzed lags current conditions, it is possible that the incidence of overcrowding has somewhat abated given the onset of healthier economic circumstances after the great recession.

For households earning less than 80% AMI and paying more than 30% of their income for housing or cost burdened, distress was equally disbursed among renters while most concentrated in the 51 to 80% AMI category among owners. For households earning less than 80% AMI and paying more than 50% of their income for housing or severely cost burdened, distress tended to be concentrated among renter households earning from 0 to 50% AMI while equally disbursed among owner households.

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.

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).

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 42,395 households or 6 percent of all households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium are comprised of extremely low-income persons (earning less than 30 percent of the median income) with housing problems of some sort. These figures are anticipated to rise by at least 7.5% over planning period.

Of the 23,471 extremely low-income renter households currently cost burdened, 15 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 38 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 16,840 extremely low-income owner households currently cost burdened, 43 percent are elderly, 25 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 9 percent are large households (5 or more persons) and 23 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 46,510 households or 6.5 percent of all households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium are comprised of very low-income persons (earning from 31 to 50 percent of the median income) with housing problems of some sort. These figures are anticipated to rise by at least 7.5% over planning period.

Of the 24,679 very low-income renter households currently cost burdened, 23 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 34 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 11 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 32 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 19,628 very low-income owner households currently cost burdened, 48 percent are elderly, 27 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 12 percent are large households (5 or more persons) and 13 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 64,280 households or 9 percent of all households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium are comprised of low-income persons (earning from 51 to 80 percent of the median income) with housing problems of some sort. These figures are anticipated to rise by at least 7.5% over planning period.

Of the 29,546 low income renter households currently cost burdened, 15 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 39 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 9 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 37 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 31,000 low-income owner households currently cost burdened, 32 percent are elderly, 37 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 11 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 households earning less than 30% AMI and severely cost burdened or paying more than 50% of their income for housing including utilities. As you would expect, renters comprise the greatest proportion of need. Of the estimated 22,105 severely cost burdened renters in the lowest income bracket, 15 percent are elderly (over the age of 62), 38 percent are comprised of small households (2-4 persons), 10 percent are comprised of large households (5 or more persons), and 38 percent are comprised of one-person households. Of those 14,404 owners severely cost burdened earning less than 30% AMI, 39 percent are elderly, 27 percent are small households (2-4 persons), 10 percent are large households, and 24 percent are one person households. It is estimated that about 8,500 extremely low income households with housing problems have children under age 6.

A community-wide effort utilizing Rapid Re-Housing Strategy by the ESG Funders Collaborative is being implemented through a number of various sources. MCHSD is utilizing ESG funding for Rapid Re-Housing to assist homeless individuals with rental assistance and support services. A joint project utilizing IDA funds from the City of Phoenix and Maricopa County, as well as private funds from the Valley of the Sun United Way will be implemented over the FY2015-16 year and will result in 250 homeless individuals housed. With current ESG allocations, it is estimated that approximately up to 54 persons are receiving assistance through the County Rapid Re-Housing program. Assistance will be based on program policies and procedures, with situational and assessment scores based on acuity will be taken into account for each individual. Of the 54 persons currently being assisted, support services and employment options will be continued and rent assistance will be decreased as they become more self-sufficient. The target assistance period is 12-18 months but dependent on the individual. A client cannot receive more than 24 months of rental assistance in a three-year period. Over the next five years, the County will continue to support the program and house 9 individuals per year with medium- to long-term Rapid Re-Housing support.

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; or
- combinations of the above

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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); or lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing). Income categories are broken out by: extremely low-income (under 30% of HUD Median Family Income [HAMFI]); low-income (between 30 and 50%); moderate-income (between 50 and 80%); and middle-income (between 80 and 100%).

The disproportionate need data were analyzed in depth and are summarized in the enclosed table for the incidence of those households having problems. A percentage marked in red indicates that this ethnic group has disproportionate housing needs given HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points beyond the statistics for all households in any given income bracket.

For households earning less than 30% of AMI, only Pacific Islanders were more likely to have problems however it should be noted that there are only 4 total households in this group. For households earning from 31 to 50% of AMI, households identifying as Hispanics, Blacks/African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders all held disproportionate needs as compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. Black/African American 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 numbers are limited to less than 100 households.

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	42,990	7,013	5,875
White	27,559	4,859	3,942
Black / African American	2,612	309	222
Asian	1,383	228	604
American Indian, Alaska Native	800	299	182
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	10,146	1,256	808

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	43,723	16,417	0
White	26,560	12,647	0
Black / African American	2,163	319	0
Asian	1,283	244	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	607	243	0
Pacific Islander	160	30	0
Hispanic	12,325	2,817	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	59,244	42,575	0
White	38,799	31,721	0
Black / African American	2,948	1,248	0
Asian	1,663	919	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	738	579	0
Pacific Islander	69	45	0
Hispanic	14,339	7,555	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	26,802	40,744	0
White	19,137	30,789	0
Black / African American	1,062	1,422	0
Asian	761	1,009	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	218	487	0
Pacific Islander	55	45	0
Hispanic	5,388	6,382	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%

**MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM DISPROPORTIONATE
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)	Hawaiian & Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)
Earning Less Than 30 MFI With Housing Problems	55,878 76.9%	36,360 75.8%	12,210 83.1%	3,143 83.1%	1,281 62.5%	2,215 62.4%	4 100.0%
Earning 31-50% MFI With Housing Problems	60,140 72.7%	39,207 67.7%	15,142 81.4%	2,482 87.1%	850 71.4%	1,527 84.0%	190 84.2%
Earning 51-80% MFI With Housing Problems	101,819 58.2%	70,520 55.0%	21,894 65.5%	4,196 70.3%	1,317 56.0%	2,582 64.4%	114 60.5%
Earning 81-100% MFI With Housing Problems	67,546 39.7%	49,926 38.3%	11,770 45.8%	2,484 42.8%	705 30.9%	1,770 43.0%	100 55.0%

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.

Disproportionate Need For Households With Problems

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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 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 lacking complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing).

Again, the disproportionate need data were analyzed in depth and are summarized in the table enclosed 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 beyond the statistics for all households in any given income bracket.

For households earning less than 30% of AMI, Blacks held a disproportionate need while for the 31 to 50% AMI bracket Blacks, Asians and Pacific Islanders were disproportionately more likely to have severe problems. In the 51% to 80% AMI income bracket, Asians and Pacific Islanders held disproportionate need while in the 81% to 100% AMI category Native Americas and Pacific Islanders held disproportionate need.

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	37,360	12,661	5,875
White	23,459	8,967	3,942
Black / African American	2,468	452	222
Asian	1,383	228	604
American Indian, Alaska Native	675	418	182
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	8,865	2,511	808

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

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	27,116	33,043	0
White	16,050	23,168	0
Black / African American	1,472	1,019	0
Asian	969	564	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	317	533	0
Pacific Islander	130	60	0
Hispanic	7,759	7,368	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

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	23,259	78,565	0
White	14,189	56,348	0
Black / African American	920	3,269	0
Asian	899	1,648	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	344	968	0
Pacific Islander	50	64	0
Hispanic	6,556	15,340	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	7,457	60,109	0
White	4,757	45,183	0
Black / African American	273	2,211	0
Asian	270	1,484	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	143	557	0
Pacific Islander	45	55	0
Hispanic	1,913	9,864	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%

MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM 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)
Earning Less Than 30 MFI	55,896	36,368	12,184	3,142	1,275	2,215	4
With Severe Housing Problems	66.8%	64.5%	72.8%	78.5%	52.9%	62.4%	0.0%
Earning 31-50% MFI	60,159	39,218	15,127	2,491	850	1,533	190
With Severe Housing Problems	45.1%	40.9%	51.3%	59.1%	37.3%	63.2%	68.4%
Earning 51-80% MFI	101,824	70,537	21,896	4,189	1,312	2,547	114
With Severe Housing Problems	22.8%	20.1%	29.9%	22.0%	26.2%	35.3%	43.9%
Earning 81-100% MFI	67,566	49,940	11,777	2,484	700	1,754	100
With Severe Housing Problems	11.0%	9.5%	16.2%	11.0%	20.4%	15.4%	45.0%

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.

Disproportionate Need For Households With Severe Problems

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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%. The column labeled “no/negative income” represents households with no income or those paying 100% of their gross income for housing costs.

A percentage highlighted in red indicates that this ethnic group has disproportionate housing needs given HUD regulations defined as greater than 10 percentage points beyond the statistics for all households in any given income bracket. Disproportionate need was not evident for any racial or ethnic group paying between 30% to 50% of their income for housing, but Black/African American households were 7 points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. For households paying more than 50% of their income for housing, Black/African American Households held a disproportionate need.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	420,958	126,077	89,665	6,175
White	331,648	90,252	61,308	4,032
Black / African American	10,971	5,409	4,798	272
Asian	13,469	3,058	3,481	684
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,424	1,147	932	186
Pacific Islander	550	103	140	0
Hispanic	55,720	24,961	17,897	883

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM DISPROPORTIONATE 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)	Hawaiian & Pacific Islander (Not Hispanic)
Paying More Than 31-50% of Income For Housing	19.6%	18.5%	25.1%	25.2%	17.1%	14.8%	13.0%
Paying More Than 50% of Income For Housing	13.9%	12.6%	18.0%	22.4%	13.9%	16.8%	17.7%
Total Households	642,875	487,240	99,461	21,450	6,689	20,692	793
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.							

Disproportionate Need For Households With Cost Burdens

Discussion:

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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 NA15, NA20 and NA25, 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. There were disproportionate needs found and they are discussed in those sections.

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

There are certainly concentrations of minorities within the Maricopa HOME Consortium and they are presented on the following maps drawn from HUD CPD MAPs. Currently, the American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that approximately 22% of the population of the Maricopa HOME Consortium (currently estimated at 1.85 million) is comprised of persons identifying Hispanics, with Blacks at 4%, Native Americans at 1.5% and Asians at 4% resulting in an aggregate minority population of 34% for the jurisdiction. Minority concentrations are also contained within the Maricopa County Regional Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice (AI) in addition to the City of Tempe AI and City of Glendale AI which are made a part of this Consolidated Plan by reference. When we apply a 50% hike to establish the now 51% minimum minority concentration per census tract, review the following maps to assess those tracts that fall within this category.

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

Racial or ethnic groups are sometimes situated in specific areas or neighborhoods within the Maricopa HOME Consortium and refer to the discussion and maps associated with minority concentrations contained in MA-50 Needs And Market Analysis Discussion drawn from HUD CPD maps and data. Also refer to the newly prepared Regional Maricopa HOME Consortium Analysis Of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice (AI) as well as the newly prepared City of Tempe AI and City of Glendale AI for supplemental information on minority and ethnic concentrations. These documents are made part of the Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan by reference.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

This segment of the plan discusses the volume and type of assisted housing contained within the Maricopa HOME Consortium jurisdiction. Assisted housing is generally considered to be comprised of Section 8 rental support and public housing. These programs are generally, but not always exclusively, administered by the Housing Authorities (PHAs). Within the Maricopa HOME Consortium, the cities of Tempe, Scottsdale, Chandler, Glendale and Maricopa County all administer Section 8 rental support while Glendale, Chandler and Maricopa County operate public housing programs. More detailed information follows.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,197	5,366	0	5,354	6	0	1

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	6	0	2	4	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	174	1,027	0	1,026	1	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	249	1,743	0	1,735	5	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	1,197	5,366	0	5,354	6	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	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	885	3,289	0	3,283	3	0	0

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Black/African American	0	0	266	1,887	0	1,881	3	0	1
Asian	0	0	13	72	0	72	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	27	107	0	107	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	6	11	0	11	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	667	1,242	0	1,241	1	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	530	4,124	0	4,113	5	0	1

*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, note the following results of the survey executed with all Public Housing Agencies in the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

1. Maricopa County Public Housing Agency – There are 3,145 persons on the wait list for public housing, of which 130 were for accessible units. The public housing wait time is 1 to 5 years. There are 6,476 persons on the Section 8 waitlist in Maricopa County and the wait is estimated from 5 to 10 years.
2. City of Glendale Public Housing Agency - There are 667 persons on the wait list for public housing and the wait time is at least 6 months. There are 851 persons on the Section 8 waitlist in Glendale and the wait varies by the applicant’s preference points. Glendale has received requests for accessible units for both public housing and Section 8.
3. City of Chandler Public Housing Agency - There are 1,124 persons on the wait list for public housing and the estimated wait time is from 6 months to 3 years. There are 513 persons on the wait list for Section 8 and the wait time is estimated from 2 to 4 years. Inquiries for accessible units for both public housing and Section 8 were in the form of undefined accommodation.
4. City of Tempe Public Housing Agency (Section 8) – There are 2,500 persons on the waitlist with a wait ranging from 1 -5 years.

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

The number of persons and families on the waitlist for both public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance are noted above. All types of families are on such waitlists and they include both large (>5 persons) and small (2-4 persons) households in addition to other (one person) and elderly households. In addition, special needs households are on such lists as well as veterans. Governed by municipal housing authority public housing agency plans, assisted housing (public housing and Section 8 vouchers) are sometimes oriented to certain targeted populations per the programs such agencies administer and the preferences contained within their adopted one- and five- year Public Housing Agency Plans that are made part of this Consolidated Plan by reference.

A suitable living environment for residents is connected to the ability providers to provide access to essential services. Maricopa HOME Consortium members provide residents access to services associated with self-sufficiency and economic independence. Members also provide 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. 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 housing and special needs clients, those at the lowest income in assisted housing require the most intensive aid.

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

This segment of the plan provides a general assessment of the region’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). The federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended by S.896 HEARTH Act of 2009, defines homelessness as:

- (1) an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- (2) an individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
- (3) an individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);
- (4) an individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;
- (5) an individual or family who—
 - (A) will imminently lose their housing, including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, as evidenced by—
 - (i) a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the individual or family that they must leave within 14 days;
 - (ii) the individual or family having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days; or
 - (iii) credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days, and any oral statement from an individual or family seeking homeless assistance that is found to be credible shall be considered credible evidence for purposes of this clause; (B) has no subsequent residence identified; and (C) lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing; and
- (6) unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who-- (A) have experienced a long term period without living independently in permanent housing, (B) have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and (C) can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because

of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse

Homeless Needs Assessment

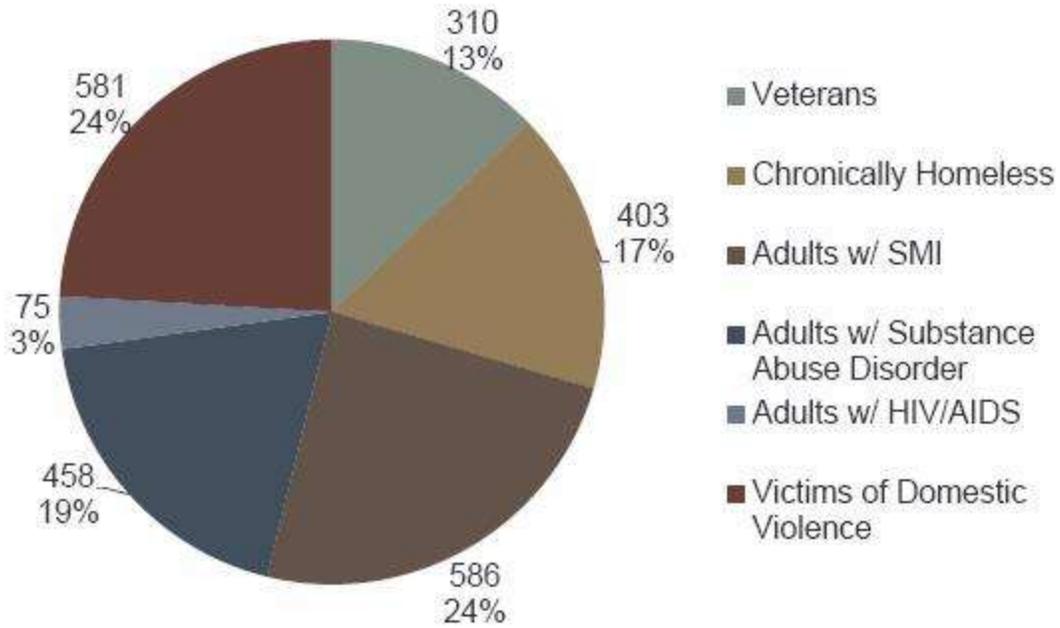
Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
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

Data Source
Comments:

Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) 2014 Regional Continuum of Care Point-In-Time counts. Derived from HUD CPD Maps.

Subpopulations: Sheltered & Unsheltered



Sheltered & Unsheltered Subpopulations

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

Point-In-Time Homeless Populations Summary

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

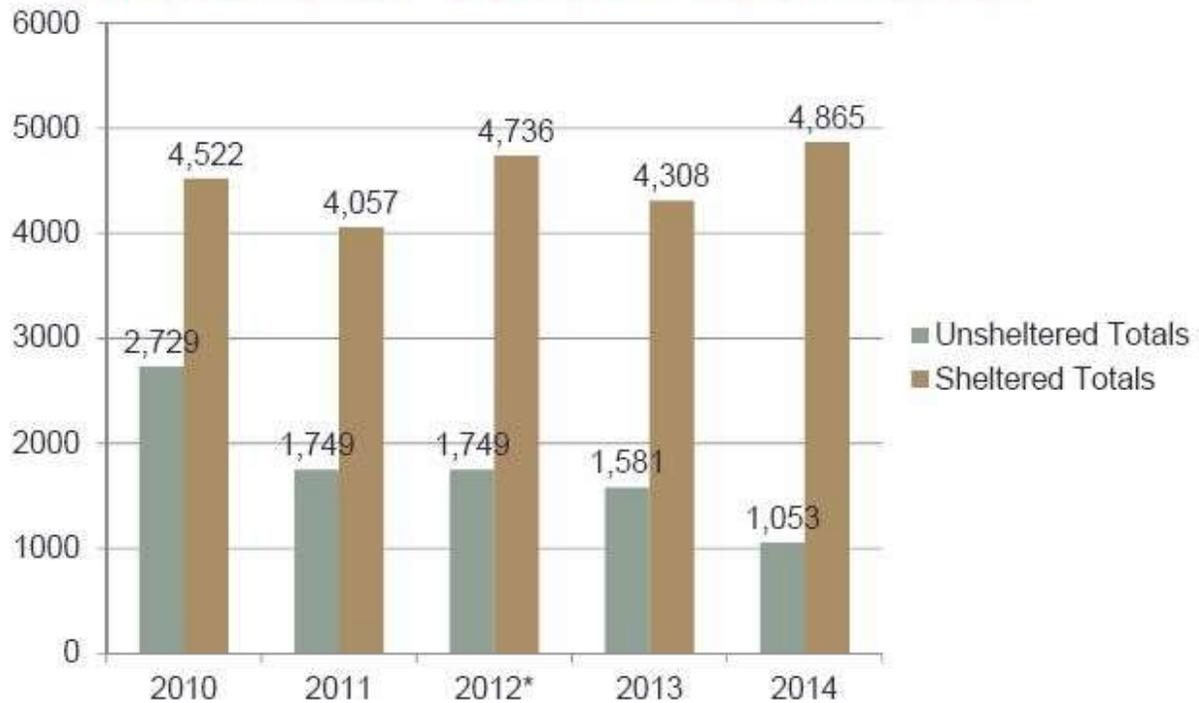
	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	88	143	1	24	256
Hispanic/Latino	12	18	0	24	54

Race

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

Point-In-Time Counts For Veterans

Unsheltered Totals: 5 Year Trends



Five-Year Trends For Sheltered & Unsheltered Totals

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 Continuum of Care Homeless Length of Stay

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

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

Refer the chart enclosed indicating the estimated number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness several years back drawn from the Maricopa Association of Governments Regional Continuum of Care.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

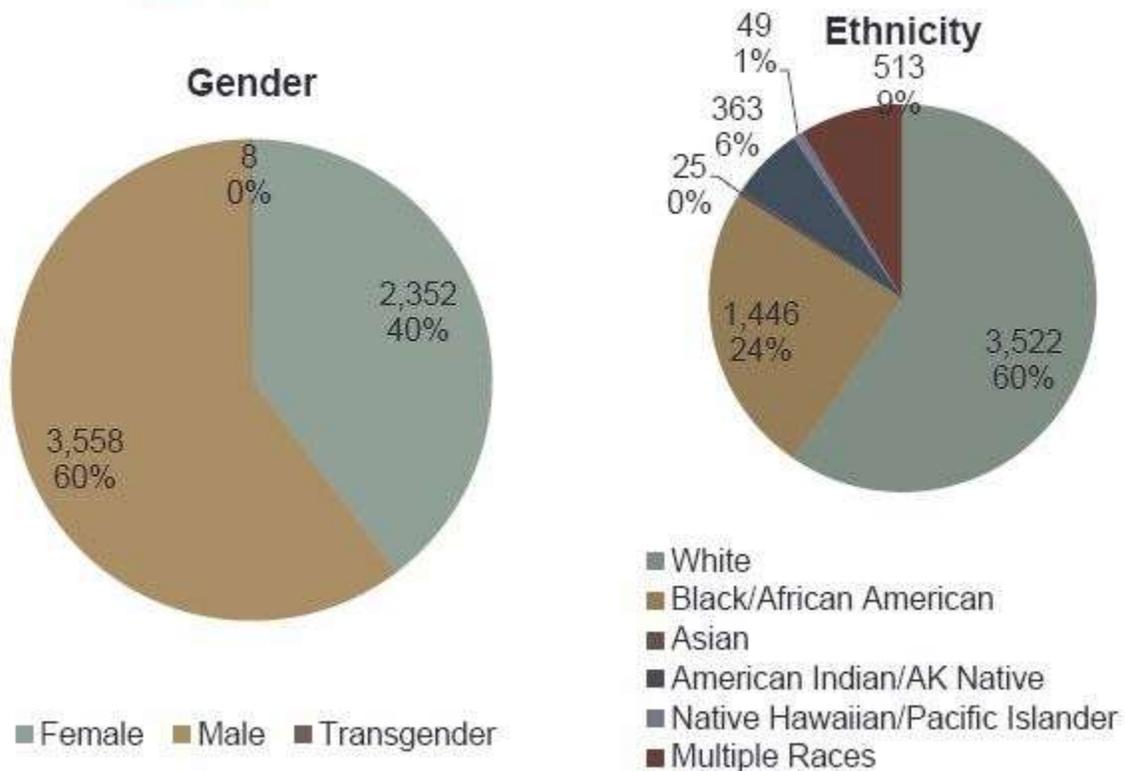
Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	2,821	701
Black or African American	1,249	197
Asian	15	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	247	116
Pacific Islander	39	10
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	3,599	828
Not Hispanic	1,262	225

Data Source

Comments:

2014 Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care PIT Count.

Demographics: Sheltered & Unsheltered



Racial & Ethnic Composition Of Homeless Persons, 2014

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 White, 24% Black/African American, 9% Multiple Races, 6% American Indian/Alaskan Native 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 4,427 were not of Hispanic Origin (refer to the table enclosed).

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Refer to the enclosed tables associated with the sheltered and unsheltered totals of homeless persons in Maricopa County derived from the 2014 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 lower income persons plagued with chemical dependency.
- Combinations of the above.

In regards to the number of sheltered homeless persons in Maricopa County, it is estimated that 10,083 emergency, transitional and permanent beds exist which generally are 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 Maricopa Continuum of Care 2014 Point In Time Homeless Report.

Discussion:

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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

Introduction:

Already discussed in the NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment Section, it is estimated that 5,463 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 67% comprised of owners and the balance renters. Using the same methodology to project need among frail elderly persons, it is estimated that 7,589 are in need of supportive housing equally split by housing tenure. Considered as a group, it is estimated that approximately 12,167 other disabled households are in need of both shelter and supportive services in the Maricopa HOME Consortium and close to equally split by housing tenure. Again, this information is derived special HUD runs generated earlier for households with mobility and self-care limitations in addition to housing problems (discussed in NA-10). Findings were extrapolated to the present. Estimates should be viewed as conservative. Refer to NA-10 for charts associated with the needs estimates discussed in this section.

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 (Age 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 (SMI) 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. This is reinforced by the Area Agency on Aging HIV/Care Direction program, which indicated that 60% of their wait list of 400 persons are not in imminent risk of homelessness, while the balance are at risk. Declining health, loss of employment and subsequent decline in income, chemical dependency, lack of family support and other issues face this target group.

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

These needs are derived from discussions with providers, survey/community input and original research.

- Elderly (Age 62-74) – Permanent housing support, case management, counseling, adult day services, homecare, 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 services, homecare, home delivered meals, befriending services, health services, nurse/medical services, etc.
- Persons With Serious Mental Illness (SMI) – Varying housing support ranging from permanent housing to assisted living, outreach and identification, treatment, health care, income support, rehabilitation services.
- Persons With Developmental Disabilities – Alternative types of shelter support, assistive technology, employment and training, information and referral services, transportation, case management.
- Persons With Physical Disabilities – 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, other types of shelter support, case management, emergency financial assistance, food, transportation, early intervention, education, wellness and nutrition., Ryan White HIV/AIDS programs, etc.

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.

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:

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The jurisdiction's needs for public facilities have been determined within the Maricopa Urban County. Please refer to the HOME Consortium member's individual Consolidated Plans for their individual jurisdiction's needs. The need for public facilities is extensive and varied in the Maricopa Urban County and is evident from the internet survey conducted in the Fall of 2014, the survey of Urban County Members in the winter of 2015, 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 the PR-15 Citizen Participation section. The definition of High and Low priorities are also contained in SP-25 Strategic Plan Priority Needs. A High level of need was assigned to Youth Centers, Senior Centers, Neighborhood Facilities, Handicapped Center Facilities (ADA Accessibility), Fire Department Rehabilitation, Equipment for Paramedical, Crime Prevention, Substance Abuse Programs, Childcare Centers, Mental Health Facilities, and Homeless Facilities, while the remainder of public facilities represents a Low priority. These findings are generally reinforced by the community public input forums held.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public facilities was drawn predominantly from the internet survey undertaken by Maricopa County in the Fall of 2014, a targeted survey of Urban County members in the Winter of 2015 as well as from public input secured from three community public hearings held on December 2 to 4th of 2014.

Maricopa HOME Consortia & Urban County FY 2015-2019 Internet Survey

Answer Options	No Need	Low Need	High Need	Response Count
Clearance and Demolition	6	19	14	39
Clearance of Contaminated Sites	6	16	18	40
Code Enforcement	5	16	19	40
Senior Center facility Improvements	2	15	25	42
Handicapped Center facility	6	14	20	40
Homeless facility Improvements	4	7	30	41
Youth Center facility Improvements	3	13	25	41
Neighborhood Center facility	6	14	20	40
Child Care Center facility Improvements	5	15	21	41
Health Facility Center Improvements	5	16	19	40
Mental Health facility Improvements	3	11	27	41
Parks and/or Recreation facility	5	19	17	41
Parking Facility Improvements	14	20	6	40
Tree Planting	15	15	11	41
Fire Stations/Equipment	10	16	12	38
Abused/Neglected Children Center	5	12	23	40
Asbestos Removal	11	19	10	40
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	13	17	10	40
Water & Sewer Improvements	7	12	21	40
Street Improvements	6	17	17	40
Sidewalk Improvements	8	17	15	40
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	6	23	11	40
Flood Drainage Improvements	5	15	21	41
Infrastructure For Redevelopment	6	13	21	40
Senior Services	3	11	29	43
Handicapped Services	5	9	28	42
Legal Services	10	12	19	41
Youth Services	3	9	30	42
Child Care Services	3	14	24	41
Transportation Services	5	9	28	42
Employment/Training Services	4	8	30	42
Health Services	2	12	29	43
Lead Hazard Screening	9	15	16	40
Crime Awareness	7	16	18	41
Fair Housing Activities	7	15	21	43
Landlord-Tenant Counseling	7	13	22	42
Commercial/Industrial Acquisition	12	15	13	40
Economic Development Assistance to	17	11	12	40
Economic Development Technical	10	15	15	40
Micro-Enterprise Assistance	11	14	15	40
<i>answered question</i>				45
<i>skipped question</i>				29

Maricopa Urban County Non-Housing Priority Internet Survey Results

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The jurisdiction’s needs for public improvements have been determined within the Maricopa Urban County. Please refer to the HOME Consortium member’s individual Consolidated Plans for their individual jurisdiction’s needs. The need for public improvements/infrastructure is extensive and varied in the Maricopa Urban County and is evident from the internet survey conducted in the Fall of 2014 and survey of Urban County Members in the winter of 2015. 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 the PR -15 Citizen Participation section. The definition of High and Low priorities are also contained in SP-25 Strategic Plan Priority

Needs. A High level of need was assigned to street improvements, sidewalks, water/sewer improvements, flood drainage improvements, flood control, parks, road construction/improvements, and electrical systems. All other public improvements earned a Low level of priority. These findings are generally reinforced by the community public input forums held.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public improvements/infrastructure was drawn predominantly from the internet survey undertaken by Maricopa County in the Fall of 2014, a targeted survey of Urban County members in the Winter of 2015 as well as from public input secured from three community public hearings held on December 2 - 4, 2014.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The jurisdiction's needs for public services have been determined within the Maricopa Urban County. Please refer to the HOME Consortium member's individual Consolidated Plans for their individual jurisdiction's needs. The need for public services is varied in the Maricopa Urban County and is evident from the internet survey conducted in the Fall of 2014 and survey of Urban County Members in the winter of 2015. Detailed survey information is contained on tabular information enclosed while public hearing input is contained in the PR -15 Citizen Participation ES-05 Executive Summary section. The definition of High and Low priorities are also contained in SP-25 Strategic Plan Priority Needs. Results indicated generally a High priority of need assigned to Food Banks, Crime Awareness, Health Services, Transportation Services, Homeless Youth Services, Education and Fair Housing, Childcare Services, Operating Costs for Homeless/AIDS Services, Senior Services, Handicapped Center Facilities, Youth Services, Employment Training, Landlord/Tenant Counseling, and Abused and Neglected Children Centers, while all remaining public services secured a Low priority. These findings are generally reinforced by the community public input forums held.

How were these needs determined?

The need for public services was drawn predominantly from the internet survey undertaken by Maricopa County in the Fall of 2014, a targeted survey of Urban County members in the Winter of 2015 as well as from public input secured from three community public hearings held on December 2 - 4, 2014.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Declining levels of growth in personal and household income are increasing housing affordability challenges for low- and moderate- income persons in the Valley and have been exacerbated by nearly a 50% 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 10% rise in rent levels also stress those at the lower end of the income spectrum. While foreclosure rates are now approaching normal levels (3.8%) in the Valley, 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 10% - 19.5% of homes are estimated to 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 seems likely to continue and for-sale and for-rent prices will grow at moderate levels. Rising interest rates to both consumers and developers are likely to have adverse consequences on housing affordability during the planning period.

Maricopa County Market Overview

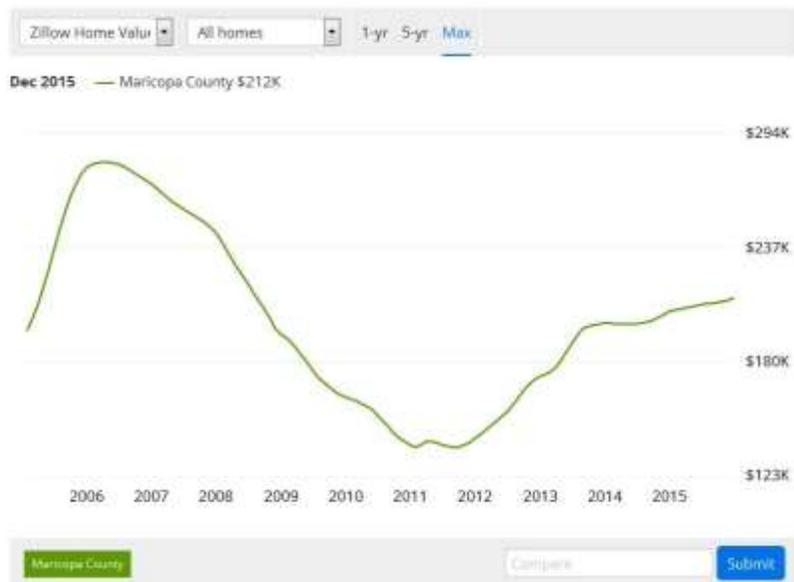
Data through Dec 31, 2014

\$205,500 2-yr

3.3% 1-yr forecast (Dec 31, 2015)

\$250,000 Median listing price

\$207,500 Median sale price



Maricopa County Sales Values, 2006-2015

Maricopa County Rentals

Data through Dec 31, 2014

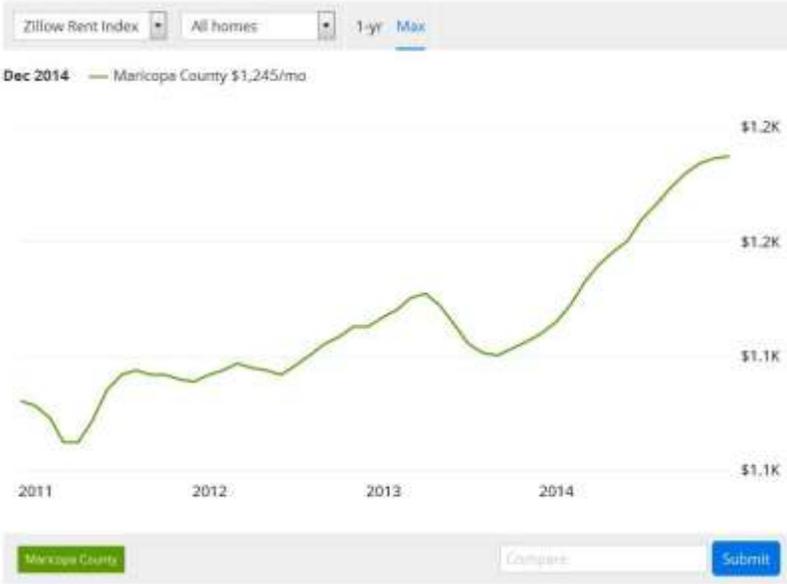
ZILLOW RENT INDEX



1.6 Break-even horizon (Jun 30, 2014)

\$1,195 Rent list price

\$0.81 Rent list price / sq ft



Maricopa County Rental Levels, 2011-2014

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

Introduction

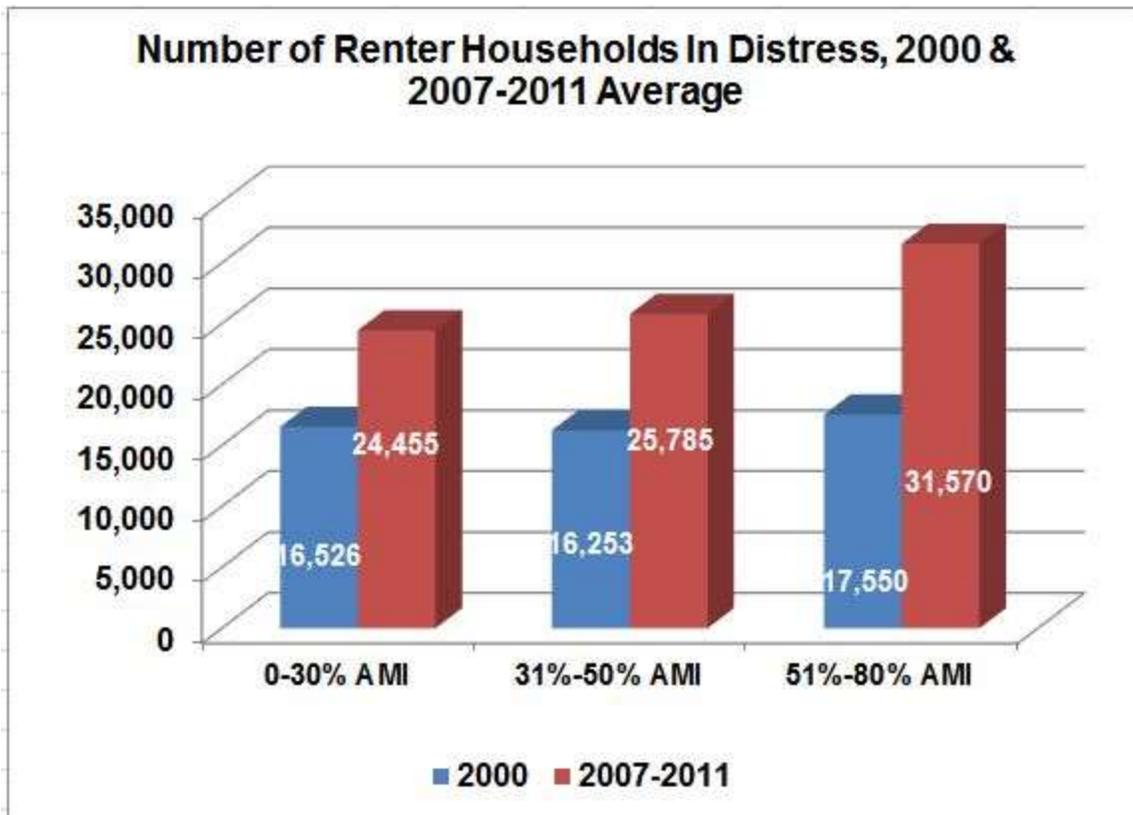
This section describes the number, type, tenure and size of housing in the Maricopa HOME Consortium for both the market and assisted inventory. The market rate inventory has grown by just over 223,815 dwelling units since 2000 or a 38% hike. Most of the gain was evident among single family property types. The Consortium assisted inventory is estimated at 9,432 units with gains from the production of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) properties offset by the expiration of HUD Section 236 units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	553,785	69%
1-unit, attached structure	49,816	6%
2-4 units	30,339	4%
5-19 units	80,602	10%
20 or more units	47,562	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	40,432	5%
Total	802,536	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS



Renter Households With Problems, 2000 and 2007-2011

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,017	0%	5,419	3%
1 bedroom	9,691	2%	46,725	22%
2 bedrooms	103,824	21%	72,729	35%
3 or more bedrooms	369,108	76%	84,064	40%
Total	483,640	99%	208,937	100%

Table 28 – 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 9,432 assisted multi-family units exist within the confines of the Maricopa HOME Consortium. 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 2,763 Section 8 vouchers, certificates, moderate rehabilitation and

public housing units are operated by public housing authorities within the region. There are approximately 5,063 LIHTC units in the Consortium. Taken in its entirety, the assisted inventory in the Maricopa HOME Consortium incorporated the following general characteristics:

- 1) Average occupancy at about 94%.
- 2) About 2.2 persons per unit.
- 3) Average household income of \$11,200 per annum (about 21% AMI).
- 4) About 20% of households are working.
- 5) Approximately 70% 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 region's assisted housing inventory is needed given the incidence of housing distress discussed in the needs assessment segment of this plan.

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

Households currently residing in assisted housing are not cost burdened as federal and local rules 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 is critical to those presently in need but does not penetrate the 81,810 renter 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. The distribution of housing distress for renters by income is enclosed.

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.
- Homeless persons, very low income 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

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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	0	0	0%
Median Contract Rent	0	0	0%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	25,591	12.3%
\$500-999	111,185	53.2%
\$1,000-1,499	56,174	26.9%
\$1,500-1,999	9,865	4.7%
\$2,000 or more	6,122	2.9%
Total	208,937	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Maricopa County Market Overview

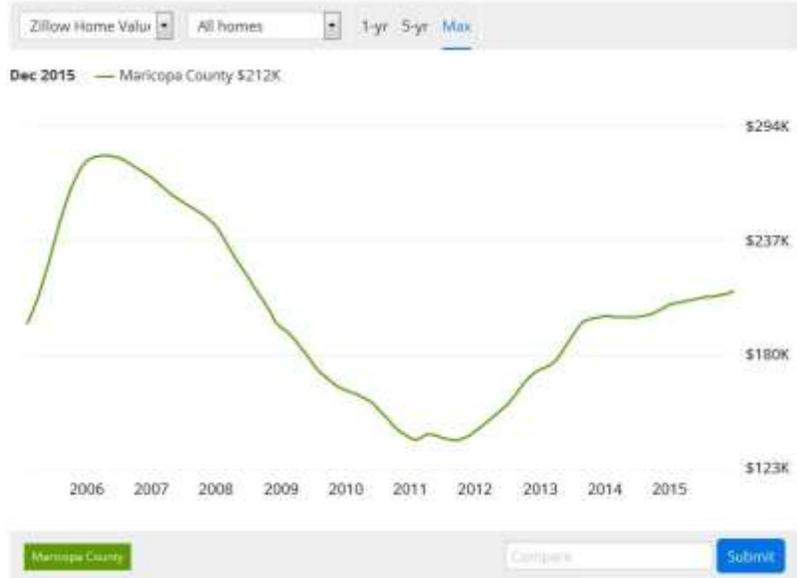
Data through Dec 31, 2014

\$205,500 ZHVI

3.3% 1-yr forecast (Dec 31, 2015)

\$250,000 Median listing price

\$207,500 Median sale price



Maricopa County Home Valuation Trends

Cities in Maricopa County

NAME	MEDIAN ZHVI	NAME	MEDIAN ZHVI	NAME	MEDIAN ZHVI
Goodyear	\$225,200	Glendale	\$174,600	El Mirage	\$131,700
Litchfield Park	\$217,900	Avondale	\$167,500	Tolleson	\$93,100
Surprise	\$196,000	Buckeye	\$158,700	Youngtown	\$89,700

Maricopa County Home Valuation Trends By City

Maricopa County Rentals

Data through Dec 31, 2014

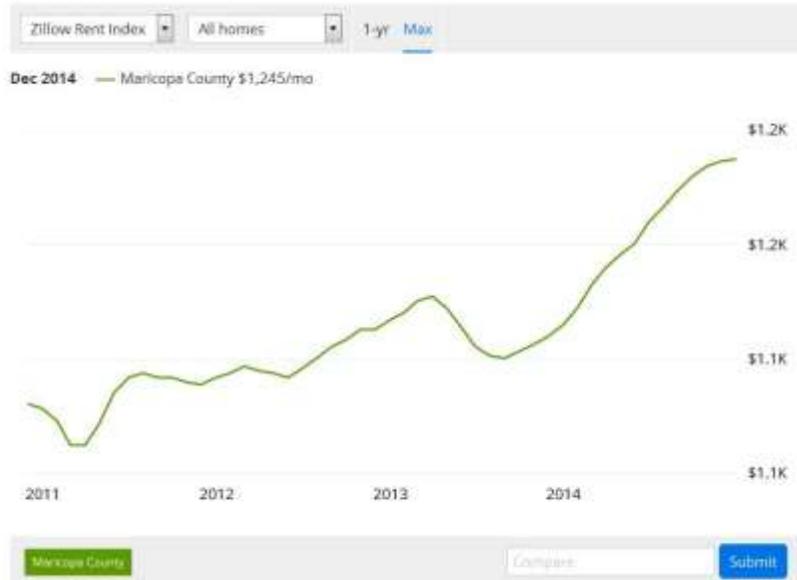
ZILLOW RENT INDEX



1.6 Break-even horizon (Jun 30, 2014)

\$1,195 Rent list price

\$0.81 Rent list price / sq ft



Maricopa County Rent Trends

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	5,588	No Data
50% HAMFI	19,910	17,562
80% HAMFI	87,226	59,352
100% HAMFI	No Data	97,131
Total	112,724	174,045

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Maricopa HOME Consortium Surplus or Deficit of Affordable Units Per HUD Census Data (2007-2011 Average)				
ITEM	0-30% AMI	31-50% AMI	51-80% AMI	81-100% AMI
Renter Households				
Number of Households	28,613	25,430	31,190	10,416
Number of Units Affordable To Households Earning	5,588	19,910	87,226	n/a
Surplus/(Deficit) of Units	-23,025	-5,520	56,036	n/a
Owner Households				
Number of Households	20,343	20,054	31,936	20,308
Number of Units Affordable To Households Earning	na	17,562	59,352	97,131
Surplus/(Deficit) of Units	na	-2,492	27,416	76,823

Maricopa HOME Consortium Surplus/Deficit Of Affordable Housing, 2007-2011

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 32 – 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 tabular deficit and surplus of housing at varying income categories when compared to the cost of the housing supply in the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

Since the great recession, both home values and rents have risen of consequence in Maricopa County. According to Zillow.com, the median purchase price of single family homes has risen from \$140,000 in 2011 to \$199,000 in 2014, accounting for a 43% hike. The same source indicated that monthly rents have risen from \$1,126 in 2011 to \$1,237 in 2014 accounting for a 10% 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 the steady decline that has been occurring since 2011. As a result, the deficit of units in the 0 to 50% HAMFI income brackets for predominantly rental properties has risen. Surpluses in the 51 to 100% HAMFI category have been reduced for rental and much 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 a 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 median income from \$65,500 in 2011 to \$61,900 per HUD exemplifies problems associated with the purchasing power of consumers in light of strong increases in purchase prices since

the end of the great recession. Low interest rates continue to help consumers but it is likely that 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 as the very large millennial generation continues to rent versus buy.

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

Information has been drawn from RealData, Inc. to establish current area median rent by bedroom size. 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 Program Rent Limit levels. This situation reinforces the use of HOME resources for either acquisition with or without rehabilitation or new construction. If market rents continue to rise as anticipated, the use of rental subsidies may become more desirable. However, rent level variations in sub-markets, member priorities associated with the rehabilitation of substandard dwellings/properties and special needs housing are also factors warranting consideration going forward.

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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

Introduction

The 2007-2011 ACS estimates that out of 483,640 owner-occupied households and 208,937 tenant-occupied households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium, at least 149,892 (31%) of owners and 93,575 (44%) 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 Maricopa HOME Consortium determination of standard condition meets HUD’s minimum Housing Quality Standards (HQS) as well as Maricopa County’s Uniform Building Code (UBC). HUD will provide further guidance regarding the Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) and the County will adhere to UPCS standards upon HUD requirement of implementation of the standards. 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	149,892	31%	93,575	45%
With two selected Conditions	3,074	1%	6,202	3%
With three selected Conditions	282	0%	650	0%
With four selected Conditions	13	0%	17	0%
No selected Conditions	330,379	68%	108,493	52%
Total	483,640	100%	208,937	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

JURISDICTION	SINGLE FAMILY		CONDO/TOWNHOMES		MULTIPLE FAMILY	
	AT RISK PARCELS	AVERAGE AGE	AT RISK PARCELS	AVERAGE AGE	AT RISK PARCELS	AVERAGE AGE
Avondale	1,205	1954	74	1984	16	1953
Buckeye	576	1951			25	1947
Cave Creek	3	1965			2	1971
Chandler	354	1948	60	1975	37	1951
County Balance	191	1967	921	1967	11	1944
El Mirage	604	1960			17	1955
Fountain Hills	1	1998	1	1976		
Gila Bend	282	1958			2	1906
Gilbert	109	1948			14	1961
Glendale	3,754	1958	2,885	1977	107	1974
Goodyear	203	1950	108	1979		
Guadalupe	720	1952			66	1979
Litchfield Park	6	1999	41	1967		
Mesa	655	1951	648	1975	106	1954
Paradise Valley	1	1953				
Peoria	321	1954	3	1973	7	1956
Phoenix	31,879	1955	10,952	1974	1,448	1956
Queen Creek	8	1963				
Scottsdale	9	1967	60	1984	48	1958
Surprise	620	1960			30	1956
Tempe	102	1958	130	1970	131	1960
Tolleson	490	1952	76	1985	2	1931
Wickenburg	21	1942			37	1950
Youngtown	298	1959	137	1973		
TOTAL	42,382		16,096		2,106	

Maricopa County 'At-Risk' For Being Substandard, 2000

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	150,037	31%	62,403	30%
1980-1999	213,730	44%	91,342	44%
1950-1979	115,389	24%	52,344	25%
Before 1950	4,484	1%	2,848	1%
Total	483,640	100%	208,937	100%

Table 34 – 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	119,873	25%	55,192	26%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	63,381	13%	34,850	17%

Table 35 – 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 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

HUD data from the census concerning housing quality or those units without kitchen facilities or plumbing do not accurately reflect the need for housing 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:

a) 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.

b) 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 42,824 single-family units were ‘at risk of being substandard’ in Maricopa County, with the average construction year of these units pegged at 1955 to 1960 and the average FCV value per square foot ranging from \$13 to \$38.

- Up to 16,195 condominium/townhome were are 'at risk of being substandard' in Maricopa County with the average construction year of these units at 1974 and the average FCV value per square foot ranging from \$12 to \$20.

The age of the housing stock will continue to have a significant impact on general housing conditions in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. With 119,873 owner units built before 1980 and 55,192 rental units, approximately 175,065 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 to all concerned to preserve and revitalize at-risk neighborhoods throughout the region.

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 64,774 properties are 'at risk' of containing lead based paint (LBP) hazards. Of these units, it is estimated that approximately 15% or 9,715 are occupied by households with children.

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services in 2014, the following zip codes in the Maricopa HOME Consortium were the highest risk for LBP: 85323, 85392, 85326, 85225, 85226, 85335, 85301, 85302, 85303, 85304, 85337, 85338, 85283, 85345, 85250, 85251, 85254, 85257, 85378, 85281, 85282, 85283, 85353, 85354, 85363.

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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 Maricopa HOME Consortium, their condition and the Public Housing Agencies strategies for improving the living condition and environment of residents. Comprised of the City of Chandler Public Housing Agency (PHA), City of Glendale PHA and Maricopa County PHA, there are approximately 1,339 public housing units and 4,912 vouchers in the Consortium inventory.

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			1,339	4,912				0	0	0
# of accessible units										

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

The Maricopa County, City of Glendale and City of Chandler Public Housing Agencies all operate public housing in the service area and all operate under approved Public Housing Agency Plans that are made part of this document by reference. As of December 2014, note the findings of a survey conducted with each community below.

- Maricopa County Public Housing Agency – Of the 904 total public housing units, 373 are in need of major repair.
- City of Glendale Public Housing Agency – Of the 155 total public housing units, none are in need of major repair at this time. Needs are assessed regularly.
- City of Chandler Public Housing Agency – Of the 303 total public housing units, none are in need of major repair but the city does have resources for property improvements.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Rose Terrace (Maricopa County)	92
Parkview (Maricopa County)	90
Coffelt (Maricopa County)	40
Clare Feldstadt/Fahter Fidelis (Maricopa County)	94
Norton/Oneil/Madison and John Hollar Scattered Sites (Maricopa County)	91
Casa Bonita/Paradise Homes (Maricopa County)	92
John Hammond (Maricopa County)	99
City of Glendale Public Housing Site/s	95
City of Chandler Family Site/s	96
City of Chandler Senior Site/s	90

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The condition of the Consortium public housing properties are generally in good shape with some exceptions. Again, all are subject to the Public Housing Agency Plans previously incorporated by reference in this report. Note the enclosed Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) scores for the public housing projects in the region by community.

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

Indicated by the REAC scores, the condition of public housing in the Maricopa HOME Consortium is generally quite good with the exception of Coffelt operated by the Maricopa County Public Housing Agency. Its approach to improvement is major current application for Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) resources to HUD. The project involves the complete renovation of the 373 Coffelt project financed with RAD, tax-exempt bonds, Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources and other funds being sought from the City of Phoenix and other sources. Last fiscal year, the Maricopa County Human Services Department assisted the county public housing agency Madison Heights project with HOME resources under the RAD initiative. The project is well along and will involve a complete renovation. In addition, Maricopa County, Chandler and Glendale will:

Continue to enhance the quality and condition of public housing as follows:

- Renovate or modernize public housing units as funding become available;
- Demolish or eliminate obsolete public housing;

- Improve the curb appeal of public housing developments by upgrading landscaping at all sites, painting periodically, upgrading the HVAC systems as needed and other modernization actions appropriate;
- Seek to reduce crime in all facilities;
- Continue to foster an appealing and modernized environment in all developments;
- Continue to expeditiously respond to routine and emergency work orders; and,
- Continue to strengthen comprehensive project design plans for all conventional public housing developments.

Enhance self-sufficiency and asset development for assisted households.

- Foster the provision of supportive services to improve client employability;
- Foster the provision of supportive services to increase independence for the elderly, formerly homeless, veterans or families with disabilities;
- Continue to aid resident organizations in strengthening their viability;
- Foster the voluntarily move of families from assisted to unassisted housing; and,
- Continue to increase the volume of TANF residents that are working or engaged in job training.

Discussion:

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Maricopa Association of Governments 2014 Continuum of Care HMIS.

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

Maricopa County Human Services Department and local Consortium members outlined the following programs to address homelessness and those 'at risk' over the planning period (FY 2015-'19):

- The provision of case management, outreach, housing search and placement, legal services mediation and credit repair services to foster needed housing relocation and stabilization for clients.
- On an ongoing basis provide Community Action Agency programs through Consortium CAP Agencies and the Maricopa County Human Services Department. These services include but are not limited to: utility payments and deposits, mortgage payments to prevent eviction, and first month's rent payment and rental deposit payments for those who are homeless. These services are rendered through local offices scattered throughout the Consortium service area.
- Continue to render the Healthcare For The Homeless Program through the Maricopa County Department of Public Health. This program provides health care services for homeless individuals and families throughout Maricopa County. It is provided through the delivery of quality health care to homeless people through street outreach, integrated primary care, mental health services, substance abuse services, case management, and nutrition services.
- Continue to render other outreach/prevention efforts administered by other Consortium members.
- The continuing commitment by Consortium members of HOME, ESG, CDBG, general fund and other local resources to support key emergency, transitional and permanent housing facilities in addition to needed support services for clients in or cycling through homelessness.
- Continuation of preferences for homeless persons (subject to verification) on the Public Housing Authority Section 8 Waiting Lists in the Consortium.
- Encourage Housing First programs that are enriched with comprehensive social services.
- Encourage the development and implementation of Housing First units for homeless individuals and families.
- Continue to provide rental housing to people that are very low income (<30% Median Family Income) to prevent homelessness.
- Continue to render the Healthcare For The Homeless Program through the Maricopa County Department of Public Health. This program provides health care services for homeless individuals and families throughout Maricopa County. It is provided through the delivery of quality health care to homeless people through street outreach, integrated primary care, mental health services, substance abuse services, case management, and nutrition services.

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.

Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium embrace the ongoing commitment and efforts by the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) to continually strengthen the Continuum of Care process. All Consortium members will continue to actively participate in the regional continuum process spearheaded by MAG. Note the Consortium priorities:

- Emergency Shelter Facilities - There continues to be a need to sustain emergency facilities serving homeless individuals, often beset by substance abuse, mental illness, HIV, inadequate discharge by the correctional system, or combinations thereof. Emergency shelter facilities are often regional in nature and thus a countywide focus is employed by the Maricopa HOME Consortium members. Priorities include needed supportive services, operations support and facility acquisition/rehabilitation.
- Transitional Shelter Facilities – There continues to be a need to sustain and produce transitional beds for individuals and families. The need for transitional facilities serving homeless individuals and families often beset by substance abuse, mental illness, HIV, other problems, or combinations thereof, represent both regional and Consortium service area needs. Support to be provided is subject to the unique and changing needs of providers with respect to operations assistance, supportive services and facility acquisition and/or rehabilitation.
- Permanent Supportive Housing - Current inventories of permanent supportive housing facilities like Single Room Occupancy (SRO) facilities within the Maricopa HOME Consortium service area are not widely available, but permanent housing with care are significant under federal leased housing activities like Shelter Plus Care and the Supportive Housing programs. Shelter provided with supportive services may be supported by the Consortium subject to: (1) the degree to which activities foster the development of a long-term, cost-effective and reliable housing stock for clients in need coupled with appropriate services; (2) the cost-effective operation of the stock; and, (3) service models that maximize the ultimate self-sufficiency of clients.
- Prevention of Homelessness - Presently addressed through short-term rental/foreclosure aid coupled with needed supportive services (employment and training, information and referral, crisis counseling, day care, etc.) administered by the Maricopa County Human Services Department through a variety of Community Action Agencies and other non-profit entities in the region. Presently, some Consortium members are executing prevention efforts through the Emergency Solutions Grant (medium to long term rental assistance, security and utility deposits and payments, etc.) for clients in need.
- 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/or substance abuse have difficulty functioning in congregate

shelters, thus preferring life on the streets to the overwhelming environment of a congregate shelter. 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. Both the Maricopa HOME Consortium and the Continuum of Care Committee repeatedly identify ending chronic homelessness as a high priority. Strategies to end chronic homelessness include: refining data collection; streamlining services and revising plans to be more adaptive to the needs of chronically homeless people; and increasing client engagement.

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.

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, homecare, 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 services, homecare, home delivered meals, befriending services, health services, nurse/medical services, etc.
- Persons With Serious Mental Illness (SMI) – Varying housing support ranging from permanent housing to assisted living, outreach and identification, treatment, health care, income support, rehabilitation services.
- Persons with Developmental Disabilities – Alternative types of shelter support, assistive technology, employment and training, information and referral services, transportation, case management.
- Persons with Physical Disabilities – Varying types of shelter assistance, assistive technology, employment and training, information and referral services, transportation, case management for disabled persons, 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, other types of shelter support, case management, emergency financial assistance, food, transportation, early intervention, education, wellness and nutrition., Ryan White HIV/AIDS Programs, etc.
- Victims of Domestic Violence - Alternatives types of shelter noted above for both short and longer term stabilization and permanent housing assistance with support services.

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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

Consortium members will themselves undertake and continue to require their contractors to execute discharge planning. Prior to discharge, the preparation of individualized needs assessment, including housing, employment and support services, government agency coordination and monitoring will continue to be undertaken. Discharges will continue to be made when appropriate 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)

Activities the Maricopa HOME Consortium plans to undertake includes but is not limited to the following items:

Assessment/Outreach - Performed by a host of public agencies and non-profit organizations, assessment and outreach efforts are increasingly important to engage special populations developmentally disabled, seriously mentally ill clients, frail elderly, migrant & seasonal farmworkers, persons with HIV, etc. Such clients can often suffer from alcohol or substance abuse. Magellan direct and contracted outreach teams, local CAP agencies, Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES) and a variety of non-profit agencies execute outreach and assessment within the region. While outreach and assessment efforts are funded by a variety of sources, often Federal and State, Consortium members will consider the funding needs of such organizations on both a regional and municipal basis.

Permanent Supportive Housing - Needs include but are not limited to rental housing production, rental assistance in certain cases, dormitory type facilities, new construction and acquisition with or without rehabilitation for ownership housing. Populations that may be assisted include frail elderly, elderly, disabled persons, persons with HIV, migrant and seasonal farmworkers and persons with substance abuse addiction. The highest priority of Consortium members is to sustain the existing inventory of rental housing for special populations.

Support Services/Facility Support - The Maricopa HOME Consortium believes this a highly effective means to address the varying needs of special populations is to render a wide variety of support services that may also aid in homeless prevention. Presently addressed through short-term rental aid coupled with needed supportive services (employment and training, information and referral, crisis counseling, case management, transportation, day care, etc.) administered by the Maricopa County Human Services Department through a variety of Community Action Agencies and other non-profit entities in the region, additional support is needed although the demand for funding is significant. In addition, providers indicate continuing needs relative to equipment purchases, operating support and facility expansion/renovation.

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))

Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium plan on continuing 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. Consortium Housing Authorities 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. Members will also continue to provide needed public services directed to clients with special needs through CDBG program resources. In the upcoming fiscal year (2015/'16), it is estimated that 1,200 special needs clients will be assisted.

As outlined in the Action Plan, the recommended activities for the upcoming program year intended to address housing and supportive services needs for non-homeless special needs populations including fair housing activities to address potential discrimination for members of protected classes; education, prevention and emergency services for victims of domestic violence; and emergency home repair/homeowner rehabilitation for disabled veterans and low income households.

Please refer to individual Consortium members Action Plans for one-year goals for support services for non-homeless special populations.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

This section draws on two prior studies conducted. The first is entitled Housing Arizona prepared under the auspices of the University of Arizona for the 93rd Arizona Town Hall in 2008 while the second is entitled The State Of Housing In Arizona, 2000 organized by the Arizona Housing Commission.

Important findings from The State of Housing In Arizona, 2000 include the contribution of various cost components to overall affordable residential development (non-profit sponsor) by type that is presented in the enclosed table. These contributions will vary with market conditions. The tabular information provided is for single-family development by non-profit sponsored urban and rural subdivisions, and a 100 unit LIHTC project in the urbanized areas of Tucson.

Key findings from the 2008 Arizona Town Hall entitled Housing Arizona include but are not limited to the following:

- The important cost from a consumer perspective is the monthly outlay of funds.
- The cost of housing is based on many factors in addition to the cost of actual construction. The use of new technologies and building systems may be quite effective.
- The maintenance of housing quality to foster long-term affordable maintenance costs.
- A comprehensive strategy for housing cost reduction takes a strategic view of such costs. Interest rate reduction, energy conservation, and tax abatement start to join construction cost reduction and land price reduction as viable, and perhaps more effective, housing cost reduction strategies.

**STATE OF ARIZONA NON-PROFIT
HOUSING COST MODEL**

<u>COST COMPONENT</u>	<u>SINGLE- FAMILY</u>	<u>MULTI- FAMILY</u>
Construction Materials and Labor -----	59.6% -----	70% -----
Site Acquisition & Improv.----	21.6% -----	5.8% -----
Profit/Dev. Fee -----	4% -----	4.1% -----
Builder Overhead -----	7.9% -----	8.1% -----
<i>Governmental Fees</i> -----	<i>3.2%</i> -----	<i>3.6%</i> -----
<i>Governmental Taxes</i> -----	<i>3.7%</i> -----	<i>n/a</i> -----
Interim Interest -----	n/a -----	2.4% -----
Inspections/Insurance/Bonds -----	n/a -----	1.1% -----
Transaction Expenses -----	n/a -----	2.7% -----
Closing Costs/a-----	n/a -----	n/a -----
Professional Fees -----	n/a -----	2.4% -----

Source: The State of Housing In Arizona, 2000.

State of Arizona Non-Profit Housing Cost Model

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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

Introduction

This non-housing section relates to the Maricopa Urban County economic development needs and possible activities over the ensuing five years. The Maricopa Urban County is thriving, but like the rest of Arizona, recovering from the high unemployment, declining or stagnant wage levels and comparatively low levels of net in-migration. Within the past several years, the region has been recovering and the future looks more 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	1,969	3,944	2	5	3
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	16,710	11,257	13	14	1
Construction	8,613	6,737	7	8	1
Education and Health Care Services	24,562	14,805	19	19	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12,342	3,549	10	4	-6
Information	2,550	1,216	2	2	0
Manufacturing	10,779	8,118	8	10	2
Other Services	4,896	3,158	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	10,232	4,906	8	6	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	20,617	13,784	16	17	1
Transportation and Warehousing	6,153	4,877	5	6	1
Wholesale Trade	8,288	3,550	6	4	-2
Total	127,711	79,901	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	193,087
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	177,277
Unemployment Rate	8.19
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.11
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.80

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	41,030
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	7,015
Service	17,515
Sales and office	48,662
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	18,853
Production, transportation and material moving	11,125

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	78,642	49%
30-59 Minutes	64,522	40%
60 or More Minutes	18,779	12%
Total	161,943	100%

Table 43 - 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	14,446	2,224	12,129
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,202	3,185	17,338
Some college or Associate's degree	57,189	3,799	20,347
Bachelor's degree or higher	39,831	1,299	10,846

Table 44 - 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	953	2,588	3,262	5,459	6,160
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,576	5,609	4,856	7,025	7,707
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	11,850	14,066	13,646	28,202	33,390
Some college, no degree	9,416	14,186	15,997	31,520	27,889
Associate's degree	2,044	5,222	5,133	9,941	6,322
Bachelor's degree	1,522	9,515	9,591	17,395	16,694
Graduate or professional degree	158	2,503	4,040	9,256	10,229

Table 45 - 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	21,016
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29,203
Some college or Associate's degree	36,534
Bachelor's degree	51,664
Graduate or professional degree	64,823

Table 46 – 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 Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction include (1) Education and Healthcare, (2) Retail, (3) Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations, (4) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and (5) Manufacturing and (6) Professional/Scientific/Management. Combined, these sectors account for 70% to 75% of jobs and employment activity.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

When we compare the share of jobs versus workers in the region, some imbalances were evident. It appears there is a need for employees in agricultural/mining/oil & gas, construction, manufacturing and retail trade as they are currently being imported from other areas, while employees in finance/insurance/real estate and wholesale trade 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 in the region, 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 Urban County region has been recovering from the ill effects of 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 Loop 303 and Southwest Loop 202 will strengthen growth and development in the far west Valley as will transportation improvements in southern Maricopa County. These transportation improvements will increase the ease of access for both employees and trucks to serve all parts of Maricopa County, thereby strengthening the economic base of the Urban County region. 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 49,648 workers with only a High School education, or lacking such, need employment and training support to access quality employment opportunities going forward. Support is also need for the nearly 29,467 individuals (long-term unemployed) simply not in the labor force. Efforts here will raise household income in the region 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 Maricopa County Human Services Department currently operates workforce development programs within the Urban County jurisdiction. The agency works in tandem with advisory boards, community colleges, other educational institutions, vocational organizations, the business community and other organizations to deliver targeted services throughout their service area, of which the Urban County is one. Members of the Urban County regularly draw on the myriad of employment and training and other human services provided by Maricopa County to further their economic development endeavors.

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

No

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.

Members of the Maricopa Urban County have and will continue to generate Economic Development Strategies as needed and desired. None have CEDS strategies funded by the U.S. Economic Development Administration but instead have other locally generated plans. Members of the Urban County have and 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.

Discussion

Members of the Maricopa Urban County will continue to avail themselves of strategic economic development initiatives and opportunities within the region as well as neighborhood revitalization, downtown redevelopment and public facilities/infrastructure investment. Going forward, members may explore the use of more economic development endeavors with CDBG and consider the use of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies (NRSA) and targeted areas pursuant to Arizona

State enabling statutes to offer more flexibility associated with the investment and commitment of CDBG resources and associated leveraged funds.

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 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) and severely cost burdened, concentration was defined as exceeding 47% on the enclosed maps, exceeding 58% for households earning from 31% to 50% AMI and severely cost burdened and exceeding 48% households earning from 51% to 80% AMI and severely cost burdened.

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 2020 Maricopa County Regional Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice and City of Tempe and City of Glendale FY 2015-FY 2020 Regional Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice which are all made a part of this plan by reference. Minority concentrations include census tracts that exceed 75% 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 FY 2015-FY 209 Maricopa County Regional Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice and City of Tempe and Glendale FY 2015-FY 2019 Analyses of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice.

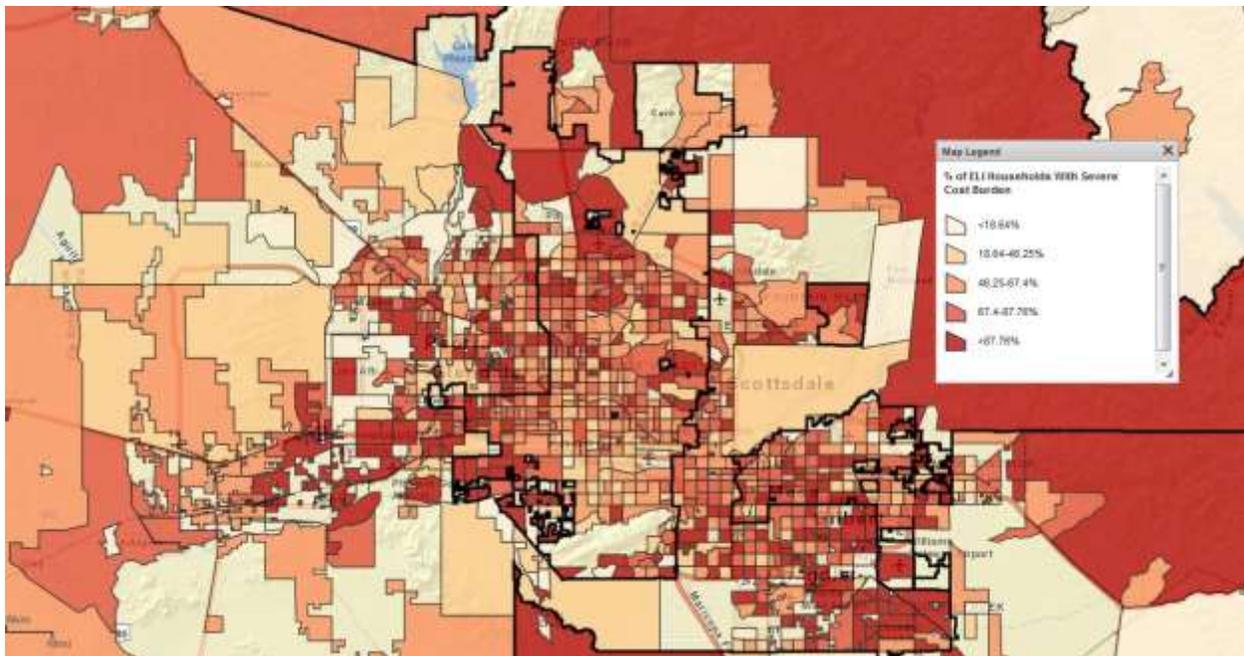
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Minority concentrated neighborhoods vary substantively in the Maricopa HOME Consortium, 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. Refer to the FY 2015-FY 2019 Maricopa County Regional Analysis of

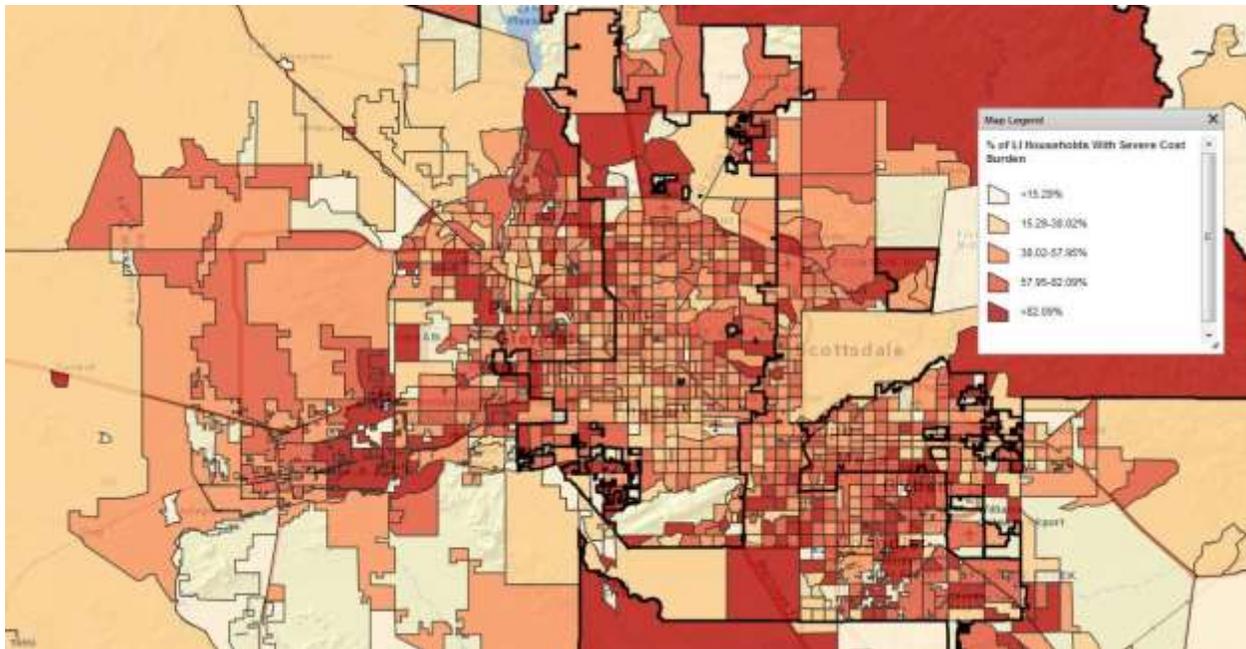
Impediments To Fair Housing Choice and City of Tempe and City of Glendale FY 2015-FY 2019 Analyses of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

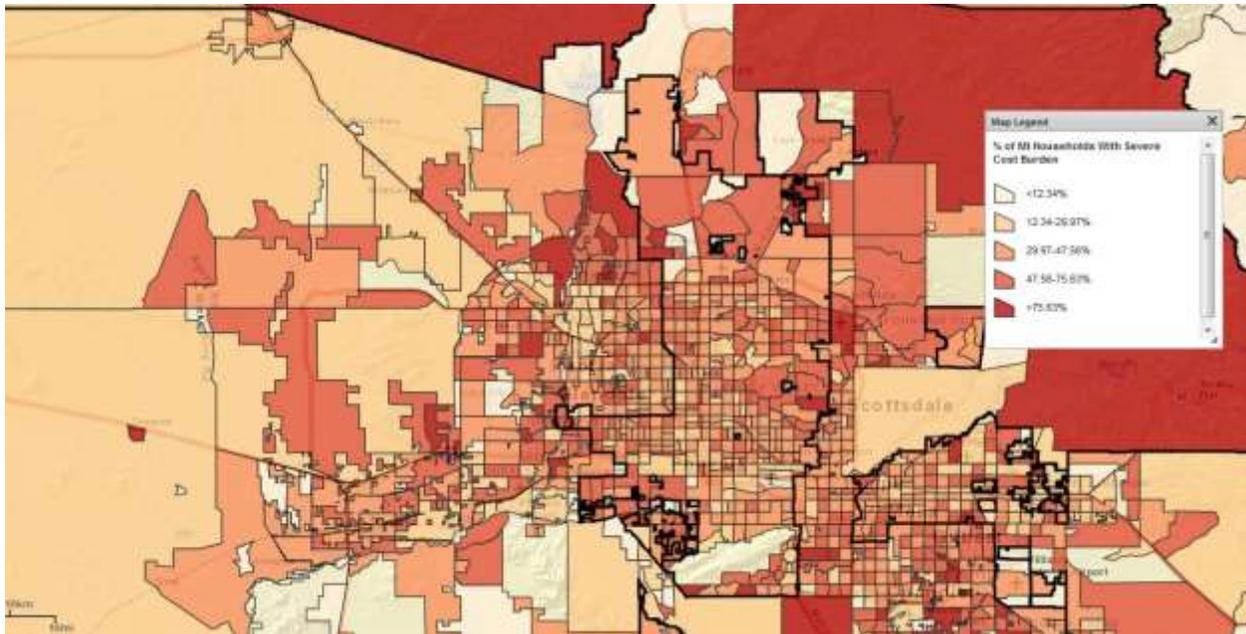
Other strategic opportunities are again relevant to individual concentrated neighborhoods throughout the Consortium. Other strategic opportunities include the availability of active neighborhood organizations and activists, the incidence of community-minded Housing Ownership Organizations/Property Ownership Organizations (HOAs/POAs) and the volume of public and non-profit services, revitalization resources and targeted local investment, etc. To reiterate, refer to the FY 2015-FY 2019 Maricopa County Regional Analysis of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice and City of Tempe and City of Glendale FY 2015-FY 2019 Analyses of Impediments To Fair Housing Choice.



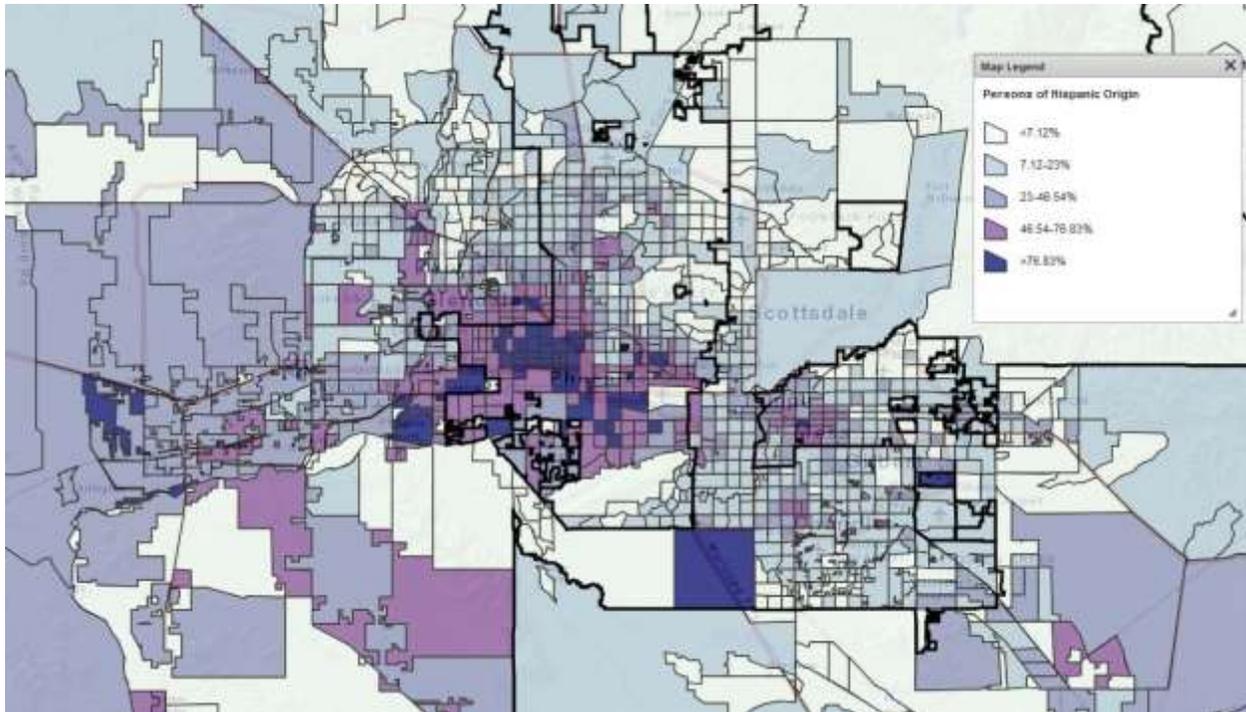
Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI) Severe Housing Problems



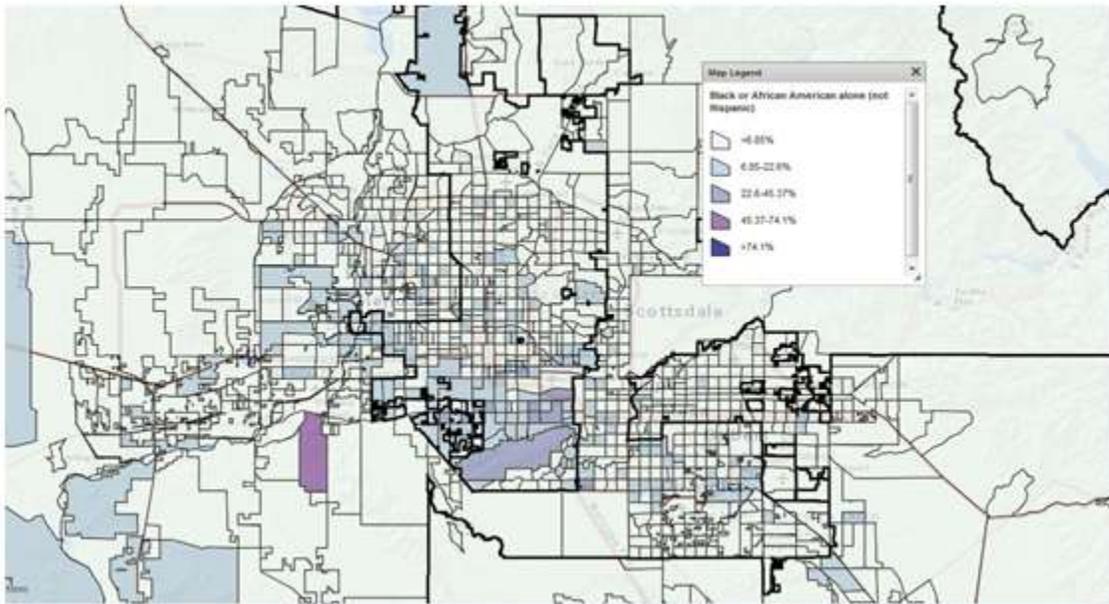
Low Income (31-50% AMI) Severe Housing Problems



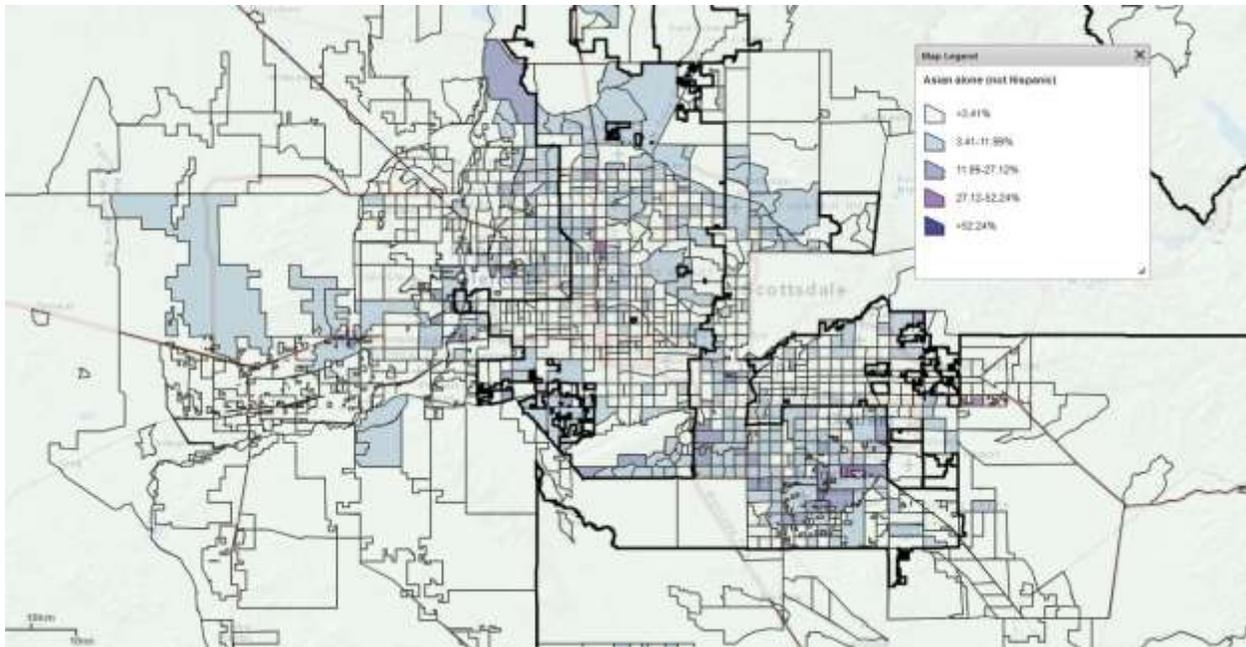
Moderate Income (51-80% AMI) Severe Housing Problems



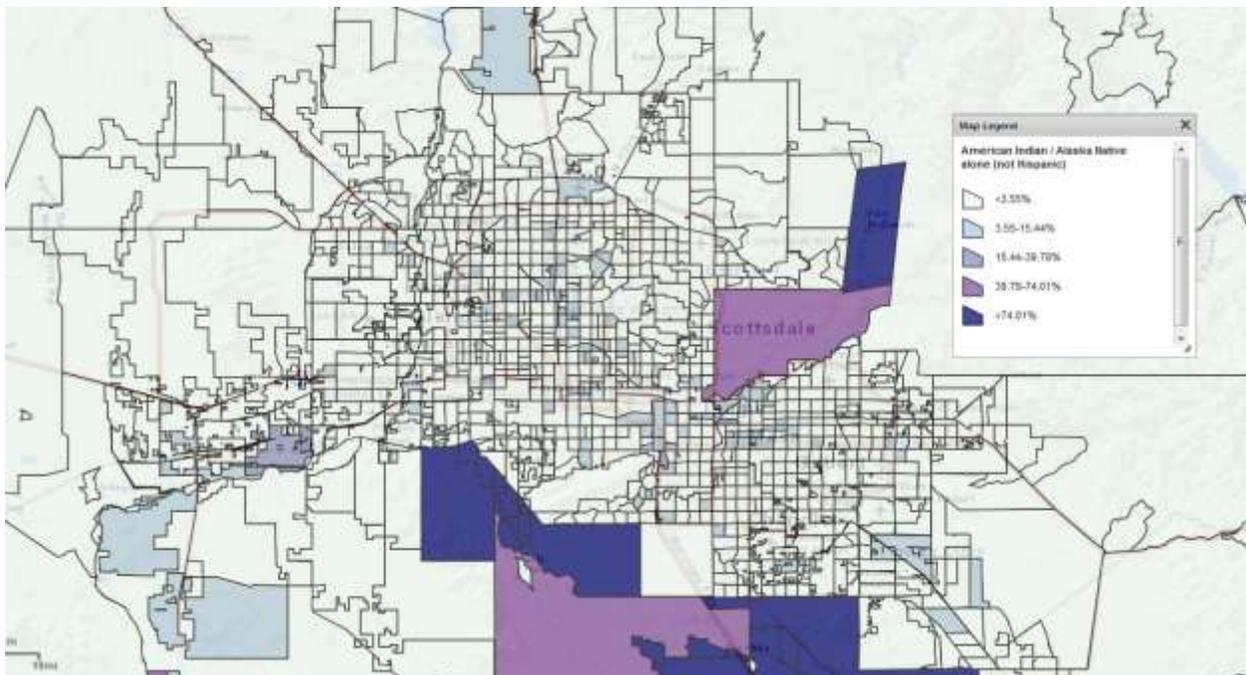
Maricopa HOME Consortium Hispanic Concentrations By Tract



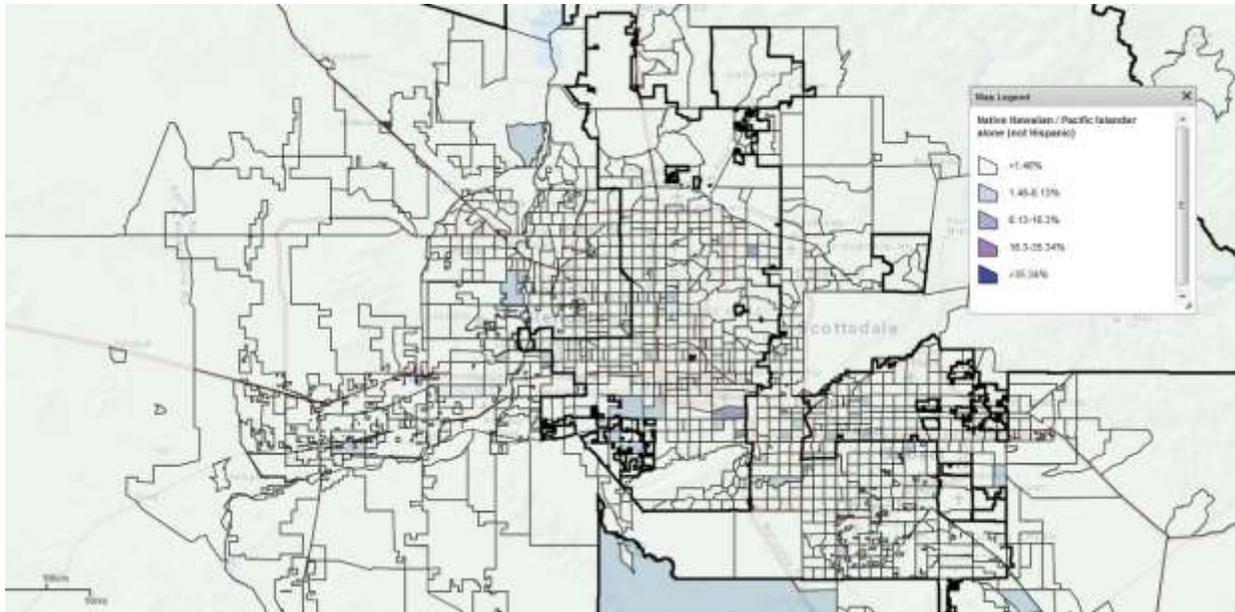
Maricopa HOME Consortium Black Concentrations By Tract



Maricopa HOME Consortium Asian Concentrations By Tract



Maricopa HOME Consortium Native American Concentrations By Tract



Maricopa HOME Consortium Pacific Islander Concentrations By Tract

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The following Section outlines efforts the Maricopa HOME Consortium will continue to ensure compliance in managing its federal grant funds received by establishing relevant priorities and goals, identifying and leveraging resources expected to be available to meet needs, addressing prevailing market conditions, articulating the geographic distribution of resources expected to be available to meet 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 Consortium anti-poverty efforts and ongoing endeavors to monitor federal program compliance and performance.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

Annual geographic allocations of federal resources may be determined annually by individual Consortium members within the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The Maricopa HOME Consortium does not have geographic priorities as part of the Five Year Consolidated Plan. Refer to individual Consortium member plans for more information in this regard.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Rental Housing Production
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	Provide quality, affordable rental housing opportunities to low, very low and moderate income households through the acquisition rehabilitation of existing properties or acquisition new construction of rental units (may include single-family or multi-family properties). May also include Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Pre-Development loans.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public hearings, data analysis, consultation and surveys.
2	Priority Need Name	Homeownership Opportunities
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	Provide homeownership opportunities to include first time homebuyers, particularly for low and very low income families. Support will include but not be limited to down payment and closing cost assistance programs, site acquisition and rehabilitation as well as acquisition and new construction. May also include Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Pre-Development loans.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public hearings, data analysis, consultation and surveys.
3	Priority Need Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Associated Goals	Expand Affordable Housing
	Description	Provide assisted rental housing opportunities (rental subsidies) to lower income households, homeless persons and other persons with special needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public hearings, data analysis, consultation and surveys.
4	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	Provide housing rehabilitation assistance benefiting moderate, low and very low income homeowners.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Input from public hearings, data analysis, consultation and surveys.
5	Priority Need Name	Emergency Home Repair
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Associated Goals	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	Provide emergency home repairs for low- and moderate-income homeowners.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public hearings, data analysis, consultation and surveys.
6	Priority Need Name	Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness
	Priority Level	High

<p>Population</p>	<p>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 Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Rapid Re-Housing Support Homeless Shelter Operations Support UC Public Services Support UC Public Facilities Support Expand Affordable Housing</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Rapid Re-Housing, Shelter Operations, funding for essential services and programs needed for persons and households experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless.</p>
<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>Public input, surveys, consultation and data analysis.</p>

7	Priority Need Name	Supportive Housing & Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families 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
	Associated Goals	Rapid Re-Housing Support UC Public Services Support
	Description	Assist non-homeless special needs populations through the provision of facility and permanent housing support in addition to complimentary services for individuals and families that are not homeless but have special needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public input, consultation, surveys and data analysis.
8	Priority Need Name	Urban County Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	UC Public Services Support
	Description	Provision of needed public services based on local priorities and needs and within the Maricopa Urban County service area. Services may include both a High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public input, consultation, surveys and data analysis.
9	Priority Need Name	Urban County Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	UC Public Facilities Support
	Description	Provision of needed public facilities based on local priorities and needs and within the Maricopa Urban County service area. Services may include both a High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public input, surveys, consultation and data analysis.
10	Priority Need Name	Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Associated Goals	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support
	Description	Provision of needed public improvements and infrastructure based on local priorities and needs and within the Maricopa Urban County service area. Services may include both a High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public input, surveys, consultation and data analysis.
11	Priority Need Name	Urban County Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	UC Economic Development Support
	Description	Provision of support for commercial acquisition with or without rehabilitation for economic development to aid in fostering employment for low- and moderate- income workers. Limited to eligible activities in the Maricopa Urban County service area which include forms of eligible small business assistance for financing, occupational training, facade improvements, construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, business incubator aid, and parking facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public input, consultation, surveys and data analysis.
12	Priority Need Name	Urban County Revitalization/Redevelopment

Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Non-housing Community Development
Associated Goals	UC Redevelopment/Revitalization Support
Description	Provision of eligible support to projects in qualified areas enabling the commitment of resources based on the remediation of slum and blight. The resources committed are restricted to no greater than 30% of the annual allocation of Maricopa Urban County CDBG resources. Activities may include both High and Low priorities noted in NA-50 (Non-Housing Community Development Needs) that include but are not limited demolishing structures and infrastructure for redevelopment. Limited to the Maricopa Urban County service area.
Basis for Relative Priority	Public input, consultation, surveys and data analysis.

Narrative (Optional)

The Maricopa HOME Consortium has elected to utilize the following definitions to assign priority. They are as follows:

- High Priority – Consortium members plan to use funds made available for activities assigned this priority that address unmet needs during the planning period covered in the FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan.
- Low Priority – If funds are available, activities to address unmet needs may be funded by the Maricopa HOME Consortium during the planning period covered in the FY 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) or Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) when implemented.
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) or Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) when implemented.
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 the MA-15 Cost of Housing Section of this plan, 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 products to those in need. Again, the onset of rising interest rates will amplify the challenges noted herein.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Since 2011, property values in Maricopa County 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 49 – Influence of Market Conditions



Maricopa County Home Valuation Trends

Maricopa County Rentals

Data through Dec 31, 2014

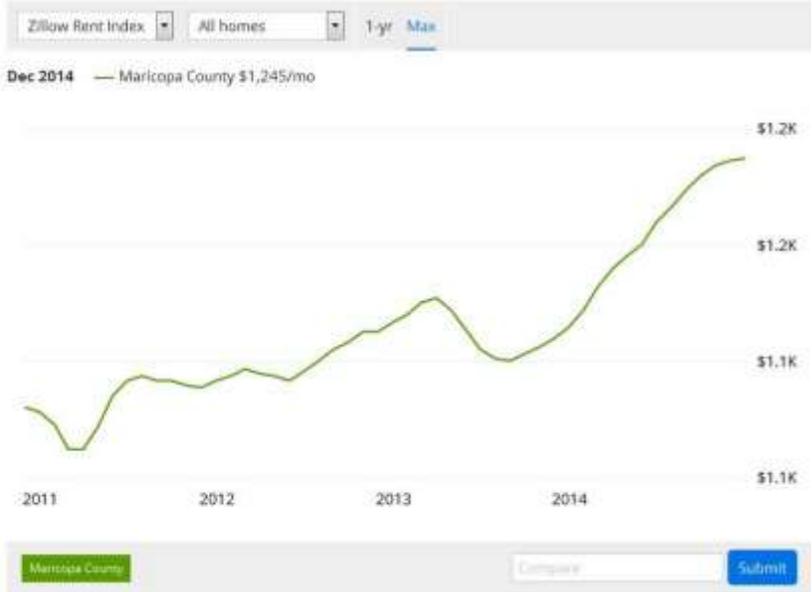
ZILLOW RENT INDEX



1.6 Break-even horizon (Jun 30, 2014)

\$1,195 Rent list price

\$0.81 Rent list price / sq ft



Maricopa County Rent Trends

Maricopa County Market Health

Data through Dec 31, 2014

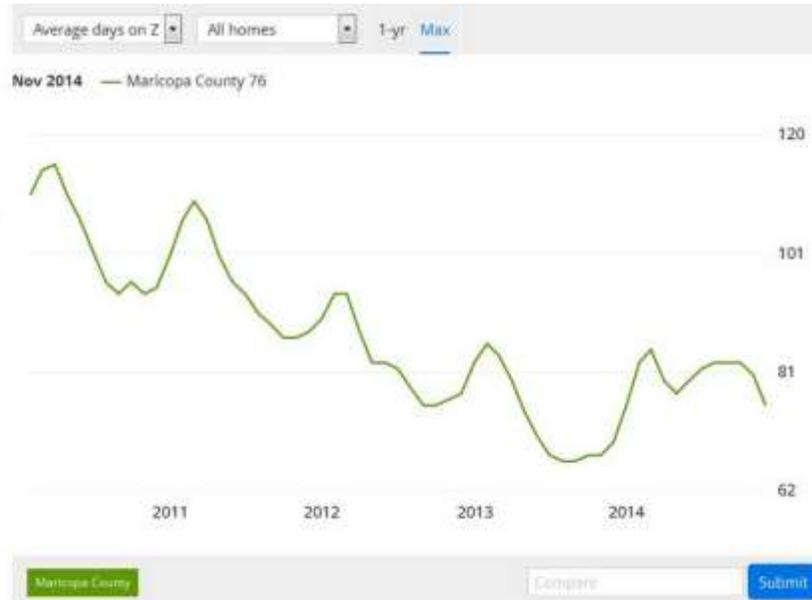
4.8/10 Stable

76 Average days on Zillow (Nov 30, 2014)

21.4% Homes with negative equity (18.8% US Avg) (Sep 30, 2014)

3.2% Delinquent on mortgage (6.4% US Avg) (Sep 30, 2014)

HOMES FORECLOSED (per 10,000)



Maricopa County Home Sales Market Health

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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

Introduction

The table that follows depicts the estimated resources that Maricopa County anticipates having available during the term of the FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. The resources include CDBG, HOME, ESG and the Maricopa County Housing Department Public Housing Agency budgets. Narrative is provided after the table discussing how HUD resources as well as non-HUD resources available to Maricopa County Human Services Department - Community Development Division may 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	2,660,224	0	0	2,660,224	10,640,869	CDBG funds available for activities in Urban County communities. Annual competitive application process to solicit and award funding to 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: \$		
HOME	Public – Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,053,912	20,000	0	3,073,912	12,295,648	HOME funds available for eligible activities in HOME Consortium communities and cities located in Urban County. Allocation of funds is provided by formula to each of the HOME Consortium members. Urban County receives a portion to fund HOME eligible activities administered by the lead agency.
ESG	Public – Federal	a. Street Outreach b. Emergency Shelter c. HMIS d. Homelessness Prevention e. Rapid Re-Housing	236,068	0	0	236,068	944,272	ESG funds available for eligible activities in Maricopa County.
Other	Public – Federal	Admin and Planning Housing Public Services Rental Assistance TBRA	21,767,051	0	0	21,767,051	0	Maricopa County Housing Department (PHA) Budget That Includes Section 8, Public Housing, Tenant Contributions, FSS and Other Sources & Reserves.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds will leverage resources from private and non-federal public sources as listed in detail in the Discussion section below. Whether for the production of single- or multi- family housing, economic development, neighborhood revitalization or public facilities, each Consortium member's 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. Varying leveraging techniques employed by the Consortium are a function of the types of projects being assisted and the applicable federal, state and local regulations in effect.

Matching requirements of HUD programs will be satisfied by ensuring, through the lead agency of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, that sufficient match resources are obtained to meet the match requirements of the funding source. Specific program matching requirements are below:

Match Sources for HOME Investment Partnerships Program – Matching requirements of HUD programs will be satisfied by ensuring, through the lead agency of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, that sufficient match resources are obtained to meet the 25% match requirement. Each Consortium member will provide the 25% match requirement for its portion of the HOME per annual formula allocation. At a minimum, match resources should be identified at the beginning of the fiscal year. Individual Consortium members are responsible for ensuring that the match source is eligible under the HOME regulations. Match requirements are reported by each Consortium and Urban County member to the lead agency and compiled annually. Additionally, the Consortium will delegate responsibility for the 25% match requirement to CHDOs funded through the 15% HOME CHDO set-aside. CHDOs will be required to demonstrate that sufficient match has been committed for the HOME program at the time funding applications are submitted to the Consortium.

Match Source for Emergency Solutions Grants – Subrecipient agencies are contractually obligated to match on a dollar for dollar basis from an alternate source. Maricopa County will use local funds to provide the 100% match requirement for the remainder of the ESG funds.

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

Subject to local priorities, preferences and availability, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium may commit 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 may be executed through agreements with public, private or non-profit 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 for Maricopa County will vary based on the specifics of individual projects funded, as well as market conditions over the ensuing five-year planning period. Estimated Subject to continued funding approval and availability, estimated leverage amounts over the five-year period include:

- Department of Energy for Weatherization Improvements - \$725,728
- Department of Health & Human Services (LIHEAP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements \$3,111,868
- Arizona Public Service (APS) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - \$1,372,936
- Salt River Project (SRP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - \$1,056,880
- Southwest Gas for Energy Efficiency Improvements - \$486,412
- Utility Repair and Replacement (URRD) - \$1,420,528
- Maricopa County General Fund for Homeless Shelter Operations to Providers at Human Service Campus - \$3,750,000
- Maricopa County IDA for Rapid Re-Housing and Services - \$1,000,000 (one time only)
- City of Phoenix IDA for Rapid Re-Housing and Services - \$1,000,000 (one time only)
- Valley of the Sun United Way Private Grant for Rapid Re-Housing and Services - \$500,000 (one time only)
- Housing Opportunities for Service Disabled Veterans (HOSDV) for Accessibility Improvements - \$300,000 (2 year)

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Avondale	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental	Region
City of Chandler	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region
Town of Gilbert	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental	Region
City of Glendale	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Public Housing Rental	Region
City of Peoria	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental	Region
City of Scottsdale	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Tempe	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental	Region
Housing Authority of Maricopa County	Government	Non-homeless Special Needs Public Housing Rental	Region
Maricopa County Human Services Department	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
Town of Buckeye	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
City of El Mirage	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Town of Gila Bend	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
City of Goodyear	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
Town of Guadalupe	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
Town of Queen Creek	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Tolleson	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
Town of Wickenburg	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
Town of Youngtown	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Planning Rental Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Region
Maricopa Association of Governments	Continuum of Care	Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Planning	Region
Arizona Department Of Housing		Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Rental	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The strengths of the delivery system are described below:

- The lead entity, the Maricopa County Human Services Department – Division of Community Development, has been administering the Maricopa County PJ since its formation in 1992 and a strong institutional memory is in place.
- The individual local government members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are highly experienced in administering HUD entitlement programs and have a long track record in working cooperatively with each other to solve problems and attain excellence in program delivery. Being one of the largest PJs in the United States, the Maricopa HOME Consortium has consistently delivered quality programs and results that are nationally recognized.
- The volume and capacity of Maricopa County’s network of affordable housing, homeless and supportive housing providers continues to be strengthened.
- The downtown Human Services Campus has strengthened the homeless delivery system and the recent design and ongoing implementation of the Coordinated Assessment for homeless families and individuals will greatly assist during the upcoming planning period.
- Initially motivated by court action (Arnold v. Sarn), the Arizona Department of Health Services – Division of Behavioral Health, continues to secure substantive federal and local resources to address the continuing needs of persons deemed to be Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI).
- Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium continue to strengthen the type, capacity and distribution of non-profits in the region and foster effective geographic coverage.
- Maricopa County contains a highly developed homebuilding, lending, developer and real estate community for residential, commercial and industrial clients.
- Although deluged with applicants, Maricopa County is well served in the volume and geographic dispersion of assisted housing providers.

The gaps in the delivery system are described below:

- While the Valley economy is gradually recovering from the recession, state, county and municipal tax receipts are rising. However, governmental entities continue to struggle to generate balanced budgets and while resources are at a premium.
- While Maricopa County is recovering from the great recession, household income has actually declined since 2011 while at the same time that housing prices and rent levels continue to rise dramatically. Thus, housing affordability has been declining and placing more demands on Consortium members in a period of declining governmental resource availability at all levels of government.
- With demand for their services heightened, non-profits are having difficulties in responding and raising resources. Governmental support is declining in light of reduced fund availability.
- Non-profits and for-profits alike are having difficulty finding existing inventory or producing new inventory for the rental and homeownership markets that are affordable to households in need.

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

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The extent of social service programs currently being provided and used by homeless persons and persons with HIV 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, 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, 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 in the number of unsheltered homeless persons from 2,279 in 2010 to 1,053 today (53% reduction). 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 available is 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. The growing elderly population in Maricopa County also contributes to the demand for services 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:

- Increase governmental and alternative funding sources to supplement the inadequate local government resources in order to address sustained affordable housing, homeless, supportive housing and non-housing demand.
- Render sustained technical assistance to stimulate priority affordable, homeless and special needs housing production and community development projects.
- Continue to foster the participation of an increasing number of private and non-profit entities to deliver affordable and special needs housing.

- Forge partnerships with the business, homebuilding, real estate, financial and architectural/planning and engineering communities to address and innovatively seek to solve affordable housing needs and issues.
- Continue to use public funds leveraged with other private, non-profit, foundation and other alternative sources to the maximum degree in order to stimulate affordable housing, homeless and special needs housing production as well as neighborhood revitalization and stabilization.
- Continue the commitment to working cooperatively on homeless and supportive housing issues through the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care process.
- Aggressively pursue local sources of financing for priority affordable and special needs housing production, neighborhood preservation, community development and mitigate homelessness. Forge a regional policy for such in Maricopa County.

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	Expand Affordable Housing	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		Homeownership Opportunities Rental Housing Production Tenant Based Rental Assistance Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness	HOME: \$7,121,010	Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 65 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 70 Households Assisted
2	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2020	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation Emergency Home Repair	CDBG: \$1,050,000 HOME: \$5,627,215	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 150 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Rapid Re-Housing Support	2015	2020	Homeless		Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness Supportive Housing & Services	ESG: \$641,815	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 45 Households Assisted
4	Homeless Shelter Operations Support	2015	2020	Homeless		Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness	ESG: \$450,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 15000 Persons Assisted
5	Urban County Public Services Support	2015	2020	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness Supportive Housing & Services UC Public Services	CDBG: \$750,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted
6	Urban County Public Facilities Support	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness UC Public Facilities	CDBG: \$300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 600 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$10,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4950 Persons Assisted
8	Urban County Economic Development Support	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		UC Economic Development	CDBG: \$150,000	Businesses assisted: 3 Businesses Assisted
9	Urban County Redevelopment/Revitalization Support	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development		UC Revitalization/Redevelopment	CDBG: \$300,000	Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted Buildings Demolished: 1 Buildings

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Expand newly created affordable housing opportunities by providing direct financial assistance to income-qualified homebuyers (i.e. downpayment and closing cost assistance), stimulate the construction of new units with or without acquisition (may include single-family or multi-family properties), or rental housing acquisition with rehabilitation (may include single-family or multi-family properties), execution of rental subsidies through Section 8 vouchers, public housing subsidies, transitional housing, tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), and may also include Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Pre-Development loans. This goal covers the Maricopa HOME Consortium jurisdiction including the Urban County communities.
2	Goal Name	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Execute housing rehabilitation programs for existing owners. This goal covers the Maricopa HOME Consortium jurisdiction for HOME resources in addition to the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction for all funding sources (HOME and CDBG). It includes emergency home repair under the Urban County CDBG program financed with CDBG.
3	Goal Name	Rapid Re-Housing Support
	Goal Description	Support rapid re-housing programs defined as short to long-term rent and move-in assistance, case management based on client's needs, and utility assistance based on client needs.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Shelter Operations Support
	Goal Description	Foster efforts to improve and operate homeless shelter facilities and deliver needed services.
5	Goal Name	UC Public Services Support
	Goal Description	Provide needed public services within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction using predominantly CDBG resources not to exceed the 15% annual expenditure limit. Clients assisted may include persons with special needs and homeless persons. Goals are based on 6 projects at \$125,000 per project and 50 persons assisted per project.

6	Goal Name	UC Public Facilities Support
	Goal Description	Provide support to needed public facilities within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction using CDBG resources. Clients assisted may include persons with special needs and homeless persons. Goals are based on an estimated 3 projects at \$100,000 per project and 200 persons assisted per project.
7	Goal Name	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support
	Goal Description	Within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction, provide needed support for public improvements and infrastructure funded with CDBG resources. Goals are based on an estimated 33 projects at approximately \$300,000 per project and 150 persons assisted per project. The total funding amount for this goal reflects the current demand from Urban County communities for CDBG eligible infrastructure projects.
8	Goal Name	UC Economic Development Support
	Goal Description	Foster the generation of employment opportunities for low- and moderate- income workers and businesses in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction through needed economic development endeavors funded with CDBG resources. Goals are based on one project at \$150,000 with 3 businesses assisted.
9	Goal Name	UC Redevelopment/Revitalization Support
	Goal Description	Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate-income households in addition to the remediation of slum and blighting influences in qualified areas financed with CDBG and pursuant to the County CDBG program rules and relevant Arizona State enabling statutes. Goals are based on up to two projects funded at \$150,000 per project with two commercial structures rehabilitated or demolished.

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, Maricopa County anticipates assisting 22 extremely low income (earning 0-30% AMI), 72 very low income (31-50% AMI) and 66 low income (51-80% AMI) families as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2). It is estimated that approximately 25 renter households will be assisted and 135 homeowner households (earning less than 80% AMI). CDBG funding will be programmed for emergency repair for families up to 80% AMI (moderate income). Middle income households are not generally anticipated to be assisted with the relevant HUD federal entitlement resources. Refer to goal 4 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)

The Maricopa County, City of Chandler, and City of Glendale public housing agencies are all not required to increase the number of accessible units by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Consortium Housing Authorities operating public housing will continue to extensively involve the residents of their assisted housing inventory using the following approach:

- 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, Consortium Housing Authorities operating public housing will continue to undertake the following strategies:

- 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 and county) 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.

Enhance the quality and condition of assisted housing:

- Renovate or modernize public housing units as funding become available
- Demolish or eliminate obsolete public housing

- Improve the curb appeal of public housing developments by upgrading landscaping at all sites, painting periodically, upgrading the HVAC systems as needed and other modernization actions appropriate
- Seek to reduce crime in all facilities
- Continue to foster an appealing and modernized environment in all developments
- Continue to expeditiously respond to routine and emergency work orders
- Continue to strengthen comprehensive project design plans for all conventional public housing developments

Enhance self-sufficiency and asset development for assisted households

- Foster the provision of supportive services to improve client employability
- Foster the provision of supportive services to increase independence for the elderly, formerly homeless, veterans or families with disabilities
- Continue to aid resident organizations in strengthening their viability
- Foster the voluntarily move of families from assisted to unassisted housing
- Continue to increase the volume of TANF residents that are working or engaged in job training

Refer to the FY 2015-2019 Maricopa County, City of Chandler and City of Glendale Public Housing Strategies which is made part of this document by reference. Also refer to strategies listed previously in the MA-25 Section covering public and assisted housing.

Also refer to the most recent adopted five- and one- year Public Housing Agency Plans of the Maricopa County, City of Scottsdale, City of Tempe, City of Chandler and City of Glendale which are made part of this report by reference.

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

Yes

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

The Maricopa County Public Housing Agency is deemed ‘troubled’ for its public housing program. The reason is the difficult condition and associated low vacancy at its 373 unit property named Coffelt situated near the corner of Buckeye Road and 19th Avenue in Phoenix, Arizona.

Discussed earlier, the approach by Maricopa County to eliminate its troubled designation is to pursue and secure its current application for Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) resources from HUD. The project involves the complete renovation of the 373 unit Coffelt project financed with RAD, tax-exempt bonds, Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources and other funds being sought from the City of Phoenix and other sources. Please refer to the most recent Maricopa County Public Housing Agency Plan for further information which is made part of this document by reference.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

This section draws on two prior studies conducted. The first is entitled Housing Arizona prepared under the auspices of the University of Arizona for the 93rd Arizona Town Hall in 2008 while the second is entitled The State Of Housing In Arizona, 2000 organized by the Arizona Housing Commission.

Important findings from The State of Housing In Arizona, 2000 include the contribution of various cost components to overall affordable residential development (non-profit sponsor) by type that is presented in the enclosed table. These contributions will vary with market conditions. The tabular information provided is for single-family development by non-profit sponsored urban and rural subdivisions, and a 100 unit LIHTC project in the urbanized areas of Tucson.

Key findings from the 2008 Arizona Town Hall entitled Housing Arizona include but are not limited to the following:

- The important cost from a consumer perspective is the monthly outlay of funds.
- The cost of housing is based on many factors in addition to the cost of actual construction. The use of new technologies and building systems may be quite effective.
- The maintenance of housing quality to foster long-term affordable maintenance costs.
- A comprehensive strategy for housing cost reduction takes a strategic view of such costs. Interest rate reduction, energy conservation, and tax abatement start to join construction cost reduction and land price reduction as viable, and perhaps more effective, housing cost reduction strategies.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Subject to local priorities, ordinances and the preferences of local governing bodies, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium may pursue items that include, but are not limited to the following items. Jurisdictions may:

- Continue to waive or abate permitting and development fees for priority affordable housing development and targeted redevelopment approved by local governing bodies.
- Continue to assess local zoning, subdivision, zoning and impact fees to foster affordable housing production pursuant to priorities set by local governing bodies.
- Continue to grant density bonuses, clustering, rezoning of vacant land, flexible setback requirements, adaptive re-use, inclusionary zoning and other incentives to priority affordable housing projects for production and preservation.

- Further the efforts of the Foreclosure Prevention Task Force.
- Work with the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing to ensure that current and existing growth planning controls foster needed affordable housing production.
- Continue to implement expedited permit processing for priority affordable housing production.
- Encourage municipal and county Industrial Development Authorities (IDAs) to allocate surplus revenues for locally identified affordable housing and revitalization priorities and uses by agreement with local governing bodies. Encourage annual reporting by IDAs to local governing bodies on the investment and volume of surplus revenues.
- Continue to monitor and update building codes to provide for cost effective construction and quality manufactured housing development.
- Aggressively implement the slumlord statute to identify and remedy projects out of compliance, thereby enhancing and preserving the existing supply of multi-family units.
- Consistent with local priorities, foster the quality siting of manufactured housing.
- Promote the use of alternative labor in housing programs through self-help initiatives.
- Continue to foster the use of alternative building materials.
- Continue to inventory surplus local and county land and improvements for their use in affordable housing production. Execute land banking where prudent and feasible pursuant to local objectives.
- Continue to investigate the feasibility of enacting impact fee exemptions, or partial abatements, for priority non-profit sponsored residential development for persons earning up to 80% Area Median Income and priority profit-sponsored residential development for benefiting the lowest income consumer possible in light of individual market conditions and personal income within a given jurisdiction.
- Work with the Arizona Commission on Homelessness and Housing to explore state statutes that authorize tax increment financing, alter the commercial lease excise tax for more favorable provisions for affordable residential properties or housing and affirm the exemption of nonprofits from sales and property tax provisions.
- Establish a dialogue with the Maricopa IDA leading toward the initiation of demonstration multi-family initiatives utilizing the HUD 542 risk sharing and LIHTC programs, joint funding for multi-family and homeless/supportive housing development, public purpose provisions associated with multi-family refundings, etc.
- Establish a dialogue with the Maricopa IDA leading toward the initiation of joint funding for affordable single-family housing production, sustained reporting on bond financing activity to the Consortium and single-family Mortgage Revenue Bond project structuring addressing member objectives.

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

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. Consortium members undertake and/or financially support 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. Under the auspices of the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care, a Coordinated Assessment System designed to assess and provide needed shelter and supportive services for homeless individuals is being administered by the Maricopa County Human Services Campus. The continual development and refinement of this system offers significant opportunity in addressing the unique needs of these clients.

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 Consortium members 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 the Consortium service area. Members understand that 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. Consortium members financially support transitional facilities and services because it is a path to access permanent affordable housing and living as self-sufficiently as possible.

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 Consortium members. Persons who have been on the streets for a long period of time may suffer from

serious mental illness and substance abuse and have difficulty functioning in congregate shelters. Consortium members financially support the provision of immediate housing followed by supportive services.

Outreach efforts employed by Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care, the Maricopa County Regional Behavioral Health Authority (RBHA), and its providers as well as the Maricopa County Department of Public Health's 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 Single Room Occupancy or other resources, the goal of treatment plans is to foster client independence to the maximum degree possible. This approach continues 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. Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium support and follow this approach.

Again, under the auspices of the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care, a Coordinated Assessment System designed to assess and provide needed shelter and supportive services for homeless families is being administered by United Methodist Outreach Ministries (UMOM) New Day Centers for families and by the Human Services Campus for individuals. To reiterate, the continual development and refinement of this system offers significant opportunity in addressing the unique needs of these clients.

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 after it has occurred. Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are committed to prevention and address it through widespread preferences in their Section 8 rental assistance programs, as well as through short-term rental/foreclosure aid coupled with needed supportive services (employment and training, information and referral, crisis counseling, day care, etc.), security and utility deposits and payments, moving cost assistance and/or hotel/motel voucher program support for clients in need.

Discussion

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.

SP-65 Lead Based Paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The Maricopa HOME Consortium will continue to comply with all lead-based paint (LBP) requirements imposed by HUD and will continue to direct resources to eliminate lead-paint in its housing. The following actions will take place. Pursuant to CFR 36.900, Consortium members will continue to address, monitor, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards throughout the community through its Housing Improvement, Emergency Rehabilitation, and Rental Rehabilitation Programs. Consortium members will approach all pre-1978 units participating in its Rehabilitation programs with a presumption of lead-paint hazards. Contract with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified lead paint firms for assessment and abatement activities in the rehabilitation programs. Lead-based paint requirements for rehabilitation programs using CDBG and HOME funds fall into three categories based on the amount of rehabilitation assistance committed. Consortium members will follow the procedures articulated below.

1. For pre-1978 properties receiving less than or equal to \$5,000 per unit, members will provide families with a copy of Renovate Right or other EPA approved documents, conduct paint testing or presume the presence of lead-based paint. If paint testing indicates the painted surfaces are not coated with lead-based paint, safe work practices and clearance are not required. Implement safe work practices during rehabilitation work and repair paint that is disturbed. After completion of any rehabilitation activities disturbing painted surfaces, perform a clearance examination of the worksite(s). Clearance is not required if rehabilitation did not disturb painted surfaces of a total area more than set forth in HUD regulations.
2. For pre-1978 properties receiving more than \$5,000 and up to \$25,000 in Federal rehabilitation assistance, members will provide families with a copy of Renovate Right or other EPA approved document, conduct paint testing or presume the presence of lead-based paint, perform a risk assessment in the dwelling units receiving painted surfaces before rehabilitation begins, perform interim controls of all lead-based paint hazards identified, implement safe work practices during the rehabilitation work and repair any paint that is disturbed and is known or presumed to be lead-based paint and undertake ongoing maintenance activities as required if the rehabilitation assistance is HOME funded.
3. For pre-1978 properties receiving more than \$25,000 per unit in Federal rehabilitation assistance, members will provide families with a copy of Renovate Right or other EPA approved document, perform a risk assessment in the dwelling units receiving Federal assistance and in associated common areas and exterior painted surfaces before rehabilitation begins, abate all lead-based paint hazards identified by the paint testing or risk assessment. Interim controls are acceptable on exterior paint surfaces that are not disturbed by rehabilitation activities and on lead-paint hazards that have an area smaller than the minimum limits specified in HUD Regulations. If abatement is required, it is necessary to abate only the surface area with hazardous conditions and implement safe work practices during rehabilitation work and repair any paint that is disturbed and is known or presumed to be lead-based paint.

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

Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium often focus their housing rehabilitation efforts in some of the oldest parts of their communities generally characterized by an aging housing inventory. A substantive portion of housing in these areas has often been constructed prior to 1978. Properties anticipated to be rehabilitated 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. 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. 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 in compliance with HUD requirements.

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 County or member 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 to children.

All Consortium members mandate full compliance and enforcement of lead based paint regulations listed in 24 CFR Part 35. Subrecipients, contractors and other partners are informed of LBP regulations and staff work with them before and after testing, inspections and abatement endeavors. Community outreach is undertaken when needed and a variety of community partners are utilized for the dissemination of information. Members provide lead poisoning prevention information to families and residents receive written information about LBP per HUD requirements

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

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

It is estimated that poverty will be reduced by as many as 500 persons as a result of actions noted herein. The efforts noted are all subject to the individual preferences of Maricopa Consortium members. Members will:

- Execute existing Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) programs and foster employment opportunities for low- income persons residing within public housing and Section 8 programs pursuant to local PHA plans. Consortium members will continue to institute security improvements and anti-crime support services under the public housing program to enable residents to reside in safe and stable living environments and achieve the maximum degree of self-sufficiency, foster cooperative and positive relationships between governmental public safety personnel and tenant organizations, pursue HUD funding for the residents of public housing to reduce the incidence of poverty and deliver comprehensive economic and social support services.
- Reduce poverty levels throughout the Consortium service area through employment and training program operations, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs, strengthening links between WIA employment and training services, assisted housing and local transportation services and integrating WorkForce Investment Act (WIA) employment and training resources into ongoing FSS initiatives.
- Reduce poverty levels through the strategic commitment of CDBG and other HUD resources for anti-crime, employment and training and other support services. Subject to local preferences and approved applications for CDBG funding, Consortium members will commit CDBG resources for public facilities, services and economic development projects, consider the preparation of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies in targeted areas, may explore the receipt of New Market Tax Credit Program, Youthbuild resources, training resources to attract targeted industries and the use of Industrial Revenue Bonds for strategic economic development projects.
- Again, subject to local preferences, Consortium members will reduce poverty by fostering client access to the following Community Assistance Programs (CAPs) and Head Start programs like the Weatherization/LIHEAP program, provision of food boxes and clothing, etc., utility assistance, repair/replacement and deposits for those in need, case management, counseling, energy education, employment related assistance, education referrals, etc., support the provision of Head Start services for children in need at emergency and transitional shelters as well as in assisted housing, provide accessible learning environments to foster to family self-sufficiency and support Head Start initiatives that tutor children.
- Offer jobs and procure services/materials for low- income persons as well as designated MBE/WBE business enterprises, mandate priority hiring, employment recruitment, training and employee selection procedures with sub-recipients for low- and very low- income persons, mandate priority vendor recruitment and selection procedures that increase outreach with and employment for low income persons, maintain and update inventories of MBE/WBEs, distribute

notices to MBE/WBEs in accessing consortium contracting opportunities, advertise bid opportunities and certification procedures in the local media, local Chambers, minority Chambers and other relevant organizations and participate on the Minority Supplier Development Council to foster enhanced MBE/WBE outreach and promotion.

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

The Maricopa HOME Consortium goals for poverty reduction are related directly to the needs identified, specific priorities assigned and HOME, ESG and CDBG resources to be allocated pursuant to the plan. All members will seek to foster the economic independence of assisted households currently being assisted in conformance with local Public Housing Agency plans, 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, execute targeted neighborhood revitalization and redevelopment efforts to induce employment for low- and moderate- income workers and cultivate the economic vitality of targeted neighborhoods 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

Monitoring is a continuous process of review that aims to ensure adequate performance and compliance with all applicable statutes, regulations, and policies. The typical administrative phases of an activity include the initial allocation of funding, written agreement, setup reports, monthly progress reports, requests for reimbursement of expenditures, and completion reports. Monitoring may include the review of monitoring reports, audits and management letters at application, federal requirements during contract signing, periodic reimbursement requests/performance reports, technical assistance (meetings, telephone calls, site visits, written correspondence, etc.), desk reviews, on-site reviews and other comprehensive monitoring as warranted.

HOME Consortium Monitoring Approach - Each Consortium member will be reviewed annually by Maricopa County Human Services Department - Community Development Division (MCHSD) to determine compliance and provide technical assistance wherever possible. To the extent possible, each entity will receive either a desk review or on-site review once each year using a standardized monitoring tool. Desk reviews and on-site reviews will result in written letters documenting any findings or concerns noted during the reviews. Jurisdictions/subrecipients should be given ten days in which to comment on the draft letters. Final monitoring letters will be issued to the chief executive officers or city managers of the monitored jurisdictions/subrecipients. Monitoring may also generate suggestions for improvements to program/financial systems which may be documented in a separate letter. Subrecipients will be monitored by the Consortium member(s) responsible for administering the related agreements. This procedure will also apply to monitoring of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

Maricopa County CDBG and ESG Funds Monitoring Approach - Monitoring begins at the application stage. Each application for funding is reviewed for compliance with national objectives and the Consolidated Plan. Applications are then reviewed for past performance with the Maricopa County Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) as a part of the preparation of the Annual Action Plan. An initial visit will be made by MCHSD after the contracts are awarded. The next monitoring step is the review of invoices for reimbursement of costs incurred against the grant for compliance. Requests for reimbursement will be reviewed monthly. Programmatic reports and data will be monitored and tracked according to HUD guidelines. A formal desk or on-site review will be completed in the second quarter of the grant by MCHSD annually using a standardized monitoring tool, and letters will be issued according to the process stated above for the Consortium. The subrecipient will resolve any corrective actions immediately. Fiscal audits are required of contractors according to Federal and County guidelines. Contracts will be reviewed and validated for environmental clearance. Note on CDBG: A funding application review addresses performance on funded projects and tracks rate of expenditure to

ensure compliance with the 1.5 percent expenditure requirement. Any community not in compliance with this requirement may not be considered for new funding during the next CDBG application cycle.

Annually, rent limits, income limits, utility allowance, 95% homeownership value limits, maximum per unit investment for rental housing, etc. will be provided by the Maricopa County Human Services Department (MCHSD) and will be posted on the MCHSD website. In addition, the records will be retained according to records retention policies and procedures and utilized during compliance and monitoring.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The table that follows depicts the estimated resources that Maricopa County anticipates having available during the term of the FY 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. The resources include CDBG, HOME, ESG and the Maricopa County Housing Department Public Housing Agency budgets. Narrative is provided after the table discussing how HUD resources as well as non-HUD resources available to Maricopa County Human Services Department - Community Development Division may 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	2,660,224	0	0	2,660,224	10,640,869	CDBG funds available for activities in Urban County communities. Annual competitive application process to solicit and award funding to 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: \$		
HOME	Public - Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,053,912	20,000	0	3,073,912	12,295,648	HOME funds available for eligible activities in HOME Consortium communities and cities located in Urban County. Allocation of funds is provided by formula to each of the HOME Consortium members. Urban County receives a portion to fund HOME eligible activities administered by the lead agency.
ESG	Public - Federal	a. Street Outreach b. Emergency Shelter c. HMIS d. Homelessness Prevention e. Rapid Re-Housing	236,068	0	0	236,068	944,272	ESG funds available for eligible activities in Maricopa County.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Federal funds will leverage resources from private and non-federal public sources as listed in detail in the Discussion section below. Whether for the production of single- or multi- family housing, economic development, neighborhood revitalization or public facilities, each Consortium

member's 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. Varying leveraging techniques employed by the Consortium are a function of the types of projects being assisted and the applicable federal, state and local regulations in effect.

Matching requirements of HUD programs will be satisfied by ensuring, through the lead agency of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, that sufficient match resources are obtained to meet the match requirements of the funding source. Specific program matching requirements are below:

Match Sources for HOME Investment Partnerships Program – Matching requirements of HUD programs will be satisfied by ensuring, through the lead agency of the Maricopa HOME Consortium, that sufficient match resources are obtained to meet the 25% match requirement. Each Consortium member will provide the 25% match requirement for its portion of the HOME per annual formula allocation. At a minimum, match resources should be identified at the beginning of the fiscal year. Individual Consortium members are responsible for ensuring that the match source is eligible under the HOME regulations. Match requirements are reported by each Consortium and Urban County member to the lead agency and compiled annually. Additionally, the Consortium will delegate responsibility for the 25% match requirement to CHDOs funded through the 15% HOME CHDO set-aside. CHDOs will be required to demonstrate that sufficient match has been committed for the HOME program at the time funding applications are submitted to the Consortium.

Match Source for Emergency Solutions Grants – Subrecipient agencies are contractually obligated to match on a dollar for dollar basis from an alternate source. Maricopa County will use local funds to provide the 100% match requirement for the remainder of the ESG funds.

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

Subject to local priorities, preferences and availability, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium may commit 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 may be executed through agreements with public, private or non-profit 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 for Maricopa County will vary based on the specifics of individual projects funded, as well as market conditions over the ensuing five-year planning period. Estimated Subject to continued funding approval and availability, estimated leverage amounts over the five-year period include:

- Department of Energy for Weatherization Improvements - \$725,728
- Department of Health & Human Services (LIHEAP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements \$3,111,868
- Arizona Public Service (APS) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - \$1,372,936
- Salt River Project (SRP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - \$1,056,880
- Southwest Gas for Energy Efficiency Improvements - \$486,412
- Utility Repair and Replacement (URRD) - \$1,420,528
- Maricopa County General Fund for Homeless Shelter Operations to Providers at Human Service Campus - \$3,750,000
- Maricopa County IDA for Rapid Re-Housing and Services - \$1,000,000 (one time only)
- City of Phoenix IDA for Rapid Re-Housing and Services - \$1,000,000 (one time only)
- Valley of the Sun United Way Private Grant for Rapid Re-Housing and Services - \$500,000 (one time only)
- Housing Opportunities for Service Disabled Veterans (HOSDV) for Accessibility Improvements - \$300,000 (2 year)

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	Expand Affordable Housing	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	N/A	Homeownership Opportunities Rental Housing Production	HOME: \$1,424,202	Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 13 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 14 Households Assisted
2	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	N/A	Housing Rehabilitation Emergency Home Repair	CDBG: \$210,000 HOME: \$1,125,443	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 30 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Rapid Re-Housing Support	2015	2020	Homeless	N/A	Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness	ESG: \$128,363	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 9 Households Assisted
4	Homeless Shelter Operations Support	2015	2020	Homeless	N/A		ESG: \$90,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3000 Persons Assisted
5	UC Public Services Support	2015	2020	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	N/A	UC Public Services	CDBG: \$217,359	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 58 Persons Assisted
6	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	N/A	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,894,157	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2569 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

This section specifically identifies the projects that will take place during FY 2015-2016 with CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding to address the priority needs and specific objectives as identified in the Strategic Plan.

CDBG Funds: FY 2015-2016 CDBG Total Allocation is \$2,660,224 and the total Reallocated (carryover) Funds is \$326,347. The total funds available is \$2,986,571.

HOME Funds: FY 2015-2016 HOME Total Allocation is \$3,053,912. Maricopa County's share of the HOME funds for Urban County projects is \$744,756 for FY2015-2016 planned activities and objectives (administration \$189,700 and \$555,056 for projects). The required CHDO set-aside is \$458,087 and the total prior-year CHDO Reallocated (carryover) Funds is \$181,913. The Consortium Member's share of the HOME Funds is \$1,851,069 (administration \$96,480 and \$1,754,589 for projects). The total funds available, including reallocated carryover funds, is \$3,141,444. Any program income received during the program year will be retained by the Consortium member and used on HOME eligible activities.

ESG Funds: FY 2015-2016 ESG Total Allocation is \$236,068.

Note: Target Areas, as defined in the tables below, refer to Geographic Priorities. As stated in the AP-50 Geographic Distribution section, no Geographic Priorities have been assigned for the Five Year Consolidated Plan or this Annual Action Plan.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Buckeye - Roosevelt Sewer Line Improvements
2	Circle the City - Medical Respite Center
3	El Mirage - El Mirage Rd. Water Main Improvements
4	Goodyear - Canada Village Lighting Project
5	Maricopa County Human Services Emergency Home Repair
6	Wickenburg - Weaver Lift Station Upgrades
7	Gila Bend - Water Improvements Zuni Project
8	CDBG Program Administration
9	Emergency Solutions Grant - ESG FY 15-16
10	Acquisition of Land and Construction of New Housing for Owner Occupants - FY15-16
11	Acquisition and Rehabilitation for Resale of Single Family Homes - FY15-16
12	Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing - FY15-16
13	Homebuyer Assistance FY15-16
14	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation FY15-16
15	HOME Program Administration FY 15-16

Table 56 – Project Information

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

Allocation Priorities

Within the Maricopa HOME Consortium, HUD entitlement funds are distributed using the following allocation priorities:

HOME: HOME funds are allocated to each Consortium member based on the relative percentage of CDBG funds received by each community which include Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe, and Maricopa Urban County. The allocation of HOME funds is evidenced by a Subrecipient Agreement with each jurisdiction. Then, each Consortium member jurisdiction receives proposals through a competitive process and submitted by potential developers and/or subrecipients for specific projects within that community or a jurisdiction may provide funding for a housing program within the city/town. Applications for projects are evaluated based on precise criteria set by each Consortium member based on local needs. See each Consortium member's Annual Action Plan for a detailed description of the application process. The MCHSD administrative assessment is 5% of the Consortium Member Gross Allocation for all Consortium members except for the County. The County assessment is 10%.

ESG: Maricopa County is a direct recipient of ESG funding. The Maricopa County Human Services Department follows Maricopa County policy on grant award and management. Provider agencies for ESG are currently selected through an open and competitive process to provide rapid rehousing for persons experiencing homelessness and/or temporary shelter operations. As allowable under procurement guidelines, contracts may be renewed annually for up to three years.

CDBG: Maricopa County is a direct recipient of CDBG funding. CDBG is funded through a competitive application process for eligible activities that serve the Urban County communities of Buckeye, El Mirage, Goodyear, Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown, and unincorporated Maricopa County.

Obstacles to Addressing Underserved Needs

Federal, state, and local budget cuts resulting in a reduction of funding for programs is the primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs within the Consortium. The amount of funding for housing and non-housing activities is not adequate to meet the demand of underserved needs. As discussed by the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC), the total amount funding requested in recent years exceeds the amount of funding available. Additional obstacles may include increasing rent rates, increasing mortgage interest rates, and other factors leading to a lack of affordable housing stock.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Buckeye - Roosevelt Sewer Line Improvements
	Goals Supported	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support
	Needs Addressed	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$493,162
	Description	Install new, replacement sewer line along Roosevelt Ave. between 7th St. and 9th St.in Buckeye, AZ. 1,324 linear feet of 8 inch sewer line will be connected to approximately 34 residences. A total of 34 low and moderate income households will be assisted.
	Target Date	3/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	A total of 34 low and moderate income households will be assisted.
	Location Description	Along Roosevelt Ave. between 7th St. and 9th St.in Buckeye, Arizona.
	Planned Activities	Install 1,324 linear feet of 8 inch sewer line.
2	Project Name	Circle the City - Medical Respite Center
	Goals Supported	UC Public Services Support
	Needs Addressed	UC Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$217,359
	Description	Housing, medical care, and supportive services for persons that are homeless or at risk of being homeless that have been released from the hospital. Approx. 58 homeless persons and persons at risk of becoming homeless will be assisted.

	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	58 homeless persons and persons at risk of becoming homeless will be assisted.
	Location Description	Circle the City - Medical Respite Center.
	Planned Activities	Housing, medical care, and supportive services for persons that are homeless or at risk of being homeless that have been released from the hospital.
3	Project Name	El Mirage - El Mirage Rd. Water Main Improvements
	Goals Supported	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support
	Needs Addressed	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$579,827
	Description	Install new, replacement water main along El Mirage Rd. from Thunderbird Rd. to Santa Fe. Ln. in El Mirage. 3,155 ft. of water line and 11 new fire hydrants will be installed. A total of 1,820 persons, including 1,475 L/M person will be assisted by this project.
	Target Date	12/1/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	A total of 1,820 persons, including 1,475 L/M person will be assisted by this project.
	Location Description	Along El Mirage Rd. from Thunderbird Rd. to Santa Fe. Ln. in El Mirage, Arizona.
	Planned Activities	Install 3,155 ft. of new, replacement water line and 11 new fire hydrants will be installed.
4	Project Name	Goodyear - Canada Village Lighting Project
	Goals Supported	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support

	Needs Addressed	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$162,700
	Description	Install 22 replacement streetlights and light poles in the Canada Village mobile home subdivision in Goodyear AZ. The project will assist an estimated 350 residents including 270 low and moderate income residents.
	Target Date	5/1/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will assist an estimated 350 residents including 270 low and moderate income residents.
	Location Description	The Canada Village mobile home subdivision in Goodyear, Arizona.
	Planned Activities	Install 22 replacement streetlights and light poles.
5	Project Name	Maricopa County Human Services - Emergency Home Repair
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	CDBG: \$210,000
	Description	Provide emergency, minor, and moderate home repairs for low and moderate income Urban County homeowners. The project will assist at least 9 low and moderate income homeowners throughout the Urban County.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will assist at least 9 low and moderate income homeowners throughout the Urban County.

	Location Description	Communities and unincorporated area located in Maricopa Urban County.
	Planned Activities	Provide emergency, minor, and moderate home repairs for low and moderate income Urban County homeowners.
6	Project Name	Wickenburg - Weaver Lift Station Upgrades
	Goals Supported	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support
	Needs Addressed	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$141,380
	Description	Install replacement lift station components for the Weaver Lift Station in Wickenburg, AZ. A replacement 3" chopper pump, 120 linear feet of force main, and electrical upgrades will be installed. The project will assist 125 residents including 88 low and moderate income residents.
	Target Date	12/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will assist 125 residents including 88 low and moderate income residents.
	Location Description	The Weaver Lift Station in Wickenburg, Arizona.
	Planned Activities	A replacement 3" chopper pump, 120 linear feet of force main, and electrical upgrades will be installed.
7	Project Name	Gila Bend - Water Improvements Zuni Project
	Goals Supported	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure Support
	Needs Addressed	UC Public Improvements/Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$517,088

	Description	Replace deteriorated existing asbestos waterlines and fire hydrants in the Zuni area of the Town of Gila Bend. 5,500 linear feet of waterline will be replaced. The project will assist 240 residents including 164 low and moderate income residents.
	Target Date	1/15/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The project will assist 240 residents including 164 low and moderate income residents.
	Location Description	The Zuni area of the Town of Gila Bend, Arizona.
	Planned Activities	5,500 linear feet of waterline will be replaced.
8	Project Name	CDBG Program Administration
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	CDBG: \$532,044
	Description	2015-16 Program Administration for CDBG, HOME, and ESG activities
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Location Description	Lead Agency (Maricopa County Human Services Department)
	Planned Activities	2015-16 Program Administration for CDBG, HOME, and ESG activities. Fair Housing activities.
9	Project Name	Emergency Solutions Grant - ESG FY 15-16
	Goals Supported	Rapid Re-Housing Support Homeless Shelter Operations Support
	Needs Addressed	Assist Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness
	Funding	ESG: \$236,068

	Description	Activities will be Shelter Operations (\$90,000), Rapid-Rehousing (\$128,363), and Administration (\$17,705).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 3,000 homeless individuals will benefit from the proposed activity of support of Shelter Operations. Approximately 9 homeless individuals will benefit from the proposed activity of Rapid Re-Housing.
	Location Description	Maricopa Urban County, Arizona
	Planned Activities	\$90,000 will be used to fund emergency shelters operations in the Urban County. \$128,363 will be used to provide rapid re-housing assistance to approximately 9 households that have become homeless.
10	Project Name	Acquisition of Land and Construction of New Housing for Owner Occupants - FY15-16
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Opportunities
	Funding	HOME: \$637,781
	Description	Guadalupe CDC (CHDO): New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 4 single-family homes for four low-income eligible households and homebuyer assistance to make the homes affordable. Glendale: New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 3 single-family homes for three low-income eligible households and homebuyer assistance to make the homes affordable. Peoria: New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 2 single-family homes for two low-income eligible households and homebuyer assistance to make the homes affordable.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9 low-income families.
	Location Description	Glendale, Guadalupe, and Peoria.

	Planned Activities	<p>Guadalupe CDC: New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 4 single-family homes for four eligible households and homebuyer assistance to make the homes affordable.</p> <p>Glendale: New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 3 single-family homes for three eligible households and homebuyer assistance to make the homes affordable.</p> <p>Peoria: New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 2 single-family homes for two eligible households and homebuyer assistance to make the homes affordable.</p>
11	Project Name	Acquisition and Rehabilitation for Resale of Single Family Homes - FY15-16
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Opportunities
	Funding	HOME: \$400,000
	Description	Newtown CDC (CHDO): Acquisition and rehabilitation for resale of 4 single-family homes for 4 eligible low-income households to become first-time homebuyers.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Four low-income families will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Chandler, Arizona.
	Planned Activities	Acquisition and rehabilitation for resale of 4 single-family homes for 4 eligible households to become first-time homebuyers.
12	Project Name	Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing - FY15-16
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Rental Housing Production

	Funding	HOME: \$462,208
	Description	Gilbert: Acquisition and rehabilitation for 1 single-family rental housing for eligible very low-income households. Maricopa Urban County: Acquisition and rehabilitation for multi-family rental housing for 4 eligible very low-income households.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 low-income families will benefit from this proposed activity.
	Location Description	Gilbert and Maricopa Urban County.
	Planned Activities	Gilbert: Single-family acquisition and rehabilitation for rental housing. Maricopa Urban County: Acquisition and rehabilitation for multi-family rental housing.
13	Project Name	Homebuyer Assistance FY15-16
	Goals Supported	Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Homeownership Opportunities
	Funding	HOME: \$324,213
	Description	Direct Homebuyer Assistance including but not limited to downpayment assistance, closing costs and gap financing to low-income families for first-time homebuyers. Avondale: A total of 2 low-income families. Peoria: A total of 2 low-income families will benefit. Tempe: A total of 10 low-income families will benefit.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	14 low-income families will benefit from the proposed activity.

	Location Description	Locations will include but not be limited to Avondale, Peoria, and Tempe.
	Planned Activities	Direct Homebuyer Assistance including but not limited to downpayment assistance, closing costs and gap financing to low-income families for first-time homebuyers.
14	Project Name	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation FY15-16
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation
	Funding	HOME: \$1,125,443
	Description	Housing rehabilitation for owner occupied single-family homes for eligible low-income households. Avondale: A total of 2 low-income families. Chandler: A total of 3 low-income families will benefit. Glendale: A total of 3 low-income families will benefit. Maricopa Urban County: A total of 4 low-income families. Scottsdale: A total of 4 low-income families will benefit. Surprise: A total of 5 low-income families will benefit.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	21 low-income families will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Maricopa Urban County, Scottsdale, and Surprise.
	Planned Activities	Housing rehabilitation for owner occupied single-family homes.
15	Project Name	HOME Program Administration FY 15-16
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration
	Funding	HOME: \$286,180

Description	2015-16 Program Administration for HOME activities
Target Date	6/30/2017
Location Description	Lead Agency (Maricopa County Human Services Department) and HOME Consortium Communities excluding Gilbert and Surprise
Planned Activities	2015-16 Program Administration for HOME activities

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The service area for the Maricopa HOME Consortium Year One Annual Action Plan includes the HOME Consortium member cities of Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe; the Town of Gilbert; and Maricopa Urban County. The service area of Maricopa Urban County is the unincorporated area of Maricopa County, and the Cities and Towns of Buckeye, El Mirage, Goodyear, Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, and Youngtown.

Maricopa HOME Consortium resources are allocated to members by a pre-determined allocation formula (refer to SP-10) and allocated to specific geographic areas by individual jurisdictions within relevant program parameters as evidenced by annual subrecipient agreements. Maricopa Urban County CDBG funding is allocated based on a competitive process and the quality and quantity of applications received.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Not applicable.

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

This section outlines the Annual Action Plan One Year Affordable Housing goals for FY2015-2016. The tables below outline the numbers of households supported and the number of affordable housing units that will be provided by program type. This table is inclusive of HOME, CDBG (Maricopa Urban County and Consortium members), and Public Housing Agencies affordable housing goals. The CDBG, HOME, and local Public Housing Agency one year goals for households to be supported were reported by each of the HOME Consortium member jurisdictions.

Please see the AP-35 Projects section to view a detailed description of the projects. Also refer to Consortium members Annual Action Plans for detailed descriptions of their projects.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	25
Non-Homeless	4909
Special-Needs	225
Total	5159

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	4513
The Production of New Units	13
Rehab of Existing Units	627
Acquisition of Existing Units	6
Total	5159

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

Discussion

Please see discussion above.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

This section will discuss actions that are planned during the next year to address the needs of public housing, encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership, and assistance provided to the public housing agency with a designation of "troubled."

Each member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium is served by a Local Public Housing Agency (LPHA), which prepares an Annual Agency Plan. Those Annual Agency Plans are incorporated by reference herein and in each of the individual Annual Action Plans. The numbers of units of public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers for each agency are shown below.

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

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) manages 904 public housing rental units at seventeen sites throughout Maricopa County and administers 1,592 Section 8 vouchers. In addition, HAMC manages one scattered site, single-family tax credit/mixed finance development and is a limited partner in a second mixed-finance 120-unit family development. The first of the public housing developments was planned and constructed a half century ago and the last traditional public housing development was built a little over a decade ago. Because of various changes in federal housing policy, it is imperative that the HAMC engage in new policies to provide for the accomplishment of its mission, "to increase the supply of affordable rental housing for low-income households who cannot afford to pay market rents, and promote training, educational opportunities, and economic self-sufficiency so they can become homeowners".

In order to accomplish its mission in an increasingly complicated and independent situation, it is the agency's intention to consider the following actions:

- Maintain a portfolio of affordable rental housing in Maricopa County.
- Continue a physical needs analysis of current housing inventory and develop a strategy to include immediate and long term capital needs.
- Pursue public-private partnerships to secure funding and financing, such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits.
- Use Tax Exempt Bonds through the Industrial Development Authority to recapitalize the developments.
- Seek Energy Performance Contracts to leverage private sector financing for energy related upgrades.
- Convert public housing properties to mixed finance development to allow for Section 8 and other programs.
- Convert public housing units with a combination of public housing and Section 8 to maximize subsidies by sites.
- Dispose of assets determined not to be feasible to maintain as affordable housing because of location, cost of redevelopment, impact and other factors. If disposition is determined to be the best option for a

site, HAMC would look to replace the disposed units in another location.

- Use Rental Assistance Demonstration funds to improve and increase density at Madison Heights in Avondale, Arizona.
- Use Project-based Vouchers (PBV) on HAMC developments to increase options and opportunities for residents.

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

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County maintains a Family Self-Sufficiency program for both Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing programs. Each HAMC office has informational handouts and referrals to help the residents find resources based on their needs. Partnerships with local nonprofit agencies, including the Maricopa County Human Services Department, have increased the resources available to residents. Goal setting is a part of the FSS program requirement. Residents and clients have been able to improve their credit scores, obtain GED certificates, attend college, earn workforce/technology certificates, increase wage based incomes and reduce reliance on welfare assistance. As of the 2014 PHA Annual Plan, the Housing Authority of Maricopa County did not have a homeownership program. However, upon the improvement of the economy and housing markets continue to improve HAMC may seek to evaluate the current stock of single-family homes for inclusion in a homeownership program.

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

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) is designated as "troubled" for its public housing program. The reason is the difficult condition and associated low vacancy at its 373 unit property named Coffelt situated near the corner of Buckeye Road and 19th Avenue in Phoenix, Arizona.

The approach by Maricopa County to eliminate its troubled designation is to pursue and secure its current application for Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) resources from HUD. The project involves the complete renovation of the 373 unit Coffelt project financed with RAD, tax-exempt bonds, Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources and other funds being sought from the City of Phoenix and other sources. Please refer to the most recent Maricopa County Public Housing Agency Plan for further information which is made part of this document by reference.

Discussion

Additional Discussion Provided by Consortium Members:

Avondale

The City of Avondale does not own/operate Public Housing, nor a Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County provides these services within the City of Avondale.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert does not own public housing units. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County administers the Section 8 subsidized housing program for the Town of Gilbert. This rental assistance program provides controls to uniformly address safety issues and repairs to keep our affordable housing stock decent, safe and sanitary.

Glendale

In spite of a significant waiting list and level of need, the City of Glendale does not plan any additional public housing units in the next year. Allocations of project-based and tenant-based section 8 vouchers have not increased and the City has not increased its number of public housing units. HUD has announced a proposed decrease in the Fair Market Rents (FMR) for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

In order to minimize the impact of the decrease in the FMRs, the City has made the determination to increase its payment standard to 105% of the FMR. The City's Public Housing budget for 2014 was \$14.3 million. The City is also working on an annual review process for landlords. The Division updates the Agency Plan annually starting in October and encourages public housing residents to review the policy updates and the Plan and help "chart the future of Section 8 housing in Glendale." Resident input is received through serving on the Glendale Housing Policy Resident Review Committee and providing general feedback. Public housing residents are encouraged to participate in homeownership through down payment assistance from CDBG and HOME funds and using Section 8 vouchers for mortgage payments in the FSS/ROSS programs. Currently, there are two households enrolled in the FSS program and 45 slots available. Families that participate are able to save in an escrow account to assist them with purchasing homes. Many public residents have also moved into homeownership but without the use of subsidies.

Peoria

The City of Peoria does not operate the Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) that located is in the Peoria city limits. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) and HUD permanently transferred the operations of Public Housing to HAMC effective April 1, 2013.

The Housing Authority owns and operates 45 apartment style units (Parkview Estates) and 25 scattered site single family detached housing units. The Housing Authority promotes the local Neighborhood Watch program at the apartment complex (Parkview Estates) and encourages all scattered site housing residents to participate in their neighborhood programs. The police department does provide a monthly statement of activity of all Housing Authority owned properties.

The Housing Authority maintains a resource list of agencies and organizations that provide services to victims of domestic violence. This resource list is available to all participants. The Housing Authority works closely with the Resident Council to ensure that residents are well-informed on current and planned activities.

Maricopa County

Last fiscal year, the Maricopa County Human Services Department assisted the county public housing agency Madison Heights project with HOME resources under the RAD initiative.

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

Introduction

Within the Maricopa HOME Consortium, Maricopa County and the City of Glendale are ESG entitlement grantees. See the Glendale Annual Action Plan for additional discussion of homelessness and other special needs activities. The Maricopa HOME Consortium understands that preventing and ending homelessness using targeted resources alone will not work exclusively. Therefore, the Consortium is engaged in leveraging mainstream housing, health, education and human service programs. The Maricopa County Human Services Department has cultivated a shared understanding amongst its divisions to find solutions to end homelessness. The purpose of the “Dedicating Opportunities to End Homelessness Initiative and Local Leadership Team for Maricopa County” is to identify opportunities that can be committed and targeted to ending homelessness such as housing choice vouchers, public housing, CDBG and HOME funds and private multi-family housing units in addition to other federally-funded service and existing homelessness program resources. These resources include the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act As Amended by S.896 HEARTH Act of 2009 programs, other special federal, state and local and private funds targeted to homeless individuals and families with children, especially the chronically homeless, the HUD formula programs, and any publicly-owned land or property.

The entity coordinating the strategy to end homelessness will continue to be the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness. Maricopa County will continue its efforts to support:

- Continued involvement with the Continuum of Care Regional Committee of MAG.
- Continued support for the Human Services Campus. The project provides emergency shelter beds for seriously mentally ill and homeless men and women on the Human Services Campus. Phase I of the construction project was completed in October 2005; and Central Arizona Shelter Services, the dental clinic, the Maricopa County Healthcare for the Homeless Program, the St. Vincent de Paul Facility and the Day Resource Center all became operational November 2005. The Nova Safe Haven facility opened in 2008.
- Full implementation of the HMIS among homeless providers.
- Continuation of homeless prevention services funded by the United Way and other sources through Community Action Programs.
- Continued advocacy for preserving and increasing the number of Housing Choice Vouchers to local housing agencies and providers.
- An increased emphasis on performance and accountability through evaluation.
- Use of Emergency Solutions Grants (by Maricopa County and Glendale) to support emergency shelters, homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, and HMIS.
- Local general fund contributions to regional homeless issues.
- Local allocations of funding from citizen contributions to utility bill donation programs for services and housing for homeless and victims of domestic violence.

Describe the jurisdiction's one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

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

A unique collaborative effort between the Maricopa County Human Services Department, the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the City of Phoenix Human Services Department, and Valley of the Sun United Way was developed for the purposes of transitioning homeless individuals accessing the Human Services Campus services with appropriate housing interventions. The Human Services Campus has the largest emergency shelter in the Phoenix-metro area - CASS. One of the many approaches to assist homeless persons is Rapid Re-Housing. Through coordinated entry at the Welcome Center on the Human Services Campus, participants will be prioritized by acuity utilizing the housing vulnerability tools (SPDAT, VI-SPDAT) to be placed in appropriate intervention (permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, shelter, diversion). Scores from the tools will be used to determine individual needs.

Maricopa County plans to use \$128,363 of Emergency Solutions Grant funding to support the Rapid Re-Housing program in FY2015-16 and provide approximately 9 individuals with medium- to long-term rapid re-housing assistance.

In a dedicated effort to take full advantage of opportunities that could create more housing placements and reduce the homeless population in Maricopa County, with the support of the Board of Supervisors, a Homeless Program Manager position has been created and will be located within the MCHSD Community Development Division. MCHSD will have the opportunity to increase outside funding to leverage from the private sector, faith-based community, and other community-based organizations to address homelessness. In addition, MCHSD will be able to grow existing partnerships that promote regional solutions for homelessness. This position will forge partnerships to organize efforts in other localities and municipalities to create regional solutions to the problem of homelessness. By creating regional solutions, there will be more opportunities for placements of homeless persons with the intent of seeing a decline of homelessness in Maricopa County.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Maricopa Urban County's plan for the investment and use of available resources and one-year goals for reducing and ending homelessness includes assisting in utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant to fund emergency shelters for 3,000 individuals and prevention services. These activities are high priority as described in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

Maricopa County plans to use \$90,000 of Emergency Solutions Grant funding to support the emergency shelter operations in FY2015-16 which will assist approximately 3,000 homeless persons. It is planned that the funds will assist families experiencing homelessness including victims of domestic violence.

Maricopa County also plans to utilize local funds totaling \$750,000 to support the emergency shelter operations at the Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) and Lodestar Day Resource Center.

In addition, Maricopa takes an active role in the MAG Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness and the operations of the Human Services Campus.

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

Maricopa County seeks to utilize ESG, CDBG, and general funds as available, to work towards strengthening the pipeline between homelessness to permanent housing and independent living. According to the Maricopa Association of Government's 2014 Point-In-Time Homeless Count, local data collected during the one-day count indicated that 5,918 people had experienced homelessness in Maricopa County, with 1,053 of them reported to be sleeping on the streets and 4,865 people in shelters. There is a significant need in Maricopa County to rapidly move persons experiencing homelessness into permanent housing and to surround them with appropriate services.

The MAG Continuum of Care Committee completed an update to its regional plan to end chronic homelessness in March 2009. Components of the strategy included "Housing first" projects, which have:

- Relaxed eligibility guidelines
- Allowance for relapse as a part of recovery
- Greater flexibility in access to multiple services
- One-stop day services
- Outreach and peer outreach teams.

The MAG had reported on the Regional Plan to End Homelessness through a Report Card which outlined data related to the strategies in the plan. Maricopa County continues to pursue every avenue available to assist with furthering the Continuum of Care efforts.

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

Maricopa County, through its Human Services Department, intends to address the needs of low-income or extremely low-income families from becoming homeless, including those being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care or receiving assistance from public or private agencies, through the following programs.

- Smart Justice Initiative - A collaborative justice initiative made of Maricopa County criminal justice leaders and human services partners including MCHSD which aims to reducing offender recidivism. It is bolstered by decades of careful research and seeks a more efficient, targeting of scarce resources to where they will be most effective. It aims to enhance long-term public safety, reduce the collateral damage crime inflicts on children, families, victims and neighbors.
- Senior and Adult Independent Living Program – Funds will be provided through the County general fund and Area Agency on Aging to provide in home case management for the elderly and the physically disabled age 18 to 59. The goal is to keep people in their own homes as long as possible.
- Community Action Program (CAP) – Areas of service include Maricopa County except Glendale, Phoenix and Mesa; who have their own programs. Funds will be provided through private, local, county, and federal funding to assist the elderly, disabled, and other low and moderate income residents with a menu of services. Services may include information and referral, utility deposits and payments, rent/mortgage deposits and assistance, eviction prevention, food pantries, gas and prescription assistance, head start programs, and IDA asset assistance. Programs are developed to ensure local needs are met.
- Weatherization Program – Funds will be provided through private and federal funds to provide an in home energy audit and weatherization assistance to elderly, disabled, families with children and other low and moderate income residents.
- Repair/Replacement Program – Funds will be provided through private funds to complete repair/replacement of utility related appliances for the elderly, disabled, families with children and other low and moderate income County residents.
- Head Start and Early Head Start – Funds will be provided through federal funds to provide comprehensive child development programs for children 0 – 5 years of age, pregnant women, and the families to prepare children for future success in school and to support parents as their child’s primary nurturer and educator.
- Workforce Development – Provides federally funded assistance to local businesses to obtain and maintain high-quality employees to ensure the vitality of area businesses and provide career seekers with complementary employment resources to assist in obtaining or retaining employment.

Additionally, Maricopa County plans to use CDBG funds to assist 58 homeless or at risk of becoming homeless individuals through the Circle the City Medical Respite Shelter in FY2015-16.

Maricopa County dedicates ESG resources, and CDBG as discussed above, to support the regional effort to end homelessness; but the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) funds are a significant resource for permanent housing, transitional housing, supportive services only, HMIS, and, in some cases, homelessness prevention. Although the HEARTH program funds continuum of care agencies directly, those agencies also depend on smaller contributions from CDBG and without those resources would not be able to continue to assist the people they are already helping.

Discussion

In order to address the housing and supportive service needs for persons who are not homeless but have other special needs (i.e. elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with alcohol or other drug additions), person with HIV/AIDS and their families), Maricopa County plans to undertake the following activities for the upcoming program year including fair housing activities to address potential discrimination for members of protected classes; education, prevention and emergency services for victims of domestic violence; and emergency home repair/homeowner rehabilitation for disabled veterans and low income households.

Please refer to individual Consortium members Action Plans for one-year goals for support services for non-homeless special populations.

Maricopa Urban County's plan for the investment and use of available resources and one-year goals for reducing and ending homelessness includes assisting in utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant to fund emergency shelters for 3,000 individuals and prevention services. These activities are high priority as described in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. Maricopa County plans to use \$90,000 of Emergency Solutions Grant funding to support the emergency shelter operations in FY2015-16 which will assist approximately 3,000 homeless persons. It is planned that the funds will assist families experiencing homelessness including victims of domestic violence. Maricopa County plans to use \$128,363 of Emergency Solutions Grant funding to support the Rapid Re-Housing program in FY2015-16 and provide approximately 9 individuals with medium- to long-term rapid re-housing assistance. Maricopa County also plans to utilize local funds totaling \$750,000 to support the emergency shelter operations at the Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) and the Lodestar Day Resource Center.

Please see additional discussion provided by Consortium members in the Appendix section of this plan.

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

Introduction:

This section discusses barriers to affordable housing that have been identified and actions that the Maricopa HOME Consortium including Maricopa Urban County plans to take to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies.

As discussed in the SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing section, identified barriers included the cost of land, cost of construction and infrastructure, permit fees, impact fees, developer interest, taxes, zoning, and insufficient financial resources.

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 actions that will take place during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing include:

- Land donations when applicable;
- Reduce Permit fees when applicable;
- Reduce Impact fees when applicable;
- Community land trusts;
- Down payment assistance for income-qualified homebuyers; and
- Direct general fund for leverage or match for affordable housing.

Additional Discussion Provided by Consortium Members:

Avondale

In the interim before the completion of the regional Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, the City of Avondale will continue to provide eligible homeowners and first-time homebuyers with assistance to maintain or purchase homes, thereby making them affordable. The City will also continue to implement its Infill Incentive Program, which provides developers with fee reductions to construct housing in the City's low and moderate income Revitalization Areas. Finally, the City will continue to operate housing-related programs, such as the Community Action Program, to provide area residents with rent and utility assistance in order to maintain their housing.

Chandler

Some underutilized business properties are of sufficient size to support mixed-use office, retail, job training and service enterprises as well as residential clusters. The City will develop adaptive re-use processes and tools to assist in redevelopment of the four corners area. The City will continue its

residential infill program, rebating impact fees for new construction that meets LEED standards.

Gilbert

Barriers to affordable housing in Gilbert include high property values, purchase prices for first time homebuyers, and permanent affordable rentals. Please see Discussion section for additional information in regard to the top four barriers to affordable housing.

Glendale

During the program year, the City of Glendale will utilize CDBG/HOME funding as well as State and local funds to subsidize the cost of affordable housing development. The City will also offer developer incentives in infill districts while exploring expanding these incentives citywide. The City will continue to assess zoning and building codes and other policies to determine if they unintentionally restrict affordable housing production.

Maricopa Urban County

Specific actions to address barriers to affordable housing during the year for the Urban County communities include cities/towns that may waive permit fees for HOME-assisted housing rehabilitation including Buckeye, El Mirage, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Wickenburg and Youngtown. Additionally, Maricopa County does not assess impact fees for residential development.

Peoria

The City offers non-profit developers are afforded a reduction in some development plan review fees. The entitlement fees or “planning fees” are assessed at 10% of the normally required fees. These fees include rezone and use permits, site plan review, design review and others.

Discussion:

Supplemental Info Provided by Consortium Members:

Avondale Supplemental Info:

Full analysis to Barriers to Affordable Housing is incomplete and pending the completion of the regional Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing. The City continues to promote access to affordable housing through its housing rehabilitation programs as well as a new Infill Incentive Program that halves development fees associated with infill proposed in the City’s low and moderate income Revitalization Areas.

Gilbert Supplemental Info:

According to HOME Matters for Arizona, a report written by the Arizona Housing Alliance in 2013, the top four barriers to affordable housing are:

- 1) There is a serious shortage of rental housing for Arizona's poorest households. Approximately one-third of all Arizona households are renters and 78% are paying significantly more than the recommended 30% of their income for home costs. In Arizona, there are almost 190,000 extremely low income households, but only 80,000 affordable rental homes. This forces renters to find housing in higher income categories or having to share housing, which leads to overcrowding.
- 2) An availability of mixed-use housing in proximity to employment, transportation, schools and shopping centers can increase the overall economic stability of households who are struggling financially. Due to the lack of public transportation and large employment hubs in south Gilbert, low-income families have to reduce their housing search to north and central Gilbert, which is almost built-out.
- 3) Offering housing counseling services to existing owners and prospective homebuyers reduces and prevents foreclosures in Arizona and increases successful homeownership. One of the best ways to prevent foreclosure is to provide housing counseling. Homeowners who received housing counseling were twice more likely to avoid foreclosure than those that did not receive counseling.
- 4) Providing down payment assistance to low income families removes a major barrier to homeownership. Specifically in Gilbert, there is a scarcity of homes below the median price range, fostering a huge imbalance of buyers versus available property. Investors are also saturating homes priced below the median market rate, leaving low-income homebuyers little to choose from or high competition with cash purchase buyers.

Glendale Supplemental Info:

The City of Glendale will also address affordable housing barriers by examining universal design concepts that will allow newly constructed units to be more easily and cost effectively retrofitted for future needs of persons with disabilities. The City will also look at different housing types and construction methods that will make construction more affordable and maintaining homes cheaper through greater energy efficiency. The City's CDBG and HOME programs will work with its public housing unit to provide down payment assistance to public housing residents and Section 8 voucher recipients that participate in the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS)/ROSS programs. Currently, there are two households enrolled in the FSS program and 45 slots are available. Families that participate are able to save in an escrow account to assist with purchasing homes.

The City is also currently reviewing its Comprehensive Plan and will allow opportunities to look at public policies including planning and zoning that are barriers to affordable housing and fair housing choice and address them.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section discusses Maricopa County's efforts in addressing underserved needs, fostering and preserving affordable housing, reducing lead-based paint hazards, reducing the number of poverty-level families, and developing institutional structures for delivering housing and community development activities. Refer to individual Annual Action Plans for additional information on actions taken by Maricopa HOME Consortium members.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs within the Consortium include:

- The continued role of the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) in recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding allocation, expenditure, contract performance, and reprogramming of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds.
- Technical assistance by Maricopa County Human Services Department - Community Development Division staff to individual jurisdictions in managing, payment, and reporting on the funded projects.
- Continued advocacy by members of the CDAC regarding the preservation of HUD resources for housing and community development.
- Continued participation on the MAG Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness.
- Participate in Funder's Collaborative Opportunities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing include the Strategies to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing listed in the Strategic Plan SP-55 section. Subject to local priorities, ordinances and the preferences of local governing bodies, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium may pursue items that include but are not limited to the following items:

- Continue to waive or abate permitting and development fees for priority affordable housing development and targeted redevelopment approved by local governing bodies.
- Continue to assess local zoning, subdivision, zoning and impact fees to foster affordable housing production pursuant to priorities set by local governing bodies.
- Continue to grant density bonuses, clustering, rezoning of vacant land, flexible setback requirements, adaptive re-use, inclusionary zoning and other incentives to priority affordable housing projects for production and preservation.
- Continue to implement expedited permit processing for priority affordable housing production.
- Encourage municipal and county Industrial Development Authorities (IDAs) to allocate surplus revenues for locally identified affordable housing and revitalization priorities and uses by agreement with local governing bodies. Encourage annual reporting by IDAs to local governing

bodies on the investment and volume of surplus revenues.

- Continue to monitor and update building codes to provide for cost effective construction and quality manufactured housing development.
- Aggressively implement the slumlord statute to identify and remedy projects out of compliance, thereby enhancing and preserving the existing supply of multi-family units.
- Promote the use of alternative labor in housing programs through self-help initiatives.
- Continue to foster the use of alternative durable building materials.
- Continue to inventory surplus local and county land and improvements for their use in affordable housing production. Execute land banking where prudent and feasible pursuant to local objectives.
- Continue to investigate the feasibility of enacting impact fee exemptions, or partial abatements, for priority non-profit sponsored residential development for persons earning up to 80% Area Median Income and priority profit-sponsored residential development for benefiting the lowest income consumer possible in light of individual market conditions and personal income within a given jurisdiction.
- Work with the Arizona Housing Finance Committee or other State housing commissions to explore state statues that authorize tax increment financing, alter the commercial lease excise tax for more favorable provisions for affordable residential properties or housing and affirm the exemption of nonprofits from sales and property tax provisions.
- Establish a dialogue with the Maricopa IDA leading toward the initiation of demonstration multi-family initiatives utilizing the HUD 542 risk sharing and LIHTC programs, joint funding for multi-family and homeless/supportive housing development, public purpose provisions associated with multi-family refundings, etc.
- Establish a dialogue with the Maricopa IDA leading toward the initiation of joint funding for affordable single-family housing production, sustained reporting on bond financing activity to the Consortium and single-family Mortgage Revenue Bond project structuring addressing member objectives.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The Maricopa HOME Consortium will continue to comply with all lead-based paint (LBP) requirements imposed by HUD and will continue to direct resources to eliminate lead-paint in its housing. The following actions will take place. Pursuant to CFR 36.900, Consortium members will continue to address, monitor, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards throughout the community through its Housing Improvement Program, Emergency Rehabilitation Grant Program, and Rental Reinvestment Rehabilitation Programs. Consortium members will approach all pre-1978 units participating in its Rehabilitation programs with a presumption of lead-paint hazards. Contract with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified lead paint firms for assessment and abatement activities in the rehabilitation programs. Lead-based paint requirements for rehabilitation programs using CDBG and HOME funds fall into three categories based on the amount of rehabilitation assistance committed. Consortium members will follow the procedures articulated below. Consortium members will follow the

three procedures as articulated in the Consolidated Plan Lead Based Paint Hazards section SP-65.

In order to reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards, housing programs require that rental units receiving tenant based rental assistance are required to meet minimum quality standards. For units built prior to 1978, to be occupied by a family with a child under six years old, all chipped and peeling paint will be removed prior to assisted occupancy. Rental units constructed before 1978 and rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME assistance are tested and all lead paint abated as part of the rehabilitation contract. All homes constructed before 1978 and rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME assistance will comply with HUD LBP requirements. This activity will increase the inventory of lead-safe housing available to extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families in Maricopa County.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

As described in the Strategic Plan section, the Anti-Poverty Strategy is the strategy to improve the individual's capacity for economic self-sufficiency. Funding for anti-poverty activities in Urban Maricopa County during the next year will come from resources other than the Community Development Block Grant. Anti-poverty activities will include:

- Minority Business Enterprise/Women's Business Enterprise and Section 3 opportunities in procurement
- Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Programs for assisted housing residents
- Workforce Development
- Support services to TANF families
- Anti-crime and employment and training programs
- Business retention, creation and start up
- Community Action Programs
- Head Start Programs

Maricopa County's Human Services Department continues to operate two comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers called Maricopa Workforce Connections (MWC). Services offered to job seekers at MWC Career Centers include:

- Skill and aptitude assessment
- Career counseling
- Resume instruction and review
- Labor market and occupational demand information
- Supportive services (personal, family and emergency)
- Supplemental financial assistance for select local training/education programs
- State-of-the art computer labs and office equipment
- Job search and job readiness workshops (assessments, resumes, basic computer, job searching, interviewing and Job Clubs)

- Assist job seekers in loading their resume on the state's online job board, azjobconnection.gov, to improve search-ability by employers, job developers and MWC's Business Services team; and improve job leads/employment connections.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

As described in the Institutional Delivery Structure section of the Consolidated Plan, the gaps in the delivery system are outlined briefly below:

- Governmental entities continue to struggle to generate balanced budgets and resources are at a premium.
- The decline in housing affordability is placing more demands on Consortium members in a period of declining governmental resource availability at all levels of government.
- With demand for their services heightened, non-profits are having difficulties in responding and raising resources. Governmental support is declining in light of reduced funding.
- Non-profits and for-profits alike are having difficulty finding existing inventory or producing new inventory for the rental and homeownership markets that are affordable to households in need.

During the next year the following actions will be taken to improve and impact the institutional structure of the delivery of HUD grants and Community Development services in the Urban County:

- Maricopa County will continue to serve as the administrator for the Urban County Community Development Block Grant and as the Lead Agency for the Maricopa HOME Consortium.
- Under the umbrella of the Maricopa County Human Services Department, the Divisions of Head Start, Community Services, Senior Adult Services, and Work Force Development work closely with the Community Development Division. The combined efforts strengthen all divisions and result in a continuum of care encompassing homelessness prevention, rent and utility assistance, help finding employment and/or obtaining training, stable housing, homeownership opportunities, and tools for long term financial stability.
- In the light of declining resources, Maricopa County will leverage non-federal funding for Home Improvement/Rehabilitation Programs to assist the communities in the Urban County.

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

Coordination between public and private agencies allows these programs to work effectively. Maricopa County benefits from strong partnerships forged with the Regional Continuum of Care, local non-profit organizations, Maricopa County Housing Authority, and participation on the Arizona Fair Housing Partnership Steering Committee.

The Urban County continues to strive for collaboration and fiscally responsible projects. The communities of Buckeye, El Mirage, Goodyear, Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, and Youngtown, and the unincorporated areas of the County are represented on the Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC). The CDAC is responsible for advising the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on the annual allocations of CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds. The participation in a public forum guided by adopted by-laws and mandatory community development objectives of each participating community is intended to provide for a reasonable distribution of the available HUD resources, and provide for broader citizen participation in the planning process.

- Maricopa County Human Services Department, Community Development Division, issues a Notice of Funding Availability each year to Urban County participants and interested parties announcing the availability of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. Interested participants submit applications identifying a local community need affecting low/moderate income residents. Each governmental applicant is asked to submit a resolution from the local community identifying the need and local support for the activity. MCHSD staff reviews CDBG, HOME, and ESG applications. CDBG applications are forwarded to CDAC for scoring and final recommendation of funding.
- The CDAC reviews the applications and makes recommendations to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors based on the following criteria:
 - o relative need of the community,
 - o the effect of the proposed activities on the health and safety of the community,
 - o past performance,
 - o monitoring results,
 - o quality of proposed annual activities; and
 - o rates of expenditure on currently funded activities.
- Priorities for each category were developed in consultation with the member communities in the preparation of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, and are detailed there.

Discussion:

Members of the HOME Consortium regularly coordinate with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies including with respect to economic development. Members aggressively pursue the receipt of Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) resources and associated private mortgage financing support for both construction and permanent loans as well as tax-exempt bond financing for such where bonds are purchased by both institutional and retail investors. Members also work closely with the real estate, construction and finance industries to implement other ongoing HOME and CDBG supported housing rehabilitation and production activities. Coordination activities by members with social service agencies are discussed at length throughout the Consolidated Plan.

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

Introduction:

It is anticipated that the Urban County will not have program income this fiscal year and there is not program income received in the preceding program year. Refer to each Consortium member's Annual Action Plan for expected CDBG program income.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
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.	100.00%
Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	2015, 2016, 2017

**HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)**

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

Maricopa HOME Consortium does not use any other form of investment not described in §92.205(b).

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:

Recapture:

The Maricopa HOME Consortium Program under most circumstances uses the Recapture Provision for homeownership projects undertaken by the Consortium or its subrecipients (except as noted below under Resale). The homebuyer assistance is secured by means of a note and a deed of trust by the low-income household being assisted. The amount of the note and deed of trust is the “homebuyer assistance”. It includes:

- Any HOME funds provided to the buyer at the time of purchase (down payment, closing cost or housing rehabilitation) to assist with the purchase, whether provided directly by the program administrator or by the developer using funds provided by the program; and
- Any reduction in the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable purchase price or amount required to be contributed by the buyer through buyer funds or first mortgages.

If there is no direct homebuyer assistance and a development subsidy is provided, then the resale method outlined below must be used.

Resale:

Under most circumstances, the recapture provisions outlined above will be used in HOME homebuyer activities. However, resale restrictions may be used under the following circumstances:

- When HOME Program funds are used only as a development subsidy for the construction or renovation of homeownership housing, and no homebuyer assistance is provided, and
- When a land trust owns the property. In the case of a land trust, the HOME resale restrictions will be enforced through the land trust ground lease mechanism.

Resale restrictions will ensure that housing assisted with HOME funds is made available for resale only to HOME program eligible low-income households that will use the property as their principal residence. A Memorandum of Ground Lease and Right of First Refusal are recorded. A “Performance” Deed of Trust is also recorded with the developer as the beneficiary; this ensures the

developer is notified in the event the owner of the improvements attempts to refinance or transfer the property.

HOME regulations 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(5)(i)(A) allows for the restriction to be extinguished by a third-party lender in the event of foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of an FHA mortgage in order to clear title. The County permits CHDOs and Consortium Members to use rights of first refusal or other means to intervene and preserve the affordability of the unit.

Note: Please see supplementary attachment of text and tables at the end of AP-90 Section for additional information regarding Consortium member homebuyer activities.

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

Recapture:

The affordability period specified in the note and deed of trust (DOT) is the minimum period for the project as specified in 24 CFR 92.254 (a), sections (4) and (5). The affordability period is determined by the amount of HOME assistance. The amount subject to Recapture: In all but the cities of Glendale and Avondale, if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the assisted household, whether voluntary or involuntary, due to sale, foreclosure, or any other event, the note and DOT will require repayment of the full amount of HOME funds subject to recapture at the time the event occurred. The lien covers the full amount to be recaptured. The Recapture mechanisms used to secure the affordability of the HOME assisted unit are recorded in accordance with state law. The exceptions, the Cities of Glendale and Avondale permit the amount subject to recapture to be reduced based on a pro rata reduction during the affordability period. In all cases, the amount to be repaid is the subsidy provided directly to or on behalf of the homebuyer for closing costs and is limited to the net proceeds of the sale, which is defined as the sales price minus the first lien and seller paid closing costs and includes only the following items to the extent actually incurred: brokers commission, reasonable attorney fees, and any transfer tax or recording fee payable by the seller.

Resale:

The affordability period is determined by the total investment of HOME funds in the unit, regardless of whether or not the funds are reflected in buyer financing. If the assisted property is sold while under the resale restrictions, the home must be sold to a HOME eligible buyer approved by either the County, Consortium Member or CHDO. The price at resale must provide the original HOME-assisted homebuyer a fair return on the investment and be affordable to a reasonable range of low-income buyers. Therefore, sales price during affordability can occur at market value with the following limitations.

Fair return on Investment: is defined as the purchase price, plus 25% of the increase in value at the time of resale based on the valuation performed by a duly licensed appraiser. The appraisal will be

the objective standard used at the time of the original purchase and at resale. Any capital improvements will be determined by the assessed value of the appraisal at the time of resale. The price shall not exceed a price that results in net proceeds (after first lien and sales costs) to the seller that exceeds: the reimbursement of the original owner's investment including down payment and closing costs made at the time of initial purchase, if any; the value of capital improvements to the property as determined by an appraisal, if any; the principal amortized on the first lien during the period of ownership.

Affordable to a range of low-income buyers: The housing must remain affordable to the subsequent purchaser during the HOME period of affordability. The housing will be considered affordable if the subsequent purchaser's monthly payment of principal, interest, taxes and insurance do not exceed 30% of the gross income of a qualified low-income family with an income less than or equal to 80% of median income for the area. If the property is no longer affordable to qualified homebuyers at the time of resale, the County, Consortium Member, or CHDO may take steps to bring the property acquisition cost to a level that is affordable by layering HOME subsidy in the form of down payment assistance and extending the affordability period. This may result in the actual sales price being different to the seller than to the subsequent homebuyer. Upon the resale of the home, the property must pass local building codes for existing housing. The County shall determine who is responsible for the necessary repair costs to bring the property up to standards.

Please see supplementary attachment below for additional information regarding affordability.

- 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 Consortium does not permit the use of HOME funds to refinance existing debt.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

Maricopa County has adopted performance standards for evaluating ESG that are in line with the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care. These Standards of Excellence are included as an attachment and are subject to revision throughout FY15-16.

- 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 Continuum of Care (CoC) has an established coordinated assessment system that meets HUD

requirements. The importance of having a coordinated entry system, common assessment procedures and effective methods for matching individuals or families with the most appropriate resources has gained acceptance in recent years as a best practice for communities across the nation. A coordinated entry process makes it more likely that families and individuals will be served by the right intervention more quickly. In a coordinated system, each system entry point uses the same assessment tool and makes decisions on which programs families and individuals are referred to based on a comprehensive understanding of each program's specific requirements, target population, and available beds and services.

Decisions approved by the continuum of care regional committee on homelessness to date include: Adopted Guiding Principles (August 2012); Decided Coordinated Assessment will be regional in scope with access points in Phoenix as well as the east and west valley and mobile/outreach option with the same policies and procedures (August 2012); CoC approved a regional Coordinated Assessment Tool: VI-SPDAT, SPDAT, F-SPDAT (August 2013); CoC approved Phase-One-Phoenix roll out of Coordinated Assessment in Phoenix for singles at the Human Services Campus and families at UMOM (August 2013); The Continuum of Care approved an 85% acceptance rate for referrals (July 2014); The Continuum of Care approved Coordinated Access prioritization (July 2014).

To date the coordinated assessment system has made the following progress: The Family Housing Hub opened the region's first coordinated access point for homeless families in the summer of 2014, and is open Monday through Thursday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Family Housing Hub began on-boarding family providers monthly and developed a one-page referral form. Family Housing Hub partnered with Mesa CAN for East Valley assessments on Tuesdays from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Welcome Center at the Human Services Campus became the region's first coordinated access point for singles in the summer of 2014, and is open Monday through Friday from 6:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. More than 6,000 VI-SPDAT assessments have been completed as of February 2015. Another noteworthy partnership is the SPDAT Squad, a collaboration of seven volunteer agencies, serving highest acuity clients on housing transition.

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

The Maricopa County Human Services Department follows Maricopa County policy on grant award and management. Provider agencies for ESG are currently selected through an open and competitive process to provide rapid rehousing for persons experiencing homelessness and to provide temporary shelter. As described in Section PR-10, Maricopa County is in a process of continuous consultation with the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC), and the process for making Subrecipient awards will be established in collaboration with the CoC. In FY 2015-16, pursuant to Maricopa County and Arizona procurement guidelines, Maricopa County will seek to renew Subrecipient contracts that were made through an open and competitive Request for Proposal process during the FY2014-15 Annual Action Plan.

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.

Maricopa County Human Services Department is committed to consulting with homeless or formerly homeless through its consultation with the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care which has at least one formerly homeless individual as a board representative. Subrecipients who receive ESG funding to operate emergency shelters and rapid re-housing programs have been surveyed and consulted about services and programs that receive ESG funding. Maricopa County also participates in a robust partnership that is working to end homelessness by starting at the Human Services Campus in Phoenix. The County has consulted with other members of the partnership that represent emergency shelters or other homeless services. The County also plans to utilize the newly created Homeless Program Manager position at MCHSD to assist in reaching out and consulting with formerly homeless individuals.

Maricopa County Human Services Department does not currently have homeless or formerly homeless persons on the Community Development Advisory Committee nor does the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, which is the final approval authority for Maricopa County. A representative from a district is called a Supervisor. Currently, Maricopa County has five (5) districts and five (5) Supervisors. Together, the five (5) district representatives, or Supervisors, form the Board of Supervisors.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Maricopa County has adopted performance standards for evaluating ESG that are in line with the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care. These Standards of Excellence are included in the Appendix of this plan for reference. The Standards include: performance goals and indicators, operating standards, suggested practices, and system recommendations for Emergency Shelters and Rapid Re-Housing. They also include recommendations for Outreach Shelters, Permanent Supporting Housing, and Transitional Housing.

AP-90 Supplemental Information

CDBG Program Specific Requirement Supplement - Overall Benefit

Please see below for response to the question as posed:

Other CDBG Requirements

Question:

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.

Answer: 2015, 2016, 2017

HOME Specific Requirement - Maricopa County Affordability Discussion

Maricopa County HOME Recapture Affordability Period – Supplementary Info

Affordability Period. The period of affordability specified in the note and deed of trust will be the minimum period for the project as specified in 24 CFR 92.254 (a), sections (4) and (5). The following Table 1 outlines the required minimum affordability periods.

Urban County: Homebuyer Program provisions state that the loan is secured by the note and DOT and shall be forgiven at 100% at the end of the Period of Affordability.

Urban County: Housing Rehabilitation provisions for HOME funded rehabilitations state that the loan is secured by the note and DOT and that the "Period of Loan" shall run for the number of years in which \$10,000 per year is forgiven up to the total cost of the repairs.

Maricopa County HOME Resale Affordability Period – Supplementary Info

Affordability Period. The affordability period is determined by the TOTAL investment of HOME funds in the unit, regardless of whether or not the funds are reflected in buyer financing. The following Table 2 outlines the required minimum affordability periods for homebuyer projects that are subject to resale restrictions.

HOME Specific Requirement - Consortium Member Discussion Regarding Resale vs Recapture Provisions

Additional Information Regarding Consortium Members Homebuyer Programs:

Avondale: May implement a homebuyer assistance program and will use the recapture provision. The direct HOME subsidy subject to recapture may be reduced at a rate of 10% per year for 10 years.

Chandler: Currently uses the resale provision for Chandler Community Land Trust Program through Newtown CDC.

Gilbert: Currently does not have a homebuyer assistance program.

Glendale: Currently has a homebuyer assistance program and uses the recapture provision. The direct HOME subsidy amount subject to recapture is based on a pro rata reduction during the period of affordability.

Peoria: Currently uses the recapture provision and the amount subject to recapture is 100% of the direct HOME subsidy during the period of affordability.

Scottsdale: Currently does not have a homebuyer assistance program.

Surprise: Currently does not have a homebuyer assistance program.

Tempe: Uses the recapture provision and the amount subject to recapture is 100% of the direct HOME subsidy during the period of affordability.

Urban County: Uses the recapture provision. The amount subject to recapture is 100% of the direct HOME subsidy during the period of affordability.

Additional Information Regarding CHDOs:

Guadalupe CDC: Utilizes the recapture provision and the amount subject to recapture is 100% of the direct HOME subsidy.

Newtown CDC: Utilizes the resale provision for a Community Land Trust First Time Homebuyer Program. A Memorandum of Ground Lease and Right of First Refusal are recorded. A "Performance" Deed of Trust is also recorded with the developer as the beneficiary; this ensures the developer is notified in the event the owner of the improvements attempts to refinance or transfer the property. A Memorandum of Ground Lease and Right of First Refusal are recorded.

If the homebuyer assistance in the unit is:	The period of Affordability Period is:
< \$15,000	5 Years
\$15,000 - \$40,000	10 Years
>\$40,000	15 Years

Table 1 - Homebuyer Assistance Affordability Period

If the total HOME investment in the unit is:	The period of Affordability Period is:
< \$15,000	5 Years
\$15,000 - \$40,000	10 Years
>\$40,000	15 Years

Table 2 - Total HOME Investment Affordability Period

Discussion:

Please see discussions above.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Maricopa Urban County Consolidated Plan Findings from the Public Hearings

Public input hearings. Maricopa County Human Services - Community Development Division held three regional meetings as part of the citizen participation and public input process for the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The regional meetings also allowed participants to provide input on fair housing issues for the County's Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The meetings were held on:

- December 2, 2014 at Tolleson Parks and Recreation Center, 9555 W. Van Buren Street
- December 3, 2014 at Northwest Valley Family YMCA El Mirage, 12450 W. Cinnabar Avenue
- December 4, 2014 at Southeast Regional Library – Gilbert, 775 N. Greenfield Road

A total of 19 individuals participated from the public, 5 at Tolleson, 7 at El Mirage, and 7 at the Gilbert hearing. Each hearing was a facilitated discussion where all attendees were asked their opinions on the most needed housing and community development activities in the Urban County, including those targeting special needs populations. Exhibit 1 shows all the needs identified by attendees by hearing. 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, each participant was asked to identify their top seven issues.)

Priority needs. The attendees were asked to identify the top housing and community development needs in the Urban County by "voting" on issues raised during the hearing. The top needs they identified included the following:

- **Homeowners:** Owner-occupied rehabilitation, affordable homeownership opportunities, and homebuyer assistance.
- **Rental Housing:** Rental rehabilitation and energy efficiency improvements, building new affordable apartments and rental assistance.
- **Homeless individuals and Families:** Permanent supportive housing that provides services, transitional and emergency housing, along with rental assistance.
- **Special Populations:** Elderly, veterans, domestic violence, and mentally ill.
- **Public Infrastructure:** Streets and sidewalks, water and sewer, and improvements to parks.
- **Public Services:** Transportation (elderly and disabled), legal assistance, and various senior, handicap, youth and childcare services.
- **Economic Development:** Small business assistance and incubators, employment and job training programs, along with assistance in hiring low-income individuals.
- **Other:** Policy changes at the national level on HUD's homeless definition, along with streamlining the HOME process and CHDO assistance.

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

	Community Forum #1 December 2, 2014 (Tolleson)	Community Forum #2 December 3, 2014 (El Mirage)	Community Forum #3 December 4, 2014 (Gilbert)
Homeowners	Owner-Rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair/renovate existing homes [3 votes] • Housing rehab (repair) programs [1 vote] • Repair existing homes • Fixing existing homes to code New Construction-Aqu./Rehab: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New affordable housing [4 votes] 	Owner-Rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing existing homes (3) [6 votes] • Reconstruction of existing homes (demolition) [1 vote] • Remodeling New Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing [1 vote] 	Owner-Rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing existing homes (2) [1 vote] • Homeowner rehab (2) • Energy conservation \$\$ • Energy efficient homes New Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New build affordable homes [2 votes] • Building more affordable

Rental Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSP-like programs to purchase, repair, sell homes [2 votes] • New affordable housing - families as well as 1-2 persons • Building new homes <p>Foreclosure Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreclosure prevention • Mortgage assistance payments to keep people in homes <p>Homebuyer Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down payment assistance (2) [2 votes] • Housing counseling • Education for prospective homeowners <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing existing multifamily units [1 vote] • Keeping landlords accountable [1 vote] • Energy efficiency [1 vote] • Repair existing units (2) • Rentals up to code • Slumlords <p>New Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more ADA livable units [3 votes] • Building more rental units • Building new affordable apts • Elderly housing rentals <p>Rental Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental subsidies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing near transportation <p>Foreclosure Prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreclosure prevention <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency [3 votes] • Repair existing rentals - energy efficiency [1 vote] <p>New Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building new affordable apartments [1 vote] • Live/work rentals <p>Rental Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental subsidies [1 vote] • Rent subsidies are needed to make rents affordable for families <p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income rental properties need establish crime free zones • Partnership with owner & renters (the community) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> housing • Affordable housing options • New owner occupied <p>Homebuyer Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing cost assistance [2 votes] • Down payment assistance (4) [1 vote] • Homeowner post purchase education <p>Rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair existing rental units • Improving existing rental units with energy efficiency • Acquisition of home/town homes for affordable rental <p>New Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More, more, more [4 votes] • More affordable rentals - not just LIHTC big projects (scattered site) [2 votes] • Create rental communities not just units, i.e. learning centers, etc. [1 vote] • Build MF seniors [1 vote] • Build new affordable apartments (2) <p>Rental Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental assistance • Rent to own programs • Tenant based rental assistance • Rental subsidies, plus for deposits, app fees <p>Support Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive services for rental tenants [2 votes] • Rental education <p>Support Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention \$\$ [1 vote] • Transportation to shelter • \$ for homeless services • Increase homeless services <p>Permanent Supportive Hsg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for permanent housing with supportive services [2 votes] • More rapid rehousing for families & \$ for support services [1 vote] • Rapid rehousing <p>Transitional Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional housing for families [1 vote] • More transitional housing units + \$ for support services [1 vote]
Homeless individuals and Families	<p>Support Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent supportive housing services <p>Permanent Supportive Hsg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing First type programs, housing then services [1 vote] • Permanent supportive housing • Supportive housing <p>Emergency Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emergency shelters, SRO's - family [1 vote] • Domestic violence shelters [1 vote] • Emergency housing <p>Rental Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental vouchers • Rental assistance 	<p>Support Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional housing services, help with permanent housing, medical help <p>Transitional Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional housing [1 vote] • Transitional shelter <p>Emergency Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency shelter [5 votes] <p>Rental Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help with rental subsidies for homeless [1 vote] • Tenant based rental assistance with 	<p>Support Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention \$\$ [1 vote] • Transportation to shelter • \$ for homeless services • Increase homeless services <p>Permanent Supportive Hsg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for permanent housing with supportive services [2 votes] • More rapid rehousing for families & \$ for support services [1 vote] • Rapid rehousing <p>Transitional Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional housing for families [1 vote] • More transitional housing units + \$ for support services [1 vote]

		comprehensive case management	<p>Emergency Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of bed availability <p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD definition of homeless (no double ups) [4 votes] • Adopt Dept. of Ed. definition • Reduce requirements currently in place to verify homeless • Although nat'l push singles, can't leave families out • Regional problem - no focus on urban suburbs
Special Populations	<p>Developmental and Physically Disabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmentally or physically disabled <p>Elderly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seniors - physical disabilities [1 vote] • Elderly (2) • Accessibility senior/disabled <p>Youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth assistance <p>Veterans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans <p>Domestic Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of domestic violence [1 vote] • Domestic violence <p>Mental Illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental & addictions <p>At Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At risk of becoming homeless 	<p>Veterans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless veterans services [2 votes] <p>Domestic Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for women domestic violence [1 vote] • Domestic violence [1 vote] <p>Mental Illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental illness [2 votes] • Chronic homeless SMI population [1 vote] • Mental illness (2) <p>Substance Abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug addiction 	<p>Developmental and Physically Disabled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled/developmental issues <p>Elderly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly affordable housing supportive services [2 votes] • Elderly/physically disabled <p>Youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster care, youth aging out <p>Domestic Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence plus ed for police [1 vote] • Domestic violence <p>Mental Illness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health "NIMBY" [2 votes] • General mental health, substance abuse [1 vote] • General mental health services for those dealing with general mental health or substance <p>Substance Abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional housing for drug/alcohol addiction <p>Group Homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development support for group homes in underserved areas
Public Infrastructure	<p>Revitalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment areas <p>Water/Sewer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood drainage (2) • Water improvements • Sewer improvements <p>Streets/Sidewalks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks (2) [1 vote] • Streets & sidewalks • Street maintenance • Street lights <p>Parks/Public Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks, walking trails [1 vote] <p>Safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire trucks 	<p>Revitalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment areas <p>Streets/Sidewalks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets & sidewalks [4 votes] • Streets & sidewalks (2) • Landscape improvements in street median areas • ADA curbing projects in low/mod areas <p>Water/Sewer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water/sewer/streets all, maintenance [2 votes] • Water, sewer 	<p>Revitalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood clean up/dump sites • Off site infrastructure improvements <p>Streets/Sidewalks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streetscapes, i.e. shaded walkways • Maintenance of streets • Street repairs <p>Water/Sewer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewer services in aged neighborhoods • Water/sewer • Sewer maintenance <p>Parks/Public Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community buildings • Park improvements • Park improvements in older neighborhoods <p>Policy:</p>

Public Services	<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation, elderly [1 vote] <p>Counseling Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal aid (2) • College preparation training • Financial literacy training • Computer labs • Landlord tenant counseling <p>Youth and Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare assistance [1 vote] <p>Seniors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior services [1 vote] • Senior handicapped services <p>Community Well-Being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility assistance programs • Health service 	<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation [1 vote] • Transportation for seniors & persons with disabilities high need [1 vote] <p>Youth and Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth - child care services [2 votes] • Youth services <p>Community Well Being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicapped services [1 vote] • Health services • Crime awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be a formula for how much goes into infrastructure vs. people/services <p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation assistance, bus, cab, etc. [1 vote] • Transportation • Bike share <p>Counseling Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management [2 votes] • Legal assistance [1 vote] • Landlord/tenant education counseling [1 vote] • Legal assistance, i.e. housing issues • Legal support for fair housing violations <p>Youth and Children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized childcare [2 votes] • Daycare for working families • Child/youth services <p>Community Well Being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent/utility assistance • Community clinics (health screenings)
Economic Development	<p>Business Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small business assistance [2 votes] • Financial assistance, job training & salary sharing [1 vote] • Business incubators [1 vote] • Micro enterprise (2) • Micro lending • Revolving business loans • Assistance - salary matching • Funds to help buy land for business <p>Job Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce development [2 votes] • Job training (2) • Employment & training 	<p>Revitalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure development [1 vote] <p>Business Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping for-profit business [3 votes] • Incubator location, small office work rental availability [1 vote] • Business incubator facilities & programs • Assistance to for-profit entities • Technical assistance to small business <p>Job Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job training programs [4 votes] • Employment & training (3) [1 vote] 	<p>Business Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund a social enterprise venture - job training • Access to "micro" or small startup loans • Commercial development <p>Job Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment training (2) [1 vote] • Employment training focus on homeless & people in poverty • Job skills development <p>Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives to contracts, maybe reduced fees for hiring lower income people [2 votes] • HUD regs too restrictive for private sector • Carve out for Section 3 jobs as requirement for funding award
Other Thoughts			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamline HOME process [3 votes] • CHDO development loans (new HOME rule) [3 votes] • CHDO operating grants [1 vote]

Daily News-Sun

10102 Santa Fe Drive
Sun City, AZ 85351
623.977.8361
Fax 623.878.2589

East Valley Tribune

1620 W. Fountainhead Pkwy. Suite 219
Tempe, AZ 85282
480.899.6466
Fax 480.895.6463

Affidavit of Publication

P.O. #

**MARICOPA COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
234 N CENTRAL AVENUE, 3RD FLOOR
PHOENIX, AZ 85004**

PUBLIC HEARING

NOVEMBER 20, 2014 DNS AND NOVEMBER 23, 2014 EVT
I, Terri Rodgers, Legal Advertising Representative,
acknowledge that the attached ad was published in a
newspaper of general circulation.

The dates of the publication and description are stated
above.



Terri Rodgers, Legal Advertising Representative

Account: 8184639

Ad Number: 17231354 EVT & 17231352 DNS

Price: \$359.87

STATE OF ARIZONA
COUNTY OF MARICOPA
On 11/26/2014 Terri Rodgers
appeared before me, whom I know
personally to be the person who signed the
above document and proved she signed it.



Kim Cole Notary Public

**PUBLIC HEARING AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC INPUT:
2015-2020 MARICOPA COUNTY FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND
ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE**

Maricopa County Human Services will hold a series of 3 public hearings to request public input on:

- Specific needs, priorities, objectives and strategies to address affordable housing, homeless community development and special needs housing from 2015 through 2020.
- Equal housing opportunity barriers and strategies to overcome these barriers.

The 2015-20 Consolidated Plan will identify priorities for use of the following resources:

- COBG - Approx. \$2,800,000/year.
- ESG - Approx. \$130,000/year.
- HOME - Approx. \$550,000/year.

Go to www.hsd.maricopa.gov/5d for more info on these programs.

Public input is requested on Maricopa County's needs, priorities, and the use of these federal funds.

Meetings:

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 2014 6:30pm
Tolleson Parks and Rec Center
9555 W. Van Buren St.,
Tolleson AZ 85358

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 2014 8:30 PM
El Mirage YMCA, Community Mtg Rm.
12450 W. Chinnabar Ave.
El Mirage, AZ 85335

Thursday, Dec 4, 2014 6:30 PM
SE Valley Regional Library, Conf. Rm. B
775 N. Greenfield Rd.
Gilbert AZ 85234

SURVEY:

In addition to the meetings above, the public is invited to provide input by completing a housing and community development needs survey. Go to <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/SN3W5R9>.

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap or age in any of its programs, policies, procedures or practices. Maricopa County recognizes its obligation to provide overall program accessibility for handicapped persons. Documents may be made available in alternate formats. For further information, please call (602) 506-5911, TDD (602) 506-4802.



Published: Daily News-Sun, November 20, 2014/ 17231362

1/22/14 8:20

11/19/14 2:15:31 PM

WEST VALLEY BUSINESS

1050 E. Riley Dr., Avondale, AZ 85323 ♦ (623) 535-8439 ♦ Fax: (623) 935-2103

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Arizona

County of Maricopa

I, Elliott Freifeich, publisher of West Valley View and West Valley Business, newspapers of general circulation in Avondale, Buckeye, Goodyear, Litchfield Park and Tolleson, Arizona, attest that the legal advertisement for

Maricopa County Human Services
Public Notice - Public Hearings and Request for Public
Input - 2015-2020 Maricopa Consolidated Plan and the
Listing of Impediments to Fair Housing (Public Hearings
will be on December 2, 3, and 4, 2014, 6:30 PM, 3 dif-
ferent locations (Tolleson AZ, El Mirage AZ and Palisade AZ)
will be (has been) published on November 21, 2014



Elliott Freifeich
President, West Valley View Inc.

November 21, 2014
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THE

21 DAY OF November (Month), 2014 (YEAR)

NOTARY SIGNATURE: Renee L. ...



WWW.WVVBUSINESS.COM/ADVERTISING

Public Notice

PUBLIC HEARING AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC INPUT:

**2015-2020 MARICOPA
COUNTY FIVE-YEAR
CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND
ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS
TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE**
Maricopa County Human
Services will hold a series of 8
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- Specific needs, priorities,
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barriers and strategies to
overcome these barriers.

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of the following resources:

-CDEG - Approx. \$2,600,000/
year.

-ESG - Approx. \$130,000/
year.

-HOME - Approx. \$650,000/
year.

Go to www.hsc.maricopa.gov
for more info on these
programs.

Public input is requested
on Maricopa County's needs,
priorities, and the use of these
federal funds.

Meetings:

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 2014 6:30pm
Tollison Parks and Rec Center
8555 W. Van Buren St.,
Tollison AZ 85353

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 2014
6:30 PM

E. Mirage YMCA, Community
Mtg Rm.
12450 W. Cinnabar Ave.
E. Mirage, AZ 85335

Thursday, Dec 4, 2014 6:30
PM

SE Valley Regional Library,
Conf. Rm. B

775 N. Greenfield Rd.
Gilbert AZ 85234

SURVEY:

In addition to the meetings
above, the public is invited to
provide input by completing
a housing and community
development needs survey. Go
to <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/N9W553>.

Maricopa County does not
discriminate on the basis of race,
color, religion, national origin,
sex, handicap or age in any of its
programs, policies, procedures
or practices. Maricopa County
recognizes its obligation
to provide overall program
accessibility for handicapped
persons. Documents may be
made available in alternate
formats. For further information,
please call (802) 508-5811, TDD
(802) 508-4802.

Published in the West Valley
View, and the West Valley
Business on November 27, 2014.



Daily News-Sun

10102 Santa Fe Drive Sun City, Arizona 85351
623.977.8351 Fax 623.676.2589

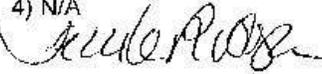
Affidavit of Publication

I, Terri Rodgers, Legal Clerk, am authorized by the publisher as agent to make this affidavit of publication. Under oath, I state that the following is true and correct.

The Daily News-Sun is a newspaper which is published daily, is of general circulation and is in compliance with the Arizona Revised Statutes 10-140.34 & 39-201.A & B. I solemnly swear that the notice as per copy attached, was published in the regular and entire section of the said newspaper and not in any supplement. The below listed advertisement appeared in the following issue (s):

DATES OF PUBLICATION:

- 1) FEBRUARY 10, 2015 – DAILY NEWS-SUN
- 2) FEBRUARY 12, 2015 – EAST VALLEY TRIBUNE
- 3) N/A
- 4) N/A

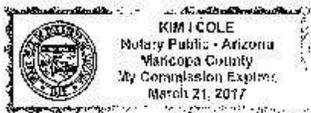


Legal Clerk

State of Arizona

County of Maricopa

Subscribed and sworn to before me, in my presence, this 20th day of FEBRUARY, 2015



Notary Public

Ad caption: CONSORTIUM PUBLIC HEARING AD ID# 17265968 \$335.48

Note: The customer is responsible for filing this document with the appropriate office.

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING:
MARICOPA COUNTY
2015-2020 5 YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN
FY2015-2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Maricopa HOME Consortium Committee and Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC), will hold a Public Hearing on:

-HOME Consortium Committee: Thurs., Feb. 19, 2015 at 9:30 a.m. in Classroom 1, 234 N Central Ave., 711, Phx, 85004.

-CDAC: Wed. Feb. 25, 2015 at 6:30 p.m., AZ Rm., 234 N Central Ave, 3rd Fl., Phx, 85004

The Maricopa County is in the process of preparing the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Five Year Consolidated Plan 2015-2020, and Annual Action Plans for FY2015-2016.

The purpose of these Hearings are to solicit officer views and comments regarding existing, and community development needs and goals and planned use for HOME, CDBG, and ESG for:

- 2015-2020 5 Yr Co. Plan
- FY2015-2016 (year 1 of 5).

Interested parties may provide verbal or written comments on these documents; the Citizen Participation Plan, or the Maricopa County's performance in the administration of those grants funding for housing and community development activities.

Anticipated FY2015-2016 funding for Maricopa Consortium is approximately:

- \$3,130,000 HOME
- \$2,500,000 CDBG
- \$200,000 ESG

Community Development Housing Organizations (CHDOs) requesting HOME funds are invited to make brief presentations of their proposed CHDO set-aside projects at the HOME Consortium Committee 2/19 meeting, above. The projects requesting CDBG funds are invited to make a brief presentation of their proposed CDBG projects at the 2/25 CDAC meeting, above.

For additional information, please call Maricopa County Community Development Division at (602) 372-1533.

Accommodations for individuals with disabilities or English translation needs - For assistance call Human Services 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 506-6911. Or TDD/TTY (602) 506-4802. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within the constraints of the request.

Para información en español, favor de comunicarse a las oficinas de Maricopa County Human Services a 602-506-6911.



Published: Daily News-Sun, February 13, 2015 and
East Valley Tribune, February 12, 2015/ 17265968

WEST VALLEY BUSINESS

1050 E. Riley Dr., Avondale, AZ 85323 ♦ (623) 535-8139 ♦ Fax: (623) 935-2103

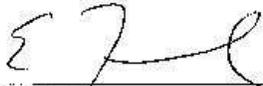
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Arizona

County of Maricopa

I, Elliott Freireich, publisher of West Valley View and West Valley Business, newspapers of general circulation in Avondale, Buckeye, Goodyear, Litchfield Park and Tolleson, Arizona, attest that the legal advertisement for

Maricopa County Human Services - Department
Public Notice: Notice of Public Hearing 2015 - 2016
5 year Consolidated Plan FY 2015-2016 Annual Action
Plan HOME Consortium Committee and COAC Hearings
HOME: Feb. 19, 2015, 9:20 am Classroom 1, 234 W. Central Phoenix, AZ
COAC: Feb 25, 2015, 11:20 am 112 PM, 234 W Central Phoenix, AZ
will be / has been published on February 13, 2015



Elliott Freireich
President, West Valley View Inc.

February 13, 2015
Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME ON THE
13 DAY OF February (Month), 2015 (YEAR)

NOTARY SIGNATURE: Renee K. ...



WWW.FIXXVALE.COM/604CTID/2015

Public Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING: MARICOPA COUNTY 2015-2020 5 YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN FY2015-2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

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6:30 p.m., AZ Rm., 234 N Central
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Anticipated FY2015-2016 funding for Maricopa Consortium is approximately

-\$3,100,000 HOME
-\$2,500,000 CDBG
-\$200,000 ESG

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For additional information, please call Maricopa County Community Development Division at (602) 572-1533.

Accommodations for individuals with Disabilities or English translation needs - For assistance call Human Services, 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 506-4911 Or TDD/TTY (602) 506-4802. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.



Para información en español, favor de comunicarse a las oficinas de Maricopa County Human Services a 602-506-5911.

Published in the West Valley View, and the West Valley Business on February 13, 2015.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
PUBLIC HEARING / 5-YR CONSOLIDATED

01

Arizona Business Gazette

The business resource Gazette

PO BOX 194
Phoenix, Arizona 85001-0194
(602) 444-7315 FAX (602) 444-5901

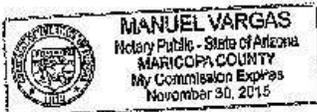
STATE OF ARIZONA }
COUNTY OF MARICOPA } SS.

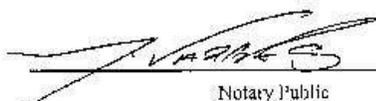
Brian Billings, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That he is the Legal Ad Rep of the Arizona Business Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation in the county of Maricopa, State of Arizona, published weekly at Phoenix, Arizona, and that the copy hereto attached is a true copy of the advertisement published in the said paper on the dates indicated.

3/12/2015



Sworn to before me this
12TH day of
MARCH 2015




Notary Public

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

Grantee Unique Appendices

APPENDIX

- 1. Consolidated Plan – Supplementary Information**
 - a. Maricopa Consortium Member Contributions & Discussion**
 - b. Maricopa Consortium Citizen Participation Plan**
- 2. Annual Action Plan – Supplementary Information**
 - a. AP-65 Consortium Member Contributions & Discussion**
 - b. Affordable Homeownership Limits**
 - c. HOME Eligible Applicants**
- 3. Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Standards of Excellence**

**FY 2015-2020 MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM
CONSOLIDATED PLAN
COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS**

**The following document contains individual Maricopa HOME Consortium member contributions
for the FY2015-20 Consolidated Plan.**

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Avondale

The housing stock in the City of Avondale is primarily single-family (76.6% of 26,447 units), with more than half (54%) constructed since 2000. The overall occupancy rate is 87.5% with a combined owner/renter vacancy rate of 12.5%. Data available for the City show that the primary housing issues affecting the City are age of housing stock and very low incomes, which adversely affect low and moderate homeowners living in the City's oldest areas (Historic Avondale, Cashion, Rio Vista and Las Ligas). Resident in these areas are primarily Hispanic, many of whom do not possess the means to maintain their homes.

Chandler

The most common problem across all household types is cost burden, impacting 6,025 LMI owners and 9,245 LMI renters. In general, cost burden is higher among renters and all household with income <50% AMI. Populations most affected are single-person owners, large-family renters, and single-parent owners and renters. An estimated 12,846 single-person households have housing problems.

City of Chandler Housing Problems by Family Type and Tenure			
	Total	Some housing problem	
	No.	No.	%
Owners	57,014	20,274	36%
Small Family	50,710	18,070	36%
Large Family	6,304	2,204	35%
Single Parent	7,045	3,095	44%
Married Couple	35,560	8,025	23%
Non-family	14,409	9,154	64%
Single Person	10,631	6,804	
Single Person Age 65+	2,552	1,441	
	Total	Some housing problem	
	No.	No.	%
Renters	29,125	12,370	42%
Small Family	26,565	10,895	41%
Large Family	2,560	1,475	58%
Single Parent	6,730	3,645	54%

Married Couple	9,530	3,630	38%
Non-family	12,865	5,095	40%
Single Person	9,492	3,797	
Single Person Age 65+	2,011	804	
Source: CHAS 2007-2011			

Gilbert

In Gilbert, Arizona, based on the data available, the households with the highest level of need are:

- Those whose household income is between 50% and 80% of the area median income;
- Are small families that have at least one or two elderly members;
- Are small families that have at least one small child.

The most common housing problem are renters paying over 30% of their total household income for housing costs and low-income homeowners paying over 50% of their total household income to housing costs. According to data, 35% of Gilbert homeowners and 30 % of Gilbert renters have a housing cost burden of paying over 50% of their income to housing costs.

Glendale

Of the estimated 79,710 Glendale households per the 2007-11 ACS, 24.1% are living alone, of which 6.1% are 65 years and over. ACS disability data for Glendale estimates that 11.9% of the total civilian non-institutionalized population has a disability, of which 42.7% are 65 years and over. The most common housing problem for Glendale households is cost burden and severe cost burden faced by renters and owners.

During the 2014 Homeless Report survey Maricopa CoC counted 5,918 sheltered/unsheltered homeless, with a subpopulation of 2,413 and 1,700 fitting HUD’s special needs definition including 34.1% victims of domestic violence. Glendale’s 2013-14 AP planned to assist 73 victims of domestic violence, but the CAPER reported 107 assisted.

The most common housing problem is cost burden. Of the total renters (0-80% AMI) 73% are cost burdened, and 42% are severely cost burdened. Of the total owner households (0-80% AMI), 68% are cost burdened and 42.3% are severely cost burdened. Household types are described below.

Cost Burden: *Renter:* 39% Small Related and 35% Other households in the 0-80% AMI, with all income categories in both household types almost equally affected. *Owner:* 40% Small Related households in the 0-80% AMI, with those in the >50-80% AMI more impacted;

Severe Cost Burden: *Renter:* 37% Small Related and 35% Other households in the 0-80% AMI, with those in the 0-30% AMI income category for both household types more impacted. *Owner:* 44% Small Related households in the 0-80% AMI, with those in the >50-80% AMI more impacted.

The National Center on Family Homelessness said that homelessness is caused by the combined effects of lack of affordable housing, poverty, the challenge of raising children alone, and domestic violence, among others. Glendale received \$914,122 HPRP funds from HUD during 2009. The program assisted 1,391 individuals with rental/utility assistance and rapid re-housing. The 2013-14 AP earmarked \$209,000 in CDBG and ESG funds for homeless

prevention/rapid-rehousing. This represents a significant gap from previous funding. The characteristics of families who received assistance under the HPRP program are as follows: 76% had children; the majority reported as losing housing at program entry; over 60% of adults were female; and over 80% of those that entered the program were renting on their own without subsidy.

Peoria

Cost burden is the most common problem across all household types in Peoria. 26.6% of Peoria's occupied housing (owner-occupied and rental) have a monthly income of \$49,999 or less which is significantly less than the median income of \$62,013. 36.2% pay more than 30% of their monthly income on housing costs. The most affected group of households that are less than 100% of the poverty level are that of Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native origins. The total population that is determined to be at less than 100% of the poverty level in Peoria is 9.9%. The two aforementioned groups total 46.2% of that 9.9%. Whereas households with children under the age of 18 are at 13.5%, disabled households are 15.7% and veteran households are at 6.5% of the total poverty population. It should be noted that the housing characteristics that have highest percentage of poverty is that of the "female householder, no husband present" (21.0%) and "less than high school graduate" (20.0%).

Urban County Contributions

The Maricopa Urban County contains about 8,868 single person households earning less than 80% AMI in need of support based on the incidence of cost burden. About 35% of this need is derived from renters and the balance of 65% among owners. A heightened level of need is derived from single person households experiencing severe cost burden. Here, about 4,130 households are distressed of which 32% are renters and the balance owners.

The needs of disabled households earning under 80% of the Adjustment Median Income (AMI) was drawn from prior (2000) CHAS data for persons with mobility and self-care requirement limitation and housing problems extrapolated to the present. There are about 1,694 elderly (ages 62-74), 2,306 frail elderly (>75) and 3,048 other disabled households falling into this category and 'in need'.

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. Populations/households with problems (distress) vary by income category and housing tenure.

A total of 8,161 households earn less than 30% AMI and are severely cost burdened or pay more than 50% of their income for housing. These are households at the greatest risk of homelessness. The 3,396 renters in this category are comprised of the elderly (over the age of 62) at 19%, small households (2-4 persons) at 49%, large households (5 or more persons) at 10% and one-person households at 22%. A total 4,765 owner households earn less than 30% AMI and are severely cost burdened. These owners are comprised of the elderly (over the age of 62) at 47%, small households (2-4 persons) at 22%, large households (5 or more persons) at 10% and one-person households at 21%.

Scottsdale

Non-family households, defined by HUD as a single occupant household or non-related individuals living together as indicated in the census data, among Whites made up 42.4 percent of all White households in Scottsdale. Non-family

households among African-Americans accounted for 47.6 percent of all African-American households and 33.4 percent of all Asian households. Non-family households among Hispanics accounted for 38.6 percent of all Hispanic households. Most of the non-family households were households living alone.

The Hispanic population, which makes up 9 percent of the total population of Scottsdale, is concentrated in census tracts in the southern portions of the city. In some of these tracts, the percentage Hispanic exceeds 41 percent of the total population of the tract. These tracts also show high rates of poverty, up to 39 percent. The African-American population, only about two percent of the total population of Scottsdale, can be found in concentrations of up to 11 percent of some census tracts in northeastern and southern Scottsdale.

The census tracts that are identified as eligible for CDBG area benefit (median income below 80 percent of the area median income) include some of the oldest neighborhoods in the city. The housing in these neighborhoods is often in poor condition and many are in need of extensive rehabilitation or removal. These neighborhoods are also where the lowest income households in the city live, in housing stock that is in poor condition, and, therefore, offered at lower rents or sales prices. Despite the lower rents or purchase price, the lower income households pay a large portion of their income on housing expenses. In this case, concentrated would mean that a large portion of the neighborhood shows the impact of these housing problems.

Surprise

The Maricopa Association of Governments Continuum of Care Subcommittee to the regional body that manages collaborative efforts of communities and agencies on Maricopa County to plan for the needs of the homeless and access federal funding on behalf of agencies organized to address those needs. Since the needs and resources are regional in nature and practice, needs identified in the Homeless Needs Table are projected at 1% of the needs identified by the MAG Homeless Needs Assessment.

NOTE: MAG Point in Time Homeless Street Count states 0, we have interview forms that we personally collected while conducting the count. We will ask MAG to revised count.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

Avondale

Data show that among the various racial groups within the City, Hispanic households (both owner and renter) make up the greatest disproportionate share of households with at least one housing problem. Although Hispanic households comprise 40.4% of all households in the City, these households comprise 84.7% of all households that experience at least one of the four housing burdens. This overrepresentation translates across all income ranges, as Hispanic households comprise 51.3% of households at or below 30% of AMI, 61.6% of households between 31% and 50% of AMI and 60.3% of households between 51% and 80% of AMI. Overall, Hispanic households comprise 58.1% of all households in the City with incomes below 80% of AMI who experience at least one of the housing burdens.

Chandler

Chandler's households are 88% white and 12% minority; 16% are Hispanic. 24% of minority households have housing problems, and one-half of these have severe housing problems. The rate of severe housing problems is

Page 5 of 34

disproportionately high among all minority households with incomes less than 80% AMI. The rate of housing problems is disproportionately high among minority households at all income levels, except Asian households.

Gilbert

In Gilbert, Arizona, White families with small children and/or one or more elderly relative residing in the home consist of having the highest housing need. This was the same over all three income categories.

Glendale

Glendale's population was 226,721. The racial makeup was White: 67.8%, Blacks: 6%, American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.7%, Asian: 3.9%, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%. 35.5% are of Hispanic origin. Those experiencing **housing problems** at a disproportionately greater rate are: Asian in the 0-50%, and 80-100%AMI; American Indian/Alaska Native in the 0-30%, and 80-100% AMI; Pacific Islander in the 30-50% AMI; and Hispanic in the 80-100% AMI.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

Avondale

Data show that among the various racial groups within the City, Hispanic households (both owner and renter) make up the greatest disproportionate share of households with at least one severe housing problem. Although Hispanic households comprise 40.4% of all households in the City, these households comprise 48.2% of all households that experience at least one of the four severe housing burdens. This overrepresentation translates across all income ranges, as Hispanic households comprise 52.5% of households at or below 30% of AMI, 61.4% of households between 31% and 50% of AMI and 63.5% of households between 51% and 80% of AMI. Overall, Hispanic households comprise 58.8% of all households in the City with incomes below 80% of AMI who experience at least one of the severe housing burdens.

Chandler

Chandler's households are 88% white and 12% minority; 16% are Hispanic. 24% of minority households have housing problems, and one-half of these have severe housing problems. The rate of severe housing problems is disproportionately high among all minority households with incomes less than 80% AMI. The rate of housing problems is disproportionately high among minority households at all income levels, except Asian households.

Gilbert

It was not found that there are severe housing problems in Gilbert, Arizona as 80% of the Town has newer housing stock and was built in 1975 or later.

Glendale

Analysis of the 2007-2011 CHAS data for Glendale, indicates that several racial or ethnic groups are experiencing **severe housing problems** at a disproportionately greater rate (10 percentage points or more) in comparison to the jurisdiction as a whole, as follows: Asian in the 0-30% AMI, and 30-50% AMI; and American Indian, Alaska Native in the 0-30% AMI, and 30-50% AMI.

Scottsdale

The modal income classes (the income classes with the highest number of households) for all racial/ethnic sub-populations detailed was the \$100,000 or more category with 35.4 percent of White households, 51.9 percent of Asian households, 24.9 percent of African-American households, and 23.5 percent of Hispanic households earning in this income range. Twenty percent of Hispanic households earned less than \$25,000 per year, compared to 15.8 percent of White households, 14.3 percent of Asian households, and 21.1 percent of African-American households.

According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates (5-year average), the median household income for White households was \$72,409, \$104,881 for Asian households, \$51,509 for African-American households, and \$59,385 for Hispanic households, compared to \$72,163 for the overall city.

Paying more than 50 percent on housing expenses is considered "Severely Cost Burdened".

Looking at households earning between 31 percent and 50 percent of the median family income, 62 percent of low-income renters and 43 percent of low-income homeowners pay more than 50 percent on housing expenses. Also, 21 percent of renters and over 25 percent of homeowners are paying between 30 and 50 percent on housing expenses in the Scottsdale. Overall, 32 percent of homeowners in Scottsdale are cost burdened, as are 43 percent of renters. Included in those numbers are those with severe cost burden, almost 14 percent of homeowners and 22 percent of renters.

Over 55 percent of households earning less than 30% of the area median family income in Scottsdale are renters. Renters make up over 40 percent of households by income group from all income groups except those earning above 100% of the area median family income, where almost 79 percent are homeowners.

42 percent of owner households with a mortgage in Scottsdale were cost burdened according to the 2008-2012 five-year average from the American Community Survey. Cost burden among homeowners is highest for the lowest income, as would be expected. The table shows that 97.3 percent of homeowners earning less than \$20,000 per year are cost burdened. The percentage shrinks to 91.5 for those earning between \$20,000 and \$34,999. The percentage is still large at over 81 percent for those earning between \$35,000 and \$49,999.

Overall, 44 percent of renter households in Scottsdale are cost burdened. For the lowest income households, those earning less than \$10,000, 61.8 percent are cost burdened. Eighty-eight percent of those earning between \$10,000 and \$19,999 were also cost burdened.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Avondale

The racial breakdown of the City of Avondale is: 46.7% white, 40.4% Hispanic, 8.4% black/African American and 2.7% Asian. American Indian, Pacific Islanders and other/multiracial households each represent less than 1% of total households. In terms of cost burden, the greatest disparities occur among Hispanic and black/African American households. While Hispanics comprise 40.4% of all households, their share of overall cost burden (>30% of income to housing) is 49.3%, with 47.8% of moderately burdened and 51.3% of severely burdened households being Hispanic. Blacks/African Americans comprise 8.4% of all households in the City, though make up 9.7% of all burdened households, with 10.5% of moderately burdened and 8.6% of severely burdened households being black/African American.

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Chandler

Chandler’s households are 88% white and 12% minority; 16% are Hispanic. 24% of minority households have housing problems, and one-half of these have severe housing problems. The rate of severe housing problems is disproportionately high among all minority households with incomes less than 80% AMI. The rate of housing problems is disproportionately high among minority households at all income levels, except Asian households.

Gilbert

Regionally, there shows a disproportionately greater need of Hispanics with higher amounts of housing cost burdens. In Gilbert however, due to the overall demographics of the Town, white, small families have a disproportionately greater need due to housing cost burdens. Thirty percent of renters and 35% of homeowners are paying over 50% of their income to housing costs in Gilbert.

Glendale

Analysis of the 2007-2011 CHAS data for Glendale, indicates that none of the racial or ethnic groups are experiencing **housing cost burdens** at a disproportionate rate. See attached tables.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens Tables Attachment 1

Housing Cost Burden - Glendale

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	50,310 (62.2%)	16,640 (20.6%)	13,355 (16.5%)	640
White	33,760 (65.8%)	9,750 (19%)	7,605 (14.8%)	215
Black / African American	2,015 (50.3%)	1,035 (25.8%)	940 (23.4%)	15
Asian	1,345 (57.3%)	470 (20%)	435 (18.6%)	95
American Indian, Alaska Native	480 (52.1%)	265 (28.8%)	140 (15.2%)	35
Pacific Islander	95 (86.4%)	0	15 (13.6%)	0
Hispanic	11,845 (56.2%)	4,880 (23.2%)	4,075 (19.3%)	265

Table 1 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data: 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Scottsdale

In many communities, female-headed households and female-headed households with children face a higher rate of housing discrimination than other households. Higher percentages of female-headed households with children under the age of 18, sometimes correlates to increased complaints of reported rental property owners’ refusing to rent to

tenants with children. This factor is evidenced when comparing this demographic factor to fair housing complaint data. The percentage of female-headed households among White households in Scottsdale was 7.3 percent, compared to 17 percent in African-American households, 4.2 percent of Asian households, and 13.3 percent in Hispanic households. Only 22.9 percent of African-American households were husband/wife family households, compared to 46.9 percent of White households, 60.1 percent of Asian households, and 44.5 percent of Hispanic households.

Low-income households tend to be housed in less desirable housing stock and in less desirable areas in the city. Income limitations often prevent those households from moving to areas where local amenities raise the value of the housing. Income plays a very important part in securing and maintaining housing. Overall, the income distribution data show some disparity in Scottsdale's income distribution across these populations.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need

Avondale

Across all income ranges, data show that Hispanic households fare worse than households of other races across in terms of housing cost burden and presence of at least one housing problem. Overall Hispanic households comprised 47.8% of moderately cost burdened and 51.3% of severely cost burdened households. Similarly, Hispanic households make up a disproportionately high share of households experiencing at least one housing burden. Hispanic households comprise 52.5% of households at or below 30% of AMI, 61.4% of households between 31% and 50% of AMI and 63.5% of households between 51% and 80% of AMI. Overall, Hispanic households comprise 58.8% of all households in the City with incomes below 80% of AMI who experience at least one of the severe housing burdens.

Chandler

Chandler's households are 88% white and 12% minority; 16% are Hispanic. 24% of minority households have housing problems, and one-half of these have severe housing problems. The rate of severe housing problems is disproportionately high among all minority households with incomes less than 80% AMI. The rate of housing problems is disproportionately high among minority households at all income levels, except Asian households.

Gilbert

As stated above, Gilbert's residents with the highest housing needs are:

- White;
- Have an household income between 50% and 80% of the area median income;
- Are small families that have at least one or two elderly members;
- Are small families that have at least one small child.

Glendale

Housing Problems: Disproportionate need: 30% AMI Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native; 50% AMI Asian/Pacific Islander; and 100% AMI Asian, American Indian/Alaskan, and Hispanics.

Severe Housing Problems: Disproportionate need: at both 30% and 50% AMI Asian and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

None of the racial/ethnic groups are experiencing cost burden at a disproportionate rate. There are no additional needs identified by race/ethnicity.

NA-35 Public Housing

Avondale

The City of Avondale does not own/operate Public Housing, nor a Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County provides these services within the City of Avondale.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert does not have its own Housing Authority and therefore does not have any public housing. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County administers the Section 8 subsidized housing program for the Town of Gilbert. Due to the limited number of Section 8 housing vouchers available in Gilbert those needing affordable housing with rental rates based on a sliding scale according to income are very limited. There are a little over 100 Section 8 vouchers available for Gilbert residents. Based on the highest need of cost burden for low-income residents, it is difficult to find alternative affordable housing options without moving from Gilbert Town limits.

Glendale

According to the Glendale Housing Authority Five Year Plan, the PHA owns and operates 155 public housing units; and there are 1,054 baseline vouchers. There were 729 persons on the waiting list for Section 8 and 798 families on the waiting list for public housing units. Currently there are 865 persons waiting for Section 8 and the list is closed and 667 persons for public housing and the list is currently open for all bedroom sizes.

The PHA Five Year Plan described the characteristic of families on the waiting lists for public housing and Section 8, as follows: 34% are one-person household; 29% are two-person households; and 12% are four or more person households. The waiting list for Section 8 consists of 36% Black, and 26% for public housing. Hispanic origin is 30% of the waiting list for Section 8 and 36% for public housing. White is 60% of the waiting list for Section 8 and 67% for public housing. According to the Five Year PHA Plan, 9% and 8% of those on the waiting list for Section 8 and Public Housing, respectively, are elderly. 11% of those on the waiting list for Section 8 and 6% on the list for Public Housing are disabled. The PHA does not track the immediate needs of its program participants. The PHA subsidizes the rent of program participants and refers families to other agencies for other needs. Based on the comparison provided in the Five Year Plan, it appears that the needs were in line with the population at large.

Peoria

As of April 1, 2013 all Public Housing units in Peoria are operated by the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.

Surprise

Surprise is not eligible for funding for Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and does not track housing assistance or set housing goals for persons with AIDS separate from housing assistance for persons with other City of Surprise disabilities. Section 8 regulations do not authorize the collection of this information. The goals listed in the chart above continue services and levels of service that have been provided in the past under operating agreements with Maricopa County Community Development, the Housing Authority of Maricopa and nonprofit housing providers.

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NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment

Avondale

The most recent Homeless Street Count conducted in Avondale (January 2014) indicated that there were fourteen individuals and two families that were homeless in the City, one of which included three children. All but two identified as white, with twelve identifying as Hispanic. Only one respondent indicated that he was a veteran. Approximately half of respondents were first-time homeless. As the City does not operate a homeless facility, respondents were given referrals to area and agencies and facilities that could assist them.

Chandler

Chandler participates with the MAG Continuum of Care. The City's experience is that the homeless population is either newly homeless or chronically homeless and not engaging with offered services. The Chandler 2014 point-in-time count revealed 18 unsheltered and 9 sheltered individuals; the Chandler Unified School District reported 400 homeless children in their district.

Gilbert

According to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), 144 Gilbert residents have entered emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent supportive housing in fiscal year 2012-13. It is also estimated that there are approximately 30 chronically homeless individuals residing in Gilbert. These numbers increased slightly from the previous year. In fiscal year 2013, 305 school age children were identified as eligible for homeless services from the Gilbert public school system. In fiscal year 2014, 170 students had been identified as eligible for homeless services.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment

Avondale

The City of Avondale operates the Care1st Resource Center, which provides a central location for human services in the Southwest Valley. The Resource Center assists approximately 60,000 individuals a year with a range of programs that assist LMI families (particularly those with children), victims of domestic violence, illiterate adults, the homeless and the unemployed. Programs provide counseling, referrals, housing assistance, healthy food, medical care and direct cash assistance to these groups.

Chandler

19% of Chandler households include at least one person age 62 or older. An estimated 3,400 LMI elderly households have housing problems. The need is greatest among 1) owners with income < 30% AMI, and 2) renters with income 30-80% AMI. 7.6% of the population has a disability. The unemployment rate for the disabled population is nearly double the rate for the non-disabled population.

Housing needs are identified through analysis of HUD CHAS data, while services needs are identified through consultation with agencies serving special populations.

Note: Only Maricopa County data available for SMI, Alcohol/Drug Addicted and HIV/AIDS population.

Gilbert

Other vulnerable populations residing in Gilbert need assistance with both housing and social services. These populations are identified as older adults, those with disabilities, veterans, and domestic violence victims.

Older Adults

Over the five year strategic plan period, the Town of Gilbert will continue to provide financial support and partnership with Chandler Christian Community Center, a local non-profit, which administers the congregate and home-delivered meal program at the Gilbert Senior Center. The Town will provide general funds and in-kind support to provide nutritious meals, recreation activities, health screenings and volunteer opportunities to Gilbert's older population.

Disabled

During the five year strategic plan period, the Town will utilize CDBG funds to address specific high priority sections of the Town's ADA Transition Plan. The improvements will be most effective if they are targeted in areas receiving the highest level of pedestrian-foot traffic, which includes the Town's downtown Heritage District.

Veterans

Over the next five year strategic plan period, the Town of Gilbert will partner with local non-profit organizations to provide financial assistance and case management through the Gilbert Community Action Program for veterans experiencing financial emergencies.

Domestic Violence

The Town of Gilbert will continue over the next five year strategic planning period to assist victims of domestic violence by contracting with non-profit providers such as regional homeless shelters, regional domestic violence shelters, Gilbert Community Action Program office, regional food banks and other services providers assisting victims.

Glendale

To the extent practicable, the housing need of persons who are not homeless but require supportive needs is described here. This category includes the elderly (62 and older); the frail elderly (elderly who require assistance with 3+ activities of daily living); persons with disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addiction; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence. Glendale is not a HOPWA grantee.

The 2010 Census Demographic Profile for Glendale shows the median age as being 32.5 years. In addition, the 2009-11 ACS of Disability Characteristics for the City estimates that of the total estimated population of 226,734, 11.9% or 27,083 has a disability. Of the population 65 years and over, 8,607 (42.7%) are estimated to have a disability. Based on CHAS data, 4,185 (13%) low/mod householders contain at least one person 62-74 years of age, and 3,545 (11.2%) contain at least one person age 75 or older. Given the rate of disability for persons 65 years and over, approximately 3,300 low/mod households contain at least one elderly person with a disability.

The City does not have data on the housing needs of non-homeless special needs populations. There is data associated with the housing needs of the homeless special needs sub-populations. The 2014 Point in Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Association of Governments, Tucson Pima Collaboration, and Arizona Department of Housing reported that during 2014 there were 4,865 sheltered homeless, 1,053 unsheltered homeless, and 5,218 supportive housing beds in the Maricopa CoC area. The homeless subpopulation was 2,413 of which 1,700 fit HUD's classification of special needs as follows: 34.5% adults with SMI, 34.1% victims of domestic violence, 27% adults with substance abuse

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disorder, and 4.4% adults with HIV/AIDS. The Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County CoC 2013 Application, that there are 2,320 permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds each year not dedicated to the chronically homeless. The CoC plans to reallocate 97 beds to the chronically homeless. See attached tables.

NA-45 NON HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS Tables Attachment 2

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	9,400	9,515	12,665	8,140	39,985
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,030	1,475	1,680	1,280	6,295
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	985	1,390	1,170	665	1,620
Other *	7,330	7,180	10,105	6,445	31,814

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS Rev Table 6 - Total Households Table

Peoria

In Peoria, the elderly represent the population with the greatest need. Physically disabled persons are also considered a high need especially as it relates to support services. However, the mentally disabled, frail and/or poor elderly, jobless and HIV Positive persons are continually growing. Our local challenge is to develop priorities and regionally focused systems that will make the most impact and stimulate leveraging of other resources to address the growing needs. The following is a list of facilities and services available either in Peoria, or service Peoria:

Affordable and Assisted Housing

- Local and regional Public housing and Section Eight Vouchers
- Local and regional LIHTC units
- Scattered group homes, congregate care and nursing and rehab facilities
- Habitat for Humanity
- Chicanos Por La Causa

Elderly (Ages 62-74) and Frail Elderly (>75)

- Maricopa County Transportation Services
- Local Dial-A-Ride services
- Local senior centers
- FSL Programs – Foundation for Senior Living
- Duet: Partner in Health & Aging
- Sun City Area Interfaith Services (Benevilla)
- Meals on Wheels
- Community Action Agency programs
- AHCCCS

Persons with Severe Mental Illness (SMI)

- Magellan Health Services and their large volume of providers

Developmentally Disabled Persons

Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
ADES Rehabilitation Services
Maricopa County Transportation Services
AHCCCS
Advocates for the Disabled
One Stop Beyond, Inc.
Alzheimer's Association – Desert SW Chapter

Physically Disabled Persons

Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
AZ Center for the Blind
Valley of the Sun YMCA
VALLEYLIFE
Maricopa County Transportation Services
AHCCCS
Advocates for the Disabled
Solcecito Services, Inc.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction

Community Bridges
County detox services and facilities
Catholic Social Services
Deep Within, Inc.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Phoenix Shanti AHCCCS

Scottsdale

The City participates in and supports the regional Continuum of Care efforts to serve the homeless through financial support to local providers of transitional housing, local emergency facilities for victims of domestic violence, and regional shelters for the homeless.

The City of Scottsdale utilizes federal CDBG, HOME, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), Scottsdale Cares Utility Donations, General Funds, and Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) funds to assist low-income persons. On a local level, Scottsdale allocates General Funds for brokerage services, domestic violence shelter services, legal services, regional shelter services, and senior services and allocates Endowment funds for community projects and youth programs. In addition, the City allocates Scottsdale Cares funds to promote positive development and self-sufficiency, and address crisis needs. Scottsdale Cares is a utility bill donation program that allows residents to donate \$1 on every utility bill to be allocated to social service agencies. Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community Funds are utilized to support meal programs in the community.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

Avondale

The housing stock in the City of Avondale is primarily single-family (76.6% of 26,447 units), with more than half (54%) constructed since 2000. The overall occupancy rate is 87.5% with a combined owner/renter vacancy rate of 12.5%. The owner vacancy rate is 4% while the rental vacancy rate is 10%. The median price range for all homes in the City is \$100,000-150,000, which has caused substantial interest from investors. In fact, as of December, 2014 one in four (26%) of all single-family homes are rentals, which has increased from 21% since June 2010.

Chandler

There are 5 LIHTC projects in Chandler containing 481 subsidized units, including 262 3- and 4-bedroom units that meet the needs of large family renters. There are also 5 locally-funded HOME projects. No units are expected to be lost from the inventory. High rates of severe cost burden among large-family extremely low income renters and seniors with incomes 30-50% AMI indicate a need for 3+ br and 1-br rental units or additional rental subsidies.

Gilbert

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ACS data, there are 74,907 housing units in the Town of Gilbert. The majority of households in Gilbert own their homes with a 72% ownership rate. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$235,500 which is significantly higher than the median value in Arizona at \$175,900. Only 11.1% of rental housing units are of a multi-unit structure, leaving the remaining 16.9% of the rental population occupying single-family rental units. The Town of Gilbert has a 6.4% poverty level, one of the lowest of comparable cities in Maricopa County, with the median household income of \$80,121 per year.

According to the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data below, a total of 6,430 or ten percent (10%) of Gilbert households live at or below 80% of the area median income. Of those:

- 49% are small families;
- 34% have at least one or more child, 6 years of age or younger;
- 16% have at least one or more persons age 62-74.

The Arizona Housing Alliance reports that 42% of all renters in Gilbert are financially burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. This does not allow for these families to prepare for emergencies or unexpected expenses. When a crisis occurs, many of these families must make a choice between keeping their housing or dealing with their crisis such as medical costs or transportation repairs. The Town has an affordable housing deficit of 4,655 units that are available to meet low-income resident housing needs.

Glendale

According to CHAS, Glendale's population grew 5% between 2000 (218,791) to 2011 (229,611). The 2010 Census reported 90,505 housing units with 87.4% occupied, and 12.6% vacant. Of the occupied units 58.6% were owner-occupied and 41.4% were renter-occupied. CHAS data showed 60% of the City's residential structures being 1-unit detached structures. No units are anticipated to be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

The FY 2011-14 CAPERs reported that Glendale assisted 3,894 renter households and 1,746 owner households. The *renter* households served were as follows: in the 0-30% AMI 2,150 Elderly HH, 21 Small Related HH, and 1,710 All Other households HH; in the >30-50% AMI 2 Elderly HH, 1 Small Related HH, 5 Large Related HH, and 5 All Other HH. The *owner* households served were as follows: in the 0-30% AMI, 104 Elderly HH, 372 Small Related HH, 27 Large Related HH, and 620 All Other households HH; in the >30-50% AMI 99 Elderly HH, 50 Small Related HH, 17 Large Related HH, and 200 All Other HH; in the >50-80% AMI 55 Elderly HH, 52 Small Related HH, 68 Large Related HH, and 82 All Other HH.

HUD's 2012 Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale Housing Market Analysis Report divides the area into the *Phoenix Submarket* and the *Remainder Submarket* which includes Glendale. Home sales market conditions for the *Remainder Submarket* are soft, with an estimated vacancy rate of 3.5%. Sales of both new and existing properties have increased. New home construction activity has increased. The estimated demand for new market-rate sales housing for 10/2012 to 10/2015 is 35,750 new units. It estimates that units under construction and vacant units will satisfy some of the forecast demand during the first year. Demand is expected for 13,900 homes during the second year and 18,850 during the last year of the forecast period. The rental housing market shows a 70% decrease in the number of MF units permitted during the 12 months ending September 2012. For the period 10/2012 to 10/2015, no demand is forecast for additional market-rate rental units.

Based on the Needs Assessment, in addition to market rate homes, housing assistance for owners and renters in the 0-80% income category is needed to address cost burden and severe cost burden, particularly owners in the >50-80% AMI; Small Related and Other Renter Households in the 0-30% AMI; Small Related owner households in the >50-80% income category. See attached tables.

MA 10 NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS Tables Attachment 3

All residential properties by number of units - Glendale

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit, detached structure	54,371	50%
1-unit, attached structure	5,015	6%
2-4 units	3,680	4%
5-19 units	13,373	15%
20 or more units	8,684	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	5,306	6%
Total	90,439	100%

Table 1 - Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure - Glendale

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	105	0%	1,666	5%
1 bedroom	529	1%	9,193	30%
2 bedrooms	5,854	12%	10,470	34%
3 or more bedrooms	42,182	37%	9,711	31%
Total	48,670	100%	31,040	100%

Table 2 - Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Peoria

Although the market conditions throughout Peoria have shown improvement since the previous Consolidated Plan period, foreclosures issues remains a factor that will likely continue to impact home values over the next several years. It is reported that in Peoria 2.7 homes are foreclosed per 10,000 properties. This is lower than both the Phoenix Metro value (3.5) and national value (4.0). The percent of delinquent mortgages in Peoria is relatively low at 2.9%; however, it is reported that 22.2% of homeowners in the City are still underwater on their mortgages which could potentially lead to additional foreclosures in the foreseeable future.

Additionally, with 99.2% of the total Peoria population in housing units and only 11% vacant housing units, at first glance, it appears that there is sufficient availability of housing units to meet the needs of the population. However, 39.4% of the population has a household income of less than \$49,999 which is much less than the median household income of \$62,013. Since the sales price has increased 41.4% in the last five years and continues to climb, the availability for affordable is becoming less and less. The highest need of affordable housing is single family detached homes with 3 bedrooms and approximately 1200-1600 square feet. Therefore, a housing unit sales price cannot exceed \$166,000 to be below the 30% income threshold of housing costs. The available homes for sale in Peoria that fall into that range is only 0.0009% (59 homes).

Urban County

Households currently residing in assisted housing in the Urban County 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 is critical to those presently in need but does not penetrate the 8,860 renter households earning less than 80% AMI who are severely distressed (severely cost burdened, overcrowded and/or without kitchen or bath facilities) without the opportunity of securing assisted housing to date. This is reinforced by the 9,621 households on the waitlist for Section 8 and Public Housing. The wait time is anywhere from 5 to 10 years according to the Maricopa Housing Agency.

For most income categories earning under 80% AMI, small (2-4), other (one person) and elderly households tend to comprise demand for renters. Elderly households tend to comprise an increasing component of rental demand in the 51% to 80% income bracket. For owner households, the greatest proportion of demand comes elderly households (>65%) and small households (2-4) to much lesser extent. Maricopa County may pursue larger scale apartment acquisition with or without rehabilitation for new rental production in addition to tenant based rental support for very low income households.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

Avondale

Overall, the City of Avondale has a fair low vacancy rate for both owner and renters (4% and 10%, respectively). These rates will move home prices and rents up accordingly. Unfortunately, new construction of units continues to drag, as only 244 single-family and zero multi-family permits have been issued in the City since 2009. Housing cost burden is particularly high for in the City, as 31.5% of all owner households and 34.6% of all renter households pay more than 30% of income for housing costs. This burden falls disproportionately on LMI households, as 87% of owner households with a severe cost burden (>50% of income to housing) are LMI, and 97% of renter households with severe cost burden are LMI. The figures for moderate cost burden (30%-50% of income for housing costs), show that 70% of severely cost-

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burdened owners are above 80% of AMI, while the corresponding figure for renters is reversed, as only 33% of renters above 80% are moderately cost-burdened.

Chandler

Approximately 16,000 Chandler low-mod households are cost burdened, indicating there is insufficient available housing. Affordable rental units and/or monthly subsidies are needed, with the greatest need for renters with incomes < 50% AMI. Flat wages and increasing home prices are likely to make purchasing more difficult. Higher incomes in Chandler relative to Maricopa Co require higher levels of assistance and/or unique program approaches to assist first-time homebuyers.

Gilbert

The high cost of housing in Gilbert in general continues to be a large barrier to provisions of affordable housing. In addition, lengthy permitting and environmental review processes and the high costs associated with the entitlement process make development of new housing both challenging and slow to come. Both the overall number of housing units, and particularly affordable housing units, is far below the number needed to create a jobs/housing balance. Low to moderate income families find other areas of the Valley to reside because reasonably priced housing and/or rents cannot be found locally.

Glendale

According 2007-2011 CHAS data, the Median Home Value of owner-occupied units in Glendale was \$183,300 which represents a 62% increase from the year 2000. The Median Contract Rent was \$728, which represents a 35% from the year 2000. Both homeowners and renters have experienced increases in housing costs which have augmented the housing needs of the lower income residents of Glendale.

The 2007-11 CHAS data identified 19,415 low/mod renters and 12,170 low/mod owners, of which 14,345 (74%) and 8,335 (68%), respectively, are cost burdened. Additionally, the CHAS identified a total of 25,980 affordable rental units, and 12,140 affordable owner units. A determination of the Affordability Mismatch for 0-80% AMI Renters and Owner Households was undertaken. Review of CHAS data, renters by income category, cost burden and the affordable units by income categories, revealed that overall there is a substantial mismatch between the number of units that are affordable and the housing needs of the low/mod income renter households. There is a substantial shortage of affordable units to renters in the 0-30% AMI (5,705 units), while there is a substantial surplus of affordable units to renters in the 50-80% income category (12,785). Since a large percentage of low/mod renters are cost burdened, a surplus of units for low/mod renters doesn't necessarily mean that those units are available to such renters as the units may be occupied by households with higher incomes. The affordability mismatch for those in the 0-30% AMI calls for the review of policies to subsidize additional units or renters to make housing affordable to this group. Similarly for owners, there is a mismatch between affordable units and the housing needs of the low/mod owner households.

Based on HUD's 2012 Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale Housing Market Analysis Report, no demand was forecasted for additional market-rate rental units for the period 10/2012 to 10/ 2015. Additionally, the estimated demand for new market-rate sales housing for the same period was 35,750, with the demand satisfy during the first year and demand to be 13,900 homes during the second year and 18,850 during the last year of the forecast period. Concerning low/mod housing,

additional rental units are needed for those in the 0-30% AMI and 30-50% AMI, while additional owner units are needed for those households in the 30-50% AMI.

Urban County

Consider the deficit and surplus of housing at varying income categories when compared to the cost of the housing supply in the Maricopa Urban County realizing the default data essentially covers the period of the great recession. As property values have risen over 40% and rental levels have risen at least 10% since 2011, the deficit of units at the low end have increased substantially and the surplus of units at the higher end has been extensively eroded in the Urban County. This is reinforced by the steady decline in household income since 2011.

Maricopa Urban County Surplus or Deficit of Affordable Units				
Per HUD Census Data (2007-2011 Average)				
	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	81-100%
ITEM	AMI	AMI	AMI	AMI
Number of Households	14,217	18,867	29,972	17,587
Number of Units Affordable To Households Earning	1,473	13,617	44,795	40,743
Surplus/(Deficit) of Units ^{1/}	-12,744	-5,250	14,823	23,156

Scottsdale

According to the 2010 Census, the total number of housing units in Scottsdale was 124,001 with 22,728 or 18.3 percent vacant units, mostly seasonal housing units. As shown in Table 1.10, below, there were 14,974 housing units in Scottsdale in 2000. This represents an 18.1 percent increase in the number of housing units between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, 55.6 percent were owner-occupied and 26.1 percent were renter-occupied. The median housing value in the city was \$396,700 and the median contract rent was \$972 between 2008 and 2012.

55.9 percent of housing in Scottsdale was categorized as single-family detached, 12.6 percent as single-family attached, 6.8 percent contained two to four units, 23.6 percent were multifamily, and 1.1 percent were mobile homes or other.

Table 1.10

Tenure for housing in Scottsdale, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Tenure	1990		2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner-occupied	36,934	53.5%	63,137	60.1%	68,967	55.6%
Renter-occupied	20,649	29.9%	27,532	26.2%	32,306	26.1%
Vacant	11,445	16.6%	14,305	13.6%	22,728	18.3%
Total	69,028	100.0%	104,974	100.0%	124,001	100.0%

Source: 1990, 2000, and 2010 US Census

0.7 percent of all housing units in the Scottsdale were built prior to 1950, 5.9 percent were built between 1950 and 1959, 10 percent were built between 1960 and 1969, 16.2 percent were built between 1970 and 1979, and 61.2 percent were built after 1979. About 32 percent of the housing stock is more than 30 years old, built prior to 1980. These units may contain lead-based paint or likely to be in need of repairs and maintenance.

Table 1.12
Housing type for Scottsdale, 2008-2012

Units in Structure	Number	Percent
Single-family Detached	69,740	55.9%
Single-family Attached	15,661	12.6%
2-4 Units	8,535	6.8%
Multifamily	29,458	23.6%
Mobile Home or Other	1,330	1.1%
Total	124,724	100.0%

Source: Five-Year Estimates, 2008-2012 American Community Survey

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

Avondale

Census figures show that of the 26,387 housing units in the City of Avondale, only 3,644 (13.8%) were constructed prior to 1980, with the majority constructed between 2000 and 2009 (14,250 or 54%). These pre-1980 units are at risk of containing lead-based paint hazards and are located in the older sections of the City, primarily Historic Avondale, Cashion, Rio Vista and Las Ligas. These areas also contain the highest concentrations of low and moderate income residents, as an estimated 69% of households in Historic Avondale (Census Tracts 612, 614.01 and 614.02) are low and moderate income. The Cashion neighborhood (Census Tract 822.09) possesses an LMI household rate of 67%, while the Rio Vista/Las Ligas combined LMI household rate is (Census Tract 822.08, Block Group 1) 53%. The City will continue to target these areas for lead-based paint mitigation and abatement through its housing rehabilitation programs.

Chandler

89% of Chandler's housing stock was built after 1980, with more than 25% built since 2000. 10,295 Chandler housing units were built prior to 1980. The City receives about 50 applications for housing rehabilitation annually from low-mod owners. Stakeholders and citizens rate housing rehabilitation, including energy-efficiency improvements as high priorities. 2,100 (50% rental) pre-1980 units are occupied by families with children and represent LBP risk.

Gilbert

Gilbert housing stock of which 41% were built between 1990 and 1999 and 31% were built between 2000 and 2004. Over 90% of Gilbert's housing stock was built after 1990. Approximately 50 housing units are pre-1940 construction and approximately 250 additional units are pre-1960 construction. This older housing stock is often occupied by low and moderate income families. Significant CDBG and HOME investment has been made over the years to rehabilitate much of this older housing. Emergency home repair and minor housing rehabilitation will continue throughout the Five Year Consolidated Plan which is the program mechanism utilized by the Town to address lead based paint hazards.

Glendale

The 2010 Census for Glendale reported 90,505 housing units of which 87.4% were occupied, and 12.6% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units 58.6% were owner-occupied and 41.4% were renter occupied. Of the vacant housing units, 7.3% were vacant for rent, 1.9% were for sale, 0.2% were rented not occupied, 0.3% were sold not occupied, 0.6% were seasonal, and 2.3% were all other vacant.

Information from Zillow website as of December 2014, there were 25 units for sale and 22 units for rent in Glendale, and one foreclosed property coming to the market soon.

HUD defines housing problems to include lack of a complete kitchen; lack complete plumbing facilities; cost burdened >30%; and overcrowded meaning more than one person per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. The 2007-11 ACS for Glendale estimates of the 79,710 occupied housing units, 989 (1.2%) lacked complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. In addition, 25.3% of the housing stock was built prior to 1980, which makes the units susceptible to lead-based paint and other age-related housing issues, which can be addressed through housing rehabilitation.

The City's Community Revitalization Division goal is to provide affordable housing and housing rehabilitation assistance to eligible Glendale residents. To this end the Division utilizes federal, state, and local funds to implement it various housing programs, among them, the Single-Family Rehabilitation Program, Roof Repair and Replacement Program, Emergency Home Repair Program, Home Modification Program for Disabled Persons, Homeownership opportunities, and the Voluntary Demolition Program.

The CHAS data shows a total of 48,670 owner-occupied units of which 18,844 (39%) were built prior to 1980, and of those 10% (4,930) have children present. Of the renter-occupied units it shows a total of 31,040 of which 10,968 units (35%) were built prior to 1980 and of those 17% (5,190) have children present. Additionally, the CHAS data identified 12,170 (25%) owners as low/mod, and 19,415 (62.5%) renters as low/mod. See attached tables.

MA-20 CONDITION OF HOUSING Tables Attachment 4

Condition of Units - Glendale

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	15,675	32%	15,173	49%
With two selected Conditions	572	1%	2,015	6%
With three selected Conditions	43	0%	194	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	32,380	57%	13,658	44%
Total	48,670	100%	31,040	100%

Table 1 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built - Glendale

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	4,761	10%	5,231	17%
1980-1999	25,065	52%	14,841	48%
1950-1979	18,165	37%	10,208	33%
Before 1950	679	1%	760	2%
Total	48,670	100%	31,040	100%

Table 2 - Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard - Glendale

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	18,844	39%	10,968	35%
Housing Units built before 1930 with children present	4,940	10%	5,190	17%

Table 3 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS, Table U001 (Units with Children present)

Peoria

65% of the housing units in Peoria were built 1999 or prior. Of that, 9.7% of the homes were built prior to 1979. The older housing stock is mostly occupied by low and moderate income families. The Arizona Department of Health Services does list the zip code 85345 in the City of Peoria as a high risk area for lead hazards. Although, it should be noted that older homes are only considered to “possibly” contain lead hazards and a quantitative analysis is done using either laboratory sampling or XRF testing. If lead based paint is found to be present, lead hazard control activities will take place as part of the activity. All regulations regarding lead hazard control, cleanup and disposal will be followed.

Urban County

The analysis of Maricopa County assessor data in 2000 to assess properties ‘at risk’ and potentially needing rehabilitation offers insights into the Urban County region. The census offers very limited information associated with the condition of housing.

Of the 60,584 properties deemed to be as ‘at-risk’ and potentially in need of rehabilitation countywide, the Urban County region included a total of 4,462 units accounting for about 8% of the county total. Approximately, 3,369 single-family dwellings, 921 condominiums/townhomes and 172 multi-family units were projected to be in need of rehabilitation in the Urban County in 2000. This number is estimated to be at least 10% greater in 2014 or approximately 4,908 units ‘at risk’.

Scottsdale

With the establishment of the City's Housing Rehabilitation Program, the City has developed procedures for identifying homes with lead-based paint and treating them in compliance with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) and subsequent changes in September 1999.

It is estimated that 35,691 units in Scottsdale were constructed prior to 1978. Any household with a child under the age of six receiving federal funding and living in a pre-1978 housing unit requires lead-based paint testing be performed.

Scottsdale will continue to test homes constructed prior to 1978, receiving federal assistance, for lead-based paint in compliance with 24 CFR part 35, at the time households seek assistance from the City. Additionally, all program participants are provided the required lead-based paint brochure.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

Avondale

The City of Avondale does not own/operate Public Housing, nor a Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County provides these services within the City of Avondale.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert does not have public housing units.

Glendale

The mission of the City of Glendale Housing Authority is to promote adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity, and a suitable living environment free from discrimination. The Glendale Housing Division is responsible for addressing the rental needs of residents who cannot afford housing in the private market, through the administration of 155 public housing units and 1,054 Section 8 vouchers.

The Resident Characteristic Report shows that 76% of the public housing residents are extremely low income ($\leq 30\%$ AMI), and 75% of housing voucher recipients are extremely low income. Public housing residents are comprised of 57% households with children, followed by 22% of households with no children, and 21% elderly; and 47% are female-headed households. Section 8 voucher recipients are comprised of 46.5% households with children, 31.2% households with no children, 22.2% elderly; and 43% are female-headed households.

The Glendale Housing Authority has a HUD designation of High Performer. The last assessment was done on June 17, 2011, and the assessment score was 95. HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center conducts physical property inspection of properties that are owned, insured or subsidized by HUD, including public housing and multifamily housing. The units own by the Glendale PHA, Glendale Homes, were inspected on December 15, 2008, and August 10, 2010, with an inspection score of 97 and 88, respectively; and an average score of 92.5. The maximum possible points are 100.

The Glendale PHA Five Year Plan listed the following as objectives: continue to modernize kitchens and bathrooms; make units energy efficient; continue to replace aging HVAC units, windows and doors with more efficient products; continue to partner with the city Public Safety to provide ongoing police support; and work with landlords to educate them on successful landlord practices.

The Community Housing Division partners with local homeownership counseling and down payment assistance agencies to offer homeownership counseling to public housing tenants. Also, CHD has adopted a policy to implement provision of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. The goals, objective and policies adopted will enable the PHA to serve the needs of child and adult victims of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, as defined in the public law. See attached tables.

MA-25 PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING Tables Attachment 5

Totals Number of Units - Glendale

	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			155	1,054			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 1 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PHI Information Center)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Glendale Homes	92.5

Table 2 - Public Housing Condition

Peoria

The City of Peoria does not operate the Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) that located is in the Peoria city limits. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) and HUD permanently transferred the operations of Public Housing to HAMC effective April 1, 2013.

Scottsdale

The City of Scottsdale does not own any public housing units; however, the Scottsdale Housing Authority (SHA), through the Community Assistance Office, administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The SHA has consistently received designation as a "High Performer" in its annual audit of the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP.)

The primary goal for the HCV Program for the upcoming year, given proposed deep funding cuts, will be to preserve as many Housing Choice Vouchers as possible, up to a maximum of 735 per month. The SHA will provide assistance to the number of families (vouchers) that may be funded with the monthly allocation amount provided by HUD.

The City of Scottsdale owns and operates 8 units of multi-family affordable housing, acquired with CDBG and City General Funds, and constructed with City General Funds. These units are available to eligible low-income persons. Rental rates are in accordance with HUD HOME Program Rent Limits.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

Avondale

The City of Avondale does not operate any homeless facilities, but does operate several programs to address the needs of the homeless, and to prevent homelessness. The Community Action Program provides rent and utility assistance. The New Leaf-Siemer Homelessness Prevention Program partners with area schools to prevent homelessness, and the New Life Center provides support and shelter referrals to victims of domestic violence. The City also assists individuals with Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing applications on behalf of the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.

Chandler

The Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP) connects homeless individuals to mainstream services. The majority of I-HELP participants are either new to the area or experiencing short-term homelessness. The City also offers TBRA with intensive case management for chronically homeless. Most of the City’s chronically homeless individuals have been assisted by this program; those on the waiting list are working with I-HELP.

Gilbert

Gilbert participates and financially supports regional services providers that offer services such as health, mental health, employment, basic needs and case management services to homeless persons and homeless families. There are not facilities located within the Town of Gilbert; therefore, Gilbert participates on a regional basis to assist homeless persons, families, veterans and unaccompanied youth.

Peoria

The City of Peoria awards General Fund grant money to the non-profit “Community Information and Referral, Inc.” to support the Maricopa County HMIS system. Additionally, the City’s Human Services Coordinator works closely with Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) on homeless issues. The City will continue to participate and financially support organizations involved in the Maricopa County Continuum of Care process utilizing any combination of funding from CDBG, HOME and/or general fund grants.

AGENCY	PLAN ADDRESSED	SERVICES
HOMEWARD BOUND	Homeless Needs – families with children Homelessness Strategy	victims of domestic violence homeless employment
BENEVILLA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	children elderly persons persons with disabilities health employment
PROJECT VETERANS PRIDE	Homeless Needs – Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs – Veterans	homeless health

	Homelessness Strategy	education employment
CENTRAL ARIZONA SHELTER SERVICES (CASS)	Homeless Needs – Chronically homeless Homeless Needs – Families with children Homeless Needs – Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy	homeless health education employment
CITY OF PEORIA	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy	housing children elderly persons persons with disabilities education fair housing major employer
ST. MARY’S FOOD BANK	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy	regional organization
ARIZONANS FOR CHILDREN, INC.	Homeless Strategy	children
DEEP WITHIN	Homeless Needs – Chronically homeless Homeless Strategy	homeless
SHOEBOX MINISTRIES	Homeless Needs – Chronically homeless Homeless Needs – Families with children Homeless Needs – Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy	children elderly persons persons with disabilities health

Surprise

The City of Surprise allocates 15% of its CDBG funding to implement Public Service activities through nonprofit agencies. Based on feedback from citizens, city staff and the Planning and Zoning Commission priorities are identified in the 5 Year Consolidated Plan for such.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

Avondale

The City of Avondale will continue to provide services to special needs populations, particularly youth, seniors and victims of domestic violence. The City operates several programs to address the needs of these groups, including the Next Step Youth Program, which provides at-risk youth with real world internship opportunities. The City also provides dedicated space to Maricopa Workforce Development to provide youth employment services. The Care1st Resource Center provides space for several agencies to operate programs to assist special needs populations, including WIC, Eve’s Place and A New Leaf (domestic violence awareness and support), and the Area Agency on Aging.

Chandler

There are multiple nonprofit organizations that serve Chandler’s most vulnerable residents, providing a broad range of services. Special needs populations, including persons returning from mental and physical health institutions who do not have housing can access services and supports through I-HELP and the associated City TBRA program. Supportive services needs are addressed through a variety of nonprofit organizations funded with City General Funds and CDBG Funds.

Gilbert

As stated above, Gilbert does not have support housing facilities for persons with special needs located within its jurisdiction. Gilbert will continue to collaborate with regional partners to refer Gilbert residents with special needs to regional facilities to receive supportive housing and assistance.

Glendale

The housing stock available to Glendale's special needs population includes assisted living facilities, group homes, emergency and DV shelters, LIHTC units, Section 202, 236, and 811 units, and public housing units. Supportive services include transportation, home modifications, and community integration for persons from health institutions. During PY 2015, Glendale will use CDBG funding to assist elderly persons and persons with disabilities.

Special needs groups that Glendale targets include the elderly, persons with disabilities, alcohol/drug addictions, and HIV/AIDS, public housing residents, and victims of domestic abuse. Glendale still has a need for additional and varying types of supportive housing due to the number of persons with special needs. The 2013 ACS reports that in Glendale, there were 858 elderly persons living in group quarters and 9,000 persons having an independent living difficulty. The AZDHS reported that of the 10,879 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Maricopa County, 4,226 persons have unmet need for primary care. In 2014, the CoC reported that there were 350 unsheltered special needs persons.

There are various agencies/organizations providing supportive services to residents including senior and youth services, employment training, services for disabled persons, child care, health and substance abuse services, transportation, advocacy, referrals, meal delivery, home modifications, counseling, and homeless prevention. The special needs supportive service data was gathered from non-profit providers:

Elderly & Frail Elderly – Case management, counseling, adult day care, homecare, meals, befriending and health services

Persons with Disabilities – Health care, rehabilitation services, treatment, assistive technology, employment and training, information and referral services, transportation, case management

Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions – Monitoring, screening, information & referral, detox medication, education, self-help groups, counseling

Persons with HIV/AIDS – Case management, financial assistance, food, transportation, early intervention, education, wellness and nutrition

Southwest Behavioral Health Services provides community integration services including subsidized independent housing. The City will allocate \$60,000 of its PY 2015 CDBG funding to the Arizona YWCA to provide congregate meals to elderly persons and Meals on Wheels to persons with disabilities.

Peoria

Peoria provides needed public services throughout the City utilizing CDBG and the City's General Fund resources. Financial assistance is granted to not-for-profit agencies that provide basic needs services, services for seniors and/or disabled persons, medical assistance services and youth services.

Surprise

The City of Surprise allocates 15% of its CDBG funding to implement Public Service activities through nonprofit agencies. Based on feedback from citizens, city staff and the Planning and Zoning Commission priorities are identified in the 5 Year Consolidated Plan for such.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Avondale

Full analysis to Barriers to Affordable Housing is incomplete and pending the completion of the regional Analysis to Impediments to Fair Housing. The City continues to promote access to affordable housing through its housing rehabilitation programs as well as a new Infill Incentive Program that halves development fees associated with infill proposed in the City's low and moderate income Revitalization Areas.

Chandler

In recent years, Chandler has taken steps to encourage the development of affordable housing by updating its zoning ordinance and map and other land use controls. The City completed HUD's barriers checklist and identified 9 potential barriers to affordable housing development. During 2015, the City will be updating its General Plan and that process will serve as an opportunity to examine regulatory barriers.

Gilbert

Major constraints to affordable housing development in Gilbert include land use policies governed by the zoning and development codes, and development fees imposed by the jurisdiction. For example, stringent standards relating to building height, lot coverage, setbacks, open space requirements, and parking requirements often reduce the number of units that can be achieved on a given site. In addition, lengthy development approval and permit processing procedures can increase the cost of development substantially. In most cases, lengthy development and permit approval process occurs when a conditional use permit and/or design/architectural review are required and if clear standards for review are not established. Development impact fees are also charged to a new development to pay for the necessary local infrastructure to serve the development which increases the cost to develop new housing. The Town of Gilbert's Planning Commission is currently developing a new zoning code to address the location and use of mental health facilities, however, the facilities are usually temporary in-patient treatment and are not positioned to provide transitional or permanent affordable housing for clients.

Glendale

Barriers to affordable housing in Glendale include the underutilization of developer incentives, lack of financial resources to develop additional housing, and exclusionary zoning practices. Some of Glendale's adopted zoning ordinances may restrict the development of affordable housing by impacting the location and type of housing as well as by driving up the cost of development thereby discouraging new units or the preservation of existing units.

A barrier to affordable housing can be the absence of proactive strategies that favor affordable housing development through assessing and structuring affordable housing incentives and methods such as fee waivers, expedited permitting, and inclusionary zoning. In Glendale, the barriers to affordable housing include:

- 1. Underutilization of Developer Incentives:** Glendale offers expedited zoning and processing of plans, waivers or refunds of municipal fees, and relief from development standards in infill incentive districts that meet certain criteria and represent a limited portion of the City. A study prepared by MAG in 2002, titled Developed Impact Fees Best Practices Paper, found that Glendale as well as other surrounding communities had impact fees that significantly drove up the cost of housing by as much as 11% in single-family housing development. The absence of strategies that support affordable housing development such as density bonuses, inclusionary zoning, and fee waivers throughout the City can be a barrier to the development of affordable housing.
- 2. Lack of resources for the Development of Affordable Housing:** As federal grant sources are declining and general funds balances are strained, resources for developing affordable housing are limited.
- 3. Exclusionary zoning practices:** Glendale allows guest houses/accessory dwelling units in its lower density residential districts (Agricultural, Rural, and Suburban Residential) as a conditional use but they are not permitted in the majority of single-family residential districts. Additionally, the City does not allow guest houses to be used for temporary residence or for rental purposes. This policy may negatively impact the development of new affordable housing units and limits the housing options available to lower income households.

Peoria

The City's Zoning Ordinance contains the regulatory standards governing development including density, open space, parking, building envelope and the like. There are no requirements to include "affordable housing" in mixed-use or multi-family development projects. The City has historically avoided inclusionary zoning, or stipulations requiring a certain percentage of units of a certain rental range. Market-rate and affordable multi-family developments are treated uniformly in the Zoning Ordinance: that is the development standards are designed to address the impact of the use on the adjacent properties without regard to the occupant profile. Requests to rezone a site for a new development must be compliant with the General Plan, unless a concurrent request to amend the Plan is sought. Rezoning approvals typically range between 6-9 months to process. The City continually assesses and modifies its codes and ordinance to remove outdated or ineffective provisions. Each year, staff-initiated amendments are developed and forwarded to the City Council for action. Modifications to the zoning ordinance have allowed greater flexibility in recent years for the development of various housing types, including group homes and care facilities in residential districts.

Surprise

During the FY 15-16, the following actions will contribute to the removal of barriers to affordable housing. Surprise will dedicate resources to preservation and development by allocating the city's HOME funds to major rehabilitation. CDBG funds for the Emergency Repair Program.

Habitat for Humanity continues construction infill housing, along with the Neighborhood Stabilization Program to assist in the purchase and resettlement of approximately 20 homes foreclosed upon due to economic downturn.

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions

Glendale

The following are market characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing types:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): Glendale does not provide funding for HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs: CHAS data showed that approximately 3,300 low/mod households contain at least one elderly person with a disability. Therefore continuation of assistance to these households is anticipated.

Glendale Supplemental Text Attachment

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): Rental assistance is provided to eligible households under two programs funded through HUD: Conventional Public Housing and the Section 8 Housing Voucher Program. In addition, during FY 2013-14, CDBG and ESG funds have also been used to provide rental assistance. Rental assistance is needed to address the housing needs of low/mod-income renters as 73% of them are cost burdened.

New Unit Production: Affordable housing for the 30-50% and 50-80% AMI could be considered as part of the housing strategy.

Rehabilitation: Based on the age of the housing stock, and the number of low/mod household that contain at least one elderly person with a disability, rehabilitation of units is necessary to maintain the housing stock, and to make it accessible to those with special needs. It will also help reduce the number of single-family homes with lead-based paint.

Acquisition, including preservation: Financial assistance to eligible homebuyers is needed to make housing affordable to low/mod households.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement

Avondale

The City of Avondale does not own/operate Public Housing, nor a Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County provides these services within the City of Avondale.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert does not own public housing units. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County administers the Section 8 subsidized housing program for the Town of Gilbert. This rental assistance program provides controls to uniformly address safety issues and repairs to keep our affordable housing stock decent, safe and sanitary.

Glendale

The Glendale Housing Authority in its Five Year Plan Strategy indicated that it will continue to provide self-sufficiency and skills enhancement incentive for rental housing or homeownership. Section 8 families will continue to be

encouraged to move toward employment and independence from housing assistance into market rate rental housing or homeownership. Assisting families to achieve independence will help stabilize the community.

Many families have moved to homeownership without the use of subsidies. Tenants moving to independence, self-sufficiency and homeownership can increase the availability of assisted housing to other families on the waiting list. The PHA has adopted rental policies to support and encourage employment.

The Glendale Housing Authority is not designated as a troubled housing agency nor is a Voluntary Compliance Agreement in place.

Peoria

The City of Peoria does not operate the Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) that located is in the Peoria city limits. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) and HUD permanently transferred the operations of Public Housing to HAMC effective April 1, 2013.

Scottsdale

Scottsdale Housing Agency maintains High Performer status through HUD's Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP.)

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing

Avondale

The City of Avondale will continue to provide eligible homeowners and first-time homebuyers with assistance to maintain or purchase homes, thereby making them affordable. The City will also continue to implement its Infill Incentive Program, which provides developers with fee reductions to construct housing in the City's low and moderate income Revitalization Areas. Finally, the City will continue to operate housing-related programs, such as the Community Action Program, to provide area residents with rent and utility assistance in order to maintain their housing.

Chandler

During the next year the City will be updating its General Plan, including its Housing Element. The planning process is an opportunity to examine land uses and other methods that will retain the City's current economic and social climate while expanding housing choice for households at all income levels.

Gilbert

Barriers to affordable housing in Gilbert include high property values, purchase prices for first time homebuyers, and permanent affordable rentals. According to HOME Matters for Arizona, a report written by the Arizona Housing Alliance in 2013, the top four barriers to affordable housing are:

- 1) There is a serious shortage of rental housing for Arizona's poorest households. Approximately one-third of all Arizona households are renters and 78% are paying significantly more than the recommended 30% of their income for home costs. In Arizona, there are almost 190,000 extremely low income households, but only 80,000 affordable rental homes. This forces renters to find housing in higher income categories or having to share

housing, which leads to overcrowding. Arizona is also experiencing the loss of existing rental homes. For every new affordable apartment created, two are lost due to deterioration, abandonment or conversion to more expensive housing.

- 2) An availability of mixed-use housing in proximity to employment, transportation, schools and shopping centers can increase the overall economic stability of households who are struggling financially. Every community needs to support a balanced housing policy that serves both homeowners and renters. A variety of housing options should be offered that are location efficient and near public transportation and jobs. Due to the lack of public transportation and large employment hubs in south Gilbert, low-income families have to reduce their housing search to north and central Gilbert, which is almost built-out.
- 3) Offering housing counseling services to existing owners and prospective homebuyers reduces and prevents foreclosures in Arizona and increases successful homeownership. Every homebuyer should be encouraged to receive housing counseling prior to purchase. First-time homebuyers should be required to receive housing counseling. From 2009 through 2011, Arizona had the second highest foreclosure rate in the country. One of the best ways to prevent foreclosure is to provide housing counseling. Homeowners who received housing counseling were twice more likely to avoid foreclosure than those that did not receive counseling.
- 4) Providing down payment assistance to low income families removes a major barrier to homeownership. Communities should target funding from federal, state and local sources for down payment assistance. Specifically in Gilbert, there is a scarcity of homes below the median price range, fostering a huge imbalance of buyers versus available property. Investors are also saturating homes priced below the median market rate, leaving low-income homebuyers little to choose from or high competition with cash purchase buyers. Low-income homebuyers are also finding it more difficult to qualify for a home with new underwriting guidelines as well as saving for a common 10% down payment.

Glendale

The City of Glendale will continue to undertake the following actions to reduce barriers to affordable housing:

1. Utilize the latest building codes to ensure cost effective construction;
2. Inventory surplus land for use in affordable housing production;
3. Leverage federal funds with State and local funding to finance affordable housing; and
4. Allowing higher densities in residential districts to increase the supply of affordable housing units.

The City of Glendale may also explore other options to reducing affordable housing barriers such as:

- Seek other funding sources to pay for impact fees and consider waiving impact fees or providing refunds/rebates for all affordable housing developments;
- Assess the use of universal design principles for all new housing to meet future needs for persons with disabilities and allow for easier and more cost effective retrofitting of units for accessibility;
- Adopting density bonuses, variations to setback requirements, and other development standards such as reduction in parking requirements that may encourage development;
- Assess different housing types and construction methods that may be more cost effective during construction and reduce operating costs through energy efficiency;

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- Adopting flexible standards for accessory dwelling units;
- Rezoning of vacant land or small, underutilized lots for infill/affordable housing;
- Continuing to assess local zoning, subdivision, and other policies to foster affordable housing production;
- Encourage the use of alternative labor in housing programs through self-help or volunteering initiatives; and
- Foster the quality, cost effectiveness, and siting of manufactured housing.

Peoria

As mentioned earlier, the City continually assesses and modifies its codes and ordinances to remove outdated or ineffective provisions. Each year, staff-initiated amendments are developed and forwarded to the City Council for action. Modifications to the zoning ordinance have allowed greater flexibility in recent years for the development of various housing types, including group homes and care facilities in residential districts.

Additionally, non-profit developers are already offered a reduction in some development plan review fees. The entitlement fees or “planning fees” are assessed at 10% of the normally required fees. The fees include rezone and use permits, site plan review, design review and others.

Scottsdale

The City of Scottsdale administers programs to support property maintenance for senior, disabled, and low-income homeowners and administers local and federal resources for:

- Acquisition of housing to preserve affordability.
- Housing rehabilitation, roof repair and replacement, and emergency repair assistance to extend the livability of owner-occupied housing.
- Homeownership assistance through:
 - Section 8 FSS escrow accounts
 - Homebuyer education
 - Down payment assistance through American Dream Down payment Initiative
 - Homebuyer Assistance through Scottsdale Community Land Trust Program.
- Rental Assistance through:
 - Housing Choice Voucher Program.
- Affordable rental housing through:
 - Bellevue of Scottsdale multi-family rental units

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

Avondale

The City participates in the Annual Homeless Count, which indicated that there were 21 homeless individuals in the City. The City operates the Care1st Resource Center, which houses several programs to alleviate the effects of homelessness, including the Community Assistance Program, Helping Families in Need, and the New Leaf-Siemer Homelessness Prevention Program. The Resource Center is also a liaison to the Housing Authority of Maricopa County for Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing applications. Finally, the City operates housing rehabilitation programs, which

improve the quality of housing for low and moderate income households in order to make home maintenance affordable and keep people in their homes.

Chandler

Chandler uses CDBG, HOME and local funds to support regional organizations that serve homeless individuals and families. The local Community Action Agency office provides emergency rent and mortgage assistance to prevent homelessness. I-HELP provides a safe place to sleep, a warm meal, and case management services to homeless individuals. The City offers TBRA with intensive case management for chronically homeless individuals and families.

Gilbert

According to the Homeless Management Information System, 144 Gilbert residents have entered emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent supportive housing from May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013. This number increased slightly from the prior year. In fiscal year 2013, 305 school age children were identified eligible for homeless services as identified within the Gilbert public school system. In fiscal year 2014, 170 students have already been identified as eligible for homeless services.

The Town of Gilbert does not have a homeless shelter within its jurisdiction, however, the Town partners with regional homeless service providers to provide shelter, basic needs, case management, education and assistance to Gilbert individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Scottsdale

Scottsdale is an active participant in the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care Task Force and shares responsibility of the regional solution to the problems of homelessness. Each year Scottsdale allocates CDBG, Scottsdale Cares, General Funds and SRPMIC funding to several categories of human services to address homelessness.

Scottsdale provides Intake and case management, food boxes, utility assistance, and emergency mortgage and rent assistance to reduce the number of families in poverty.

Long term strategies are additionally provided through the Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Vista Job Prep Program and case management and employment services that are provided by non-profit organizations.

The Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program combines the resources of case management with career counseling and job coaching with longer term assistance through Section 8 Rental assistance to achieve economic independence. Family Self-Sufficiency also includes opportunities for further education, financial literacy, establishing Individual Development Accounts, Individual Development Empowerment Accounts and multiple forms of homeownership assistance with the results that some graduates become self-sufficient homeowners in the Community.

The City of Scottsdale also actively markets the Earned Income Tax credit to its citizens. Three City facilities, Via Linda Senior Center, Granite Reef Senior Center and Paiute Neighborhood Center, provided space and resources for AARP to provide free tax preparation.

**MARICOPA CONSORTIUM
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
FY2015/2020**

April 22, 2015

Applicability

This document implements the citizen participation planning regulations applicable under Consolidated Plan submittal requirements noted under 24 CFR 91.105. This citizen participation plan applies to the following jurisdictions submitting Consolidated Plans covering FY 2015 through FY 2020 Federal Fiscal year 2015-2019, pursuant to:

- 24 CFR 91.400 for Consolidated Plan submission for the
The Maricopa HOME Consortium

- 24 CFR 91.200 for Consolidated Plan submission for the
City of Avondale
City of Chandler
Town of Gilbert
City of Glendale
City of Peoria
City of Scottsdale
City of Surprise
City of Tempe
Maricopa County

The Maricopa HOME Consortium (Maricopa Consortium) includes the Cities of Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise and Tempe; the Town of Gilbert and Maricopa County; with Maricopa County, administered by the Human Services Department Community Development Division as the designated Lead Agency. The Consortium has elected to establish July 1 through June 30 as the Program Year under forthcoming Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan submissions in FY 2015 through 2019. This program year corresponds with each jurisdiction's fiscal year.

Consolidated Plan Summary

HUD regulations noted in 24 CFR 91.105 require the preparation of Consolidated Plans for all entitlement communities. The Consolidated Plan is prepared in draft form by April in the year the Plan takes effect and includes needs, priorities and long- and short-term strategies concerning affordable housing, homeless/special needs and community development in the region. The Consolidated Plan process includes a Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, and serves as a long- and short- term investment guide for federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). The Consolidated Plan is also consulted prior to the award of other funding administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Consolidated Plan prepared for the Maricopa Consortium is regional in nature and will focus on affordable housing, homeless and special needs priorities and strategies pursuant to 24 CFR 91.4, while those prepared by entitlement community members herein are local in nature and shall address affordable housing, community development, homeless and special population needs priorities and

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strategies pursuant to 24 CFR 91. Maricopa Consortium Consolidated Plan addresses affordable and supportive housing and homeless issues that are deemed to be regional in nature. Consortium members must participate in submission of a consolidated plan for the Consortium, prepared in accordance with 24 CFR 91. As described in 24 CFR 91.4, CDBG entitlement communities that are members of a consortium must provide additional information for the consolidated plan. For more information concerning the citizen participation process associated with the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, please contact one or all of the following organizations:

- Maricopa County Human Services Department at (602) 506-5911
- City of Avondale at (623) 333-2715
- City of Chandler at (480) 782-4349
- Town of Gilbert (480) 503-6893
- City of Glendale at (623) 930-3670
- City of Peoria at (623) 773-7209
- City of Scottsdale at (480) 312-2309
- City of Surprise at (623) 222-1551
- City of Tempe at (480) 350-8958

Encouragement of Citizen Participation and Information to Be Provided

In order to encourage citizen participation, the following efforts shall be undertaken by Maricopa Consortium members.

- 1) The Maricopa Consortium members shall consult with housing authorities in their jurisdictions to solicit participation of the residents of public and assisted housing in plan development and review, which is anticipated to be derived from PHA planning activities stipulated under 24 CFR Part 903. As needed and applicable, Maricopa Consortium members will also consult with the Maricopa Continuum of Care and organizations therein, supportive housing agencies, relevant businesses and industry representatives and low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas in which federal projects are anticipated. Consortium members shall make Consolidated Plan information available to local housing authorities on a continuing basis for any public hearings to be held under the HUD Comprehensive Grant Program or Public Housing Agency Plan established pursuant to 24 CFR Part 903.

- 2) Consolidated Plan

Maricopa Consortium members shall each hold at least two public hearings concerning the Consolidated Plan in addition to surveys, consultation and other methods to solicit input desired by members. The first hearing shall be held during Consolidated Plan formulation and preparation, while the second shall be held once a draft Consolidated Plan has been completed and during the Public Comment Period. One or both of the public hearings to be conducted by Maricopa Consortium members shall include the following items:

- The amount of CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources anticipated to be made available within member jurisdictions on a program year basis, and the eligible range of activities that may be undertaken concerning such federal programs.
- The amount of CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources anticipated to benefit income qualified persons residing within member jurisdictions on a program year basis.
- Plans by Maricopa Consortium members to minimize the displacement of persons from the intended uses of CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources anticipated to be invested during any

- given fiscal year.
- Perspectives on priorities and housing and community development needs in each Maricopa Consortium member jurisdiction.
- Other aspects of the Consolidated Plan as applicable.

3) Annual Action Plan

Maricopa Consortium members shall each hold at least two public hearings concerning the development of Annual Action Plan each year (may include surveys), consultation and other methods to solicit input desired by members. The first hearing shall be held during Annual Action Plan formulation and preparation, while the second shall be held once a draft Annual Action Plan has been completed and during the 30-day Public Comment Period.

On or before April 1st of any given year, Maricopa Consortium members will make available their draft Annual Plans and the previous year's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to each housing authority, libraries, surrounding municipal governments (as applicable), and selected other locations for the mandatory 30-day public comment period to end no later than the 1st of May of any given year. Members may also post their draft Plans using other supplemental forms of securing valid public input. The public shall be notified of this opportunity for review and comment in newspaper/s with general circulation in each Consortium member's jurisdiction and shall identify the locations where citizens may review copies of draft Annual Action Plan and relevant Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs). A member may pursue alternative forms of posting with prior HUD written approval.

One or both of the public meetings to be conducted by Maricopa Consortium members shall include the following items:

- The amount of CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources anticipated to be made available within member jurisdictions on a program year basis, and the projects within the range of eligible activities that may be undertaken concerning such federal programs.
- The amount of CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources anticipated to benefit income qualified persons residing within member jurisdictions on a program year basis.
- Other aspects of the Annual Action Plan as applicable.

4) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

In early September of each year, Maricopa Consortium members shall make available their draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) for the previous fiscal year to each housing authority, libraries, surrounding municipal governments (as applicable); and selected other locations for the mandatory 15-day public comment period to end no later than September 30. Again, members may also post their draft CAPERs using other supplemental forms of securing valid public input. A member may pursue alternative forms of posting with prior HUD written approval.

Access to Records

All Maricopa Consortium members shall provide citizens, public agencies and other interested parties with reasonable and timely access to public records relating to their past use of CDBG, ESG, and HOME and related assistance for the previous six years. This information shall be made available to interested

parties in alternate formats as reasonably requested and shall be so noticed.

Technical Assistance

Maricopa Consortium members will provide assistance to very low- and low- income persons and groups representative of them that request such in developing proposals for funding under the CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources treated in the Consolidated Plan. Such assistance will be provided to interested parties as requested.

Public Hearings

Public hearings to be conducted by Maricopa Consortium members shall be publicly noticed with a minimum one week lead time before the actual meetings are conducted and be noticed in newspapers with general circulation in the community. All postings shall include relevant information to permit informed citizen comment.

All public hearings to be conducted will be held at times and locations convenient to prospective program beneficiaries, and be conducted with accommodation for persons with disabilities when requested at least three working days in advance. Where appropriate to the local community and where requested in advance, a bilingual staff person or translator may be made available to meet the needs of residents. Specific determinations on the issues noted above shall be made by staff of each Maricopa Consortium member on a case-by-case basis.

Comments and Complaints

Any citizen, organization or group desiring to make a comment or complaint regarding the Consolidated Plan or any activity related to the implementation of the Consolidated Plan may do so in writing to any Maricopa Consortium members. Comments or complaints may also be made verbally during the execution of such public hearings and submitted in writing during a public comment period. In addition, any citizen, organization or group may also make comments or complaints verbally or in writing to a respective jurisdiction. At all times, citizens have the right to submit complaints directly to the Department of Housing and Urban Development as well. All comments and complaints are recorded in the Citizen Participation Record in the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, or CAPERs along with the response and any changes, if made, as a result of the comments. Each Maricopa Consortium member shall respond in writing to comments or complaints in their jurisdiction within 15 working days from receipt.

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors is the final disposition authority for comments or complaints under the purview of Maricopa County, while the City/Town Councils of Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise and Tempe are the final disposition authority for comments or complaints applicable to such jurisdictions.

Adoption of Citizen Participation Plan

The Citizen Participation Plan is a required component of the Consolidated Plan. This Citizen Participation plan is adopted by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and City/Town Councils of Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise and Tempe concurrent with the

scheduled adoption of each Maricopa Consortium member's Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

Comments Received at Public Hearings

Prior to transmitting any Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, substantial plan amendment or Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, members shall compile any comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally at public hearings. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, shall be attached to final submissions to HUD.

Criteria and Process for Amendments to Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan

Should any Maricopa Consortium member decide to make one of the following changes outside of the annual action planning process, an amendment to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plan would be required:

- a) To make a substantial change in the allocation priorities or methods of distribution delineated in the plans. "Substantial" in this context is defined as:
 - Changes in any method of distribution for HOME or ESG resources that will alter the manner in which funds are allocated to individual projects or entities identified in the Annual Action Plan, including reallocation of funds i.e. returned funds or program income, by at least 20% of any annual Consortium allocation, subject to other program requirements in the CFR as applicable; and/or;
 - Changes made to funding priorities in the Consolidated Plans over time when not undertaken through annual submission requirements stipulated by HUD; and/or;
 - Project deletions or changes made in allocation priorities or methods of distribution that have the effect of changing the funding level of individual CDBG projects within an eligible activity identified in its Annual Action Plan by more than 20% of an entitlement jurisdiction's annual funding level, subject to other program requirements in the CFR as applicable. Any new eligible activity funded with CDBG and not already identified in an Annual Action Plan, as well as significant changes in the use of CDBG funds from one eligible activity to another, in an amount greater than 20% of the annual CDBG allocation.
- b) To carry out an eligible activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plans (including program income), not previously described in the Annual Action Plans.
- c) To substantially change the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of an activity.

Should substantial amendments be made to any aspect of the Consolidated Plan after its formal adoption, Maricopa Consortium members will undertake the following: [refer to 91.105(b)(2)(iv) and (b)(6)].

- a) In the instance of Maricopa County, inform units of local government.
- b) Provide reasonable public notice of the proposed amendment(s) in applicable newspaper/s of general circulation to enable review and comment by the public for at least 30 days. Conduct a

public hearing on the subject of the proposed amendment during the 30-day comment period consistent with Sections III through VI noted herein.

- c) Submit such amendment(s) to their respective Governing Boards for approval.
- d) Upon the termination of the 30-day comment period, notify HUD of any amendments executed, citizen comments received and the response(s) by Consortium members to such comment(s).

All Maricopa Consortium members will minimize the displacement of persons assisted through the use of CDBG, ESG and HOME resources. The policies to be followed are separately included in this document, and all Maricopa Consortium members have agreed to abide by the antidisplacement plan. For efforts other than federally funded acquisition or rehabilitation, Consortium members may utilize adopted local policies concerning displacement assistance.

OTHER CITIZEN PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

People and agencies seeking resources from individual Maricopa Consortium members may need to comply with additional citizen participation requirements imposed on them by such entities. For additional information in this regard, contact the individuals or organizations noted under the "Consolidated Plan Summary" section in this document. HUD waivers relevant to the provisions of this document shall override and supersede the applicable contents of this citizen participation plan.

ACQUISITION AND RELOCATION POLICIES

Preface

This policy is necessary to minimize displacement and ensure compliance with the Uniform Acquisition and Relocation Act when displacement is unavoidable. Acquisition may in some cases be undertaken by the subrecipient, but only with the close coordination of Maricopa County Human Services Department staff and/or consultants.

The Maricopa Human Services Department, in carrying out its responsibility for CDBG and HOME Program administration, and as the designated "State Agency" responsible for acquisition and relocation associated with CDBG and HOME Program assisted projects will use staff and professional consultants as necessary to comply with the requirements of the Uniform Acquisition and Relocation Act of 1970 (PL 91-646), as amended.

MARICOPA COUNTY HOME CONSORTIA POLICIES ON DISPLACEMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and/or HOME FUNDED ACTIVITIES

This policy follows Guideform Residential Antidisplacement and Relocation Assistance Plan under Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as Amended.

The Maricopa Consortium, in accordance with Federal Regulations for Displacement, 24 CFR 570.606(b), hereby issues this statement of policy regarding the displacement of persons by CDBG or HOME Program funded activities.

Any entity receiving CDBG or HOME Program funds will replace all occupied and vacant units that will be demolished or converted to a use other than as low/moderate income housing. (One-for-one replacement)

All replacement housing will be provided within three years of the commencement of the demolition or rehabilitation relating to conversion. This includes any property obtained through a public undertaking. Before obligating or expending funds that will directly result in such demolition or conversion, the entity will make public and submit to the HUD Field Office the following information in writing.

- A description of the proposed assisted activity;
- The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be demolished or converted to a use other than for low/moderate income dwelling units as a direct result of the assisted activity;
- A time schedule for the commencement and completion of the demolition or conversion;
- The general location on a map and approximate number of dwelling units by size (number of bedrooms) that will be provided as replacement dwelling units;
- The source of funding and a time schedule for the provision of replacement dwelling units; and
- The basis for concluding that each replacement dwelling unit will remain a low/moderate income dwelling unit for at least 10 years from the date of initial occupancy (i.e.: Deed of Trust, Deed Restriction, etc.).

The entity will provide relocation assistance, as described in 570.606(b)(2), to each low/ moderate income household displaced by the demolition of housing or by the conversion of a low/moderate income dwelling

to another use. Benefits will be provided relocatees and displacees according to the calculation of benefits derived pursuant to requirements of regulations promulgated under the Uniform Property Acquisition and Relocation Act of 1970, as amended

Assistance To Aliens

An alien who is not lawfully present in the United States is prohibited from receiving assistance under the Uniform Relocation Act, per 49 CFR 24.208, and assisted housing programs. Circumstances may dictate that determination that an alien is ineligible would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to a spouse, parent, child who is a United States citizen. A final determination on the eligibility of the request will be made by HUD before any assistance is provided.

Permanent Displacement

Displacement is defined as follows: Permanent movement of person(s) or other entities from a dwelling unit or business location resulting from CDBG or HOME funded code inspection, rehabilitation, demolition or acquisition.

In order to minimize displacement and mitigate adverse effects, the policy shall consist of the following guiding principles. In the event displacement is caused by current or future CDBG or HOME Program funded projects the project plan will:

- Avoid or minimize permanent displacement whenever possible and only take such action when no other viable alternative exists.
- Consider impact on existing persons and properties in the development of CDBG and HOME Program funded projects.
- Inform citizens of CDBG or HOME Program project area(s) through information made available as part of the annual plan for use of CDBG and HOME Program funds.
- Follow current regulations, HUD notices and policies when preparing informational statements and notices.
- Provide written notification of intent to eligible property owners or tenants who may be displaced and/or relocated due to an approved project activity.
- Assist those displaced in locating affordable, safe, decent and comparable replacement housing.
- Ensure that "just compensation" for CDBG or HOME Program acquired property (as determined by appraised fair market value) is paid with relocation benefits, if applicable.
- Provide for reasonable benefits to any person permanently displaced as a result of the use of CDBG or HOME Program funds to acquire or substantially rehabilitate property.
- Provide information about equal opportunity and fair housing laws in order to ensure that the relocation process does not result in different or separate treatment on account of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, familial status or source of income.
- Contingent upon availability, displaced households may be provided assistance through Section 8, Conventional Public Housing or any other federally funded program for which they might qualify.

Temporary Displacement

CDBG or HOME Program funded activities may involve temporary displacement. While strict adherence to provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act are not specified, it is the policy of the Consortium that all subrecipients shall take steps to mitigate the impact of CDBG or HOME Program funded code inspections, rehabilitation, demolition or acquisition that results only in temporary movement of person(s) from a dwelling unit. Such temporary displacement primarily involves demolition and reconstruction of a

single-family owner- occupied home or lead based paint abatement during rehabilitation of a residential unit. Accordingly, the citizens involved in a temporary movement shall be fully informed of the below matters and appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that fair and equitable provisions are made to:

- Receive temporary living accommodations while their CDBG or HOME Program funded unit is being rehabilitated or demolished and reconstructed.
- Move and temporarily store household goods and effects during the rehabilitation or demolition and reconstruction project.
- Reimburse all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the temporary relocation, including moving costs and any increased rent and utilities.

AP-65 Homeless & Other Special Needs Activities – Supplemental Information

Additional Discussion Provided by Consortium Members:

Avondale

The City of Avondale provides a number of services that benefit special needs populations, including the homeless, seniors, and youth. While the City does not allocate HOME funds to assist these populations, the City allocates funding from CDBG and other sources to operate programs to benefit these groups. These activities are housed at the Avondale Care1st Resource Center, which partners with organizations to provide space and direct service for: applications to AHCCCS, Nutrition Assistance and cash assistance (Helping Families in Need); rental, utility and mortgage assistance (Community Action Program); domestic violence awareness safety planning and shelter referrals (New Life Center); homelessness prevention partnership with schools (A New Leaf and Siemer Family Stability Program); transportation meals and referrals to seniors (Area Agency on Aging). The City also provides CDBG funds to operate the Next Step program, which provides employment opportunities to teens.

Gilbert

The Town of Gilbert has elected officials who participate on the MAG Regional Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness. The Town funds key regional homeless service providers to assist **Gilbert's homeless population. General funds are committed to Gilbert's Community Action Agency** to provide emergency financial assistance to help prevent homelessness or those at risk of becoming homeless before it happens. In addition, the Town funds various regional emergency shelter, transitional shelter, and domestic violence shelter providers to provide basic needs, case management and housing assistance to those experiencing homelessness. Other basic needs assistance providers are funded by the Town such as food banks, clothing banks, and substance abuse assistance to assist those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

The Town partners with Valley of the Sun United Way to host a bi-annual Project Connect event in which services providers gather at one **location to provide a "one stop shop" for those who are homeless or low income.** Individuals and families have access to resources and receive food, clothing, haircuts and toiletries during this event. They may also obtain transportation to Department of Motor Vehicles to obtain identification. The Department of Economic Security attends the event to allow individuals to sign up for state assistance as well.

Peoria

As mentioned before, the City will continue to participate and financially support organizations involved in the Maricopa County Continuum of Care process utilizing any combination of funding from CDBG, HOME and/or general fund grants. The Continuum has adopted a plan to end chronic **homelessness. Peoria's most effective role in ending chronic homelessness** is to lend financial support to organizations in the Continuum and/or at the local level which provide transitional shelter. Agencies that receive funding are as follows:

- o Homeward Bound – Case management and utility payment assistance for residents in transitional housing.
- o Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS)
- o City of Peoria – Provide utility payment assistance to help prevent homelessness.

- o Arizonans for Children, Inc. – Provide a children’s visitation center for kids in protective custody.
- o Community Information and Referral, Inc. – Operates a 24-hour help hotline.
- o Community Information and Referral, Inc. – Operates the Maricopa Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).
- o Shoebox Ministry – Provides toiletries for the homeless.
- o Benevilla – Provides information and referrals.
- o St. Mary’s/Westside Food Bank – Provides emergency food boxes for homeless and at-risk individuals and families.
- o Deep Within – Utility Assistance to Shelter

HOME Funded Activities – Supplementary Information

Affordable Homeownership Limits

Maricopa County intends to use HOME funds for homebuyer assistance or for rehabilitation of owner-occupied single family housing and has determined 95 percent of the median area purchase price to be \$219,450 in accordance with 92.245(a)(2)(iii) which will be effective for the period of the annual action plan. Annually the limits will be provided to the public and HOME Consortium and posted on the Human Services Department website.

HOME Eligible Applicants

As discussed in detail on AP- 35 Section along with additional HUD entitlement funds, within the Maricopa HOME Consortium HOME funds are distributed using the following allocation priorities:

HOME funds are allocated to each Consortium member based on the relative percentage of CDBG funds received by each community which include Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe, and Maricopa Urban County. The allocation of HOME funds is evidenced by a Subrecipient Agreement with each jurisdiction. The MCHSD administrative assessment is 5% of the Consortium Member Gross Allocation for all Consortium members except for the County. The County assessment is 10%.

After the funding allocation process, each Consortium member jurisdiction receives proposals through their local competitive process. Potential developers and/or subrecipients apply for HOME funding annually for specific housing projects within that jurisdiction. Jurisdictions that have current or new housing programs that are administered in-house may also utilize HOME funds. Eligible household applicants are extremely-, very low- and low-income residents with households under 80% Area Median Income, per HUD guidelines. Applications for projects are evaluated based on HUD guidelines and precise criteria set by each Consortium member in their policies and procedures and based on local needs. Detailed information for Maricopa Urban County would be contained on the Maricopa County Human Services Department www.hsd.maricopa.gov website. If a Request for Proposal was issued, that information could be found on the list of Open Solicitation on the County website <http://www.maricopa.gov/procurement/solicitation.aspx>. See each Consortium member’s Annual Action Plan for a detailed description of the application process and applicable websites.

Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care

In collaboration with Street Outreach Collaborative, Standing Strong for Families, HEART Group, and the Permanent Housing Workgroup

STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE

For Outreach Programs, Emergency Shelters, Permanent Supportive Housing,
Rapid Rehousing, and Transitional Housing

2014

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[2]

The Standards of Excellence are... are a set of **performance goals** and **quality standards** for homeless outreach programs / engagement services, emergency / crisis /transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing. More importantly, they are a framework for applying **Housing First** principles and **coordinated** practices at the programmatic and system level. Concrete, consistent standards are critical to ensuring we **focus** our efforts and resources in the most effective ways possible. In a reality where all resources are extremely limited, we need to **think smarter** about our current strategies and investments in the community, and to push forward solutions that help us **end homelessness**.

Standards are necessary to...

- ✓ Identify **opportunities** for capacity building and creating more effective programs
- ✓ Make it easier for funders to more consistently **acknowledge and incentivize** those that are the most effective
- ✓ **Reduce the complexity** of performance reports and requests for proposals
- ✓ Push our community to **set goals** towards ending homelessness, especially chronic homelessness, and improving outcomes overall

The Standards of Excellence for the Maricopa County Continuum of Care were developed in partnership by Street Outreach Collaborative, Standing Strong for Families, HEART Group, and the Permanent Housing Workgroup, and then sent to the CoC Board for approval.

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Standards of Excellence

For Outreach Programs, Emergency Shelters, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, and Transitional Housing



[4]

Standards for Outreach Programs

Performance Goals and Indicators

- ✓ **Engagement:** Total persons engaged, and total of unduplicated engagements
- ✓ Targeting:
- ✓ **Services:** 50% of those engaged receive condition-specific services (e.g. mental health, substance use, physical health, case management) from outreach team or via linked provider.
- ✓ **Successful Placements:** Of those who enter the program, 75% are placed into appropriate supportive environments.
- ✓ **Housing Placements:** Of those who exit the supportive housing environment, 50% are placed into permanent housing.
- ✓ **Effective Partnerships:** Of those who exit to permanent housing, 90% retain housing at 6 months, and 85% retain housing after one year.

Operating Standards

- ✓ **Personnel:** Send teams of 2 and no more than 4 (as needed), 18 or older.
- ✓ **Qualifications:** Train on, at minimum, core values, physical & safety (including blood borne pathogens), boundaries, ethical guidelines, cultural competency, triaging, mental health & substance abuse symptoms, best practices, and housing assessment. Teams should provide for language differences and should be trained to use all Continuum of Care approved tools.
- ✓ **Self-Care:** Policies are in place to ensure outreach staff maintains personal physical & mental health well-being, boundaries, and limitations as applicable within their scope of work. Staff must be concerned with the safety of each individual situation. Self-care may include vitals checks, incentives for healthy choices, a staff therapist or referral program, continuous wellness program, etc.
- ✓ **Availability:** Outreach occurs at all times and there is communication available 24/7, through the Continuum of Care collaborators.
- ✓ **Services:** Quick access to crisis services should be provided. Teams should offer referrals, services & housing, including at minimum access to basic needs, shelter beds, IDs, physical & mental health care, substance use treatment and benefits and employment assistance. Client self-determination and client centered services are created, respected, and supported and no prerequisites are required for use of services. When possible, transportation should be provided. Priority should go to those who are most vulnerable in accordance with assessment tools, data and case managing standards.
- ✓ **Effective Partnerships:** Of those who exit to permanent housing, 90% retain housing at 6 months, and 85% retain housing after one year.
- ✓ **Coordination:** Collaboration with the Continuum- Coordinated Assessment and entry systems and community partners, including other faith-based

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outreach programs, service providers and housing providers. Participation in the AZOC is encouraged and promotes: the sharing of resources, cross-training, transportation of clients and improved communication.

- ✓ **Data:** Consistency and conformity for community wide data standards and sharing. Community should agree to Memorandum of Understanding in regards to streamlining data collection through Homeless Managing Information System (HMIS) and Continuum of Care approved tools, to include the Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (SPDAT) and Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (VISPDAT).
- ✓ **Continuing Education:** A central library of literature on best practices and ongoing education will be offered to encourage volunteer outreach recruitment and support by the National Alliance to End Homelessness. Training should be provided and required for outreach teams to be trained on all Continuum of Care approved tools, to include the Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (SPDAT) and Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assessment Tool (VISPDAT). All outreach workers should be open to constantly learning from their clients.
- ✓ **Compliance:** Provider is not on any Continuum of Care probation list.

Suggested Practices	Systems Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Approaches ✓ Record-Keeping ✓ Staffing ✓ Partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Data ✓ Partnerships ✓ Housing

Standards for Emergency Shelters

Performance Goals and Indicators	
Individuals	Families
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Standardized Access:[Please place corresponding information] ✓ Targeting: [Please place corresponding information] ✓ Next-Step Housing:[Please place corresponding information] ✓ Permanent Housing:[Please place corresponding information] ✓ Permanent Housing Retention:[Please place corresponding information] ✓ Guest Safety:[Please place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Standardized access: At least 90% of new residents complete intake paperwork within 24 hours of program acceptance; within one week, a full assessment is completed with the family and a housing-based service plan is developed based on the unique needs of the household. ✓ Prioritization: Shelter will be prioritized for families residing in unsafe circumstances (such as the streets, parks, with an

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<p>corresponding information]</p>	<p>abuser, etc.). Acuity level will be considered as a secondary criterion, with higher acuity families being prioritized over those with lower acuity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Next-Step Housing: At least 75% of the families leaving shelter will exit to rapid rehousing, transitional housing, or permanent housing. ✓ Permanent Housing: At least 30% of the families leaving shelter will exit to permanent housing. ✓ Permanent Housing Retention: TBD ✓ Client Safety: At least 80% of those who complete satisfaction surveys indicate that shelter provided a safe environment for their family members.
<p>Operating Standards</p> <p>Individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coordination: Each agency will provide beds (under funding requirements) that are prioritized for those who have been matched to housing through coordinated access system and are waiting placement. The goal will be at least 10%, where funding allows. ✓ Assessment: All guests should be screened for diversion, given an orientation, and complete a basic intake within 24 hours. ✓ Eligibility: Clients cannot be required to be clean and sober, have completed treatment, be employed (or at a prescribed income level), or be med-compliant to enter shelter. When possible, shelters may make accommodations for people who 	<p>Families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eligibility: Families cannot be required to: Have completed treatment, be employed or at a particular income level, or be med-compliant to enter shelter. ✓ Staffing: Agency maintains a ratio of no less than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 20 family households. ✓ Governance: Currently or formerly homeless individuals have opportunities to provide feedback to the Board of Directors on the delivery of services. ✓ Income: All families with housing-based service plans are assisted in receiving all eligible public benefits (cash and non-cash) and/or achieving earned income.

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may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol but are of no imminent danger to self or others. Clients cannot bring drugs or alcohol to the ES.

- ✓ **Staffing:** Staff will be trained in safety protocol. Case loads and services will be based on need. Agency maintains a ratio of no less than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 30 guests who choose to participate in case management.
- ✓ **Alumni-Involvement & Governance:** Avenues exist for alumni involvement, employment opportunities, and peer support, in the delivery of supportive services for current participants. Agencies will seek input from formerly homeless individuals, and at least one individual will be invited to participate in governance activities.
- ✓ **Safety:** ES will ensure the safety of clients, volunteers, and staff.
- ✓ **Involuntary Exits:** ES will reserve involuntary exiting clients for dire situations such as: putting themselves and/or others at risk, blatant disregard of client's right and responsibilities, and theft.
- ✓ **Couples/Shelter Households:** In cases of extreme hardship, all attempts will be made to accommodate families without separation.
- ✓ **Compliance:** Shelters are ADA-compliant or reasonable accommodations are made.
- ✓ **Food Safety:** Staff who will prepare & serve meals must have a certified Food Service

- ✓ **Family Separation:** Resources or referrals are in place that will shelter families without separation.
- ✓ **Compliance:** Shelter is compliant with Fair Housing and reasonable accommodations are made for households with disabilities.
- ✓ **Food Safety:** Staff who prepares and serves meals has valid Food Handler's Cards; Commercial kitchens pass routine County inspection processes.
- ✓ **Client Rights:** Every family household is provided protocols for expressing grievances during shelter stay.
- ✓ **Client Confidentiality:** Shelter maintains documentation of every family household's shelter stay for at least 5 years and takes precautions to protect confidential client information. All resident records and information are kept confidential and shared only with purpose and informed written consent from the resident.
- ✓ **Length of Stay:** Housing-based service plans are designed to meet the unique needs of each family household and are designed to facilitate the shortest possible shelter stays.
- ✓ **Mandatory Reporting:** All staff are mandatory reporters of suspected abuse or neglect and comply with mandatory reporting statutes.

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<p>Worker Card.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Documentation of Stay: Shelter will maintain documentation of every guest's shelter stay in order to provide homeless certification when needed through the Human Management Information System (HMIS). ✓ Grievance: Every guest is given protocols for expressing grievances during shelter stay. ✓ Length of Stay: Individualized Housing & Service Plans are designed to facilitate the shortest possible shelter stay. ✓ HMIS Use: Provider has fully implemented the program in local HMIS and actively participates in it. 	
<p>Suggested Practices Individuals</p>	<p>Families</p>
<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopt a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g., motivational interviewing). ✓ All clients will have access to appropriate services and resources based on their needs. ✓ Employ a harm reduction model, along with trauma-informed care. ✓ Offer alternative reasonable accommodations for those under the influence away from the general population. ✓ These accommodations must be safe and monitored. Staff must be trained in de-escalation, substance abuse and signs and symptoms of overdose. Monitoring staff must also be trained in what to do in emergency situations. 	<p>Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopt a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g. motivational interviewing). ✓ Employ a harm reduction model. ✓ Update housing-based service plans over time, based on the dynamic needs of the family households. ✓ When possible, establish contact and ensure continuity of care with new programs or case managers, both interagency and intra-agency. ✓ When exiting family households to permanent housing, provide orientation to the neighborhood and ensure connections with contacts and local resources. ✓ Plan meals that adhere to or exceed USDA's Dietary Guidelines.

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- ✓ Policies should be in place for staff to connect clients to care. Services that should be offered are Detox, and/or substance abuse treatment. In non-violent situations, the person will not be refused shelter the following day or be issued consequences or mandated treatment.
- ✓ Create policies and procedures that promote involuntary exits as being the last resort.
- ✓ Train staff on how to connect clients to other shelter resources when an involuntary exit takes place.
- ✓ Create a policy on how to inform clients being involuntarily exited with information on their future eligibility for re-entering the ES.
- ✓ If someone is referred to the wet shelter, it will be documented in their HMIS profile.
- ✓ Drugs and/or alcohol will be confiscated but the person will be allowed to stay in the shelter unless it is a criminal amount. If using/distributing drugs/controlled substances, the individual will be escorted off premises. A policy should be in place to properly document, handle and dispose of all confiscated property.
- ✓ Training for staff in De-escalation, Crisis Intervention and Cultural Competency will be ongoing.
- ✓ Update Individual Housing Specialist Plans (IHSP) over time, in recognition of the fact that a traumatized guest may not fully engage for 2 to 3 weeks.
- ✓ When possible, establish contact

Staffing

- ✓ Employ multilingual staff.
- ✓ Ensure that all staff are culturally-competent and sensitive.
- ✓ Employ multi-disciplinary team or partnership, including housing specialists who locate housing and navigate application processes.
- ✓ Train on emergency health response, secondary trauma, CPR, conflict resolution, and communicable diseases.
- ✓ Test for TB annually and on occasions of exposure.

Data

- ✓ Utilize standard assessment to determine chronically homeless, vulnerable family, and acuity status for family households.
- ✓ Adjust consent protocols and improve HMIS participation to allow tracking of recidivism.
- ✓ Merge various triaging assessments into HMIS.

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- & ensure continuity of care with new case manager.
- ✓ When making permanent housing placements provide orientation to the neighborhood & ensure connections with contacts & resources.
- ✓ Upon exit to permanent housing, provide a care kit & household items based on need.
- ✓ Plan meals that adhere to or exceed USDA's Dietary Guidelines.

Staffing

- ✓ Employ multilingual staff.
- ✓ Ensure that all staff are culturally-competent & sensitive.
- ✓ Employ multi-disciplinary team or partnership, including housing specialists who locate housing & navigate application processes.
- ✓ Train on emergency health response, Traumatic Brain Injuries, secondary trauma, CPR, & communicable diseases.
- ✓ Test for TB annually & on occasions of exposure.
- ✓ Base case management ratio on acuity level.

Tracking

- ✓ Monitor housing replacement length of stay, recidivism outcomes frequently.
- ✓ Track by acuity level.

Systems Recommendations for Individuals

Data

- ✓ Pending technical assistance. Recommendations on performance measurement.

Resources

- ✓ Fund housing locators & navigators to allow for more seamless connections

Processes

- ✓ Create a system of coordinated entry to quickly connect persons in shelter to next-step housing.
- ✓ Establish a system wide grievances program to support equity, safety, and

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- between shelters & permanent housing.
- ✓ Assist with transit and costs of moving.
 - ✓ Establish a furniture bank with hot boxes for permanent housing move-ins.

- security, and to administer customer satisfaction surveys.
- ✓ Improve benefits application & receipt processes, including SSI processes connect & SOAR Coordination.
 - ✓ Reduce processing time at housing authorities.

Standards for Rapid Rehousing

(Drafted by Standing Strong for Families 5.8.14)

Performance Goals and Indicators

- ✓ **Targeting:** Rapid Rehousing units are targeted based on the community-adopted standardized assessment tools.
- ✓ **Housing Stabilization:** Within two weeks of the least start date, a comprehensive standardized assessment is completed with the family and an Individualized Housing Stabilization Plan (IHSP) is developed based on the unique needs of the household.
- ✓ **Permanent Housing:** At least 85% of the family households are able to maintain permanent housing upon program exit (when the subsidy and services end).
- ✓ **Permanent Housing Retention:** TBD
- ✓ **Income:** At least 85% of the family households are able to maintain or increase the household income from program entry to exit (when the subsidy and services end).
- ✓ **Client Satisfaction:** At least 80% of those who complete satisfaction surveys express satisfaction with the services provided by the program.

Operating Standards

- ✓ **Supportive Services:** 1) Easy access to a comprehensive array of services designed to assist tenants in sustaining housing stability and productive lives in the community. 2) At minimum, service coordination and case management must be offered to every family household. 3) Participation in services cannot be a condition of tenancy, unless dictated by funding sources.
- ✓ **Staffing:** Agency maintains a ratio of no less than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 20 family households. The intensity of services are based on the needs of the family household with a minimum standard of one monthly home visit.

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- ✓ **Access to Housing:** To enter or retain housing, family households cannot be required to have completed a program, have had a shelter stay, be clean and sober or be med compliant.
- ✓ **Housing Selection:** Programs ensure family households have choices within a geographic region among housing units which meet the rent reasonableness guidelines and pass basic habitability and lead-based paint screenings.
- ✓ **Tenant Notice:** All family households receive a copy of Arizona Tenants' Rights and Responsibilities Handbook.
- ✓ **Program Duration:** IHSPs are designed to meet the unique needs of each family household. Recertification is required, and continuation of the leasing subsidy is based upon family household needs for additional support in order to maintain permanent housing stability.
- ✓ **Alumni Involvement:** Avenues exist for alumni involvement in the delivery of supportive services.
- ✓ **Governance:** Currently or formerly homeless individuals have opportunities to provide feedback to the Board of Directors on the delivery of services.
- ✓ **Public Benefits:** All families with IHSPs are assisted in receiving all eligible public benefits (cash and non-cash) and/or achieving earned income.
- ✓ **Client Rights:** Every family household is informed of client rights including protocols for expressing grievances during program participation and potential reasons for involuntary exits from the program.
- ✓ **Client Confidentiality:** Program maintains documentation of every family household's rapid rehousing stay for at least 5 years and takes precautions to protect confidential client information. All resident records and information are kept confidential and shared only with purpose and informed written consent from the resident.
- ✓ **Landlord Mediation:** Programs work with landlords and family households to mediate any landlord/tenant issues or leasing concerns that may jeopardize permanent housing stability.
- ✓ **Mandatory Reporting:** All staff are mandatory reporters of suspected abuse or neglect and comply with mandatory reporting statutes.

Suggested Practices

Approaches	Staffing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopt a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g. motivational interviewing) ✓ Employ a harm reduction model. Providers recognize the prevalence of substance use and mental health disorders that have contributed to current or past episodes of homelessness and establish collaborative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Employ multilingual staff. ✓ Ensure that all staff are culturally-competent and sensitive. ✓ Employ multi-disciplinary team or partnership, including housing specialists who locate housing and navigate application processes. ✓ Train on home visitation safety, basic habitability & lead-based

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<p>relationships with community partners to address such issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Update IHSPs over time, based on the dynamic needs of the family households. ✓ When possible, establish contact and ensure continuity of care with new programs or case managers, both interagency and intra-agency. ✓ Provide orientation to the neighborhood and ensure connections with contacts and local resources. 	<p>paint inspections, emergency health response, secondary trauma, CPR, conflict resolution, communicable diseases, and mandatory reporting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Test for TB regularly and on occasions of exposure. <p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Utilize standard assessment data to inform IHSPs. ✓ Comply with HMIS data standards. ✓ Merge various triaging assessments into HMIS.
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Standards for Transitional Housing

(Drafted by Standing Strong for Families 4.9.14; Revised 5.6.14)

Performance Goals and Indicators

- ✓ **Standardized access:** At least 90% of new families complete intake paperwork within 7 days of program entry; within two weeks, a comprehensive standardized assessment is completed with the family and an individualized case plan is developed based on the unique needs of the household.
- ✓ **Targeting:** Transitional housing units are targeted based on the community-adopted standardized assessment tools
- ✓ **Permanent Housing:** At least 80% of the families will exit to permanent housing.
- ✓ **Permanent Housing Retention:** TBD
- ✓ **Client Safety:** At least 80% of those who complete satisfaction surveys indicate that shelter provided a safe environment for their family members.

Operating Standards

- ✓ **Eligibility:** Families cannot be required to: be clean & sober, have completed treatment, be employed, or be med-compliant to enter programs.
- ✓ **Staffing:** Agency maintains a ratio of no less than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 20 family households.
- ✓ **Alumni Involvement:** Avenues exist for alumni involvement in the delivery of supportive services.

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- ✓ **Governance:** Currently or formerly homeless individuals have opportunities to provide feedback to the Board of Directors on the delivery of services.
- ✓ **Income:** All families with individualized case plans are assisted in receiving all eligible public benefits (cash and non-cash) and/or achieving earned income.
- ✓ **Family Separation:** Resources or referrals are in place that will shelter families without separation.
- ✓ **Compliance:** Programs are compliant with Fair Housing and ADA. Reasonable accommodations are made for households with disabilities.
- ✓ **Food Safety:** Staff who prepare and serve meals has valid Food Handler's Cards; Commercial kitchens pass routine County inspection processes.
- ✓ **Client Rights:** Every family household is informed of client rights including protocols for expressing grievances during program stay and potential reasons for involuntary exits from the program.
- ✓ **Client Confidentiality:** Program maintains documentation of every family household's shelter stay for at least 5 years and takes precautions to protect confidential client information. All resident records and information are kept confidential and shared only with purpose and informed written consent from the resident.
- ✓ **Length of Stay:** Individualized case plans are designed to meet the unique needs of each family household and are designed to facilitate the shortest possible program stays.
- ✓ **Retention:** Providers adjust program requirements and services for families with disabling conditions such as substance use and mental health disorders. Symptoms related to such disabling conditions do not automatically result in program exit to homelessness.
- ✓ **Mandatory Reporting:** All staff are mandatory reporters of suspected abuse or neglect and comply with mandatory reporting statutes.

Suggested Practices

Approaches:

- ✓ Adopt a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g. motivational interviewing)
- ✓ Employ a harm reduction model. Providers recognize the prevalence of substance abuse and mental health disorders that have contributed to current or past episodes of homelessness and establish collaborative relationships with community partners to address such issues.

Systems Recommendations

Approaches:

- ✓ Adopt a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g. motivational interviewing)
- ✓ Employ a harm reduction model. Providers recognize the prevalence of substance use and mental health disorders that have contributed to current or past episodes of homelessness and establish collaborative relationships with community partners to address such issues.

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- ✓ Update housing-based service plans over time, based on the dynamic needs of the family households.
- ✓ When possible, establish contact and ensure continuity of care with new programs or case managers, both interagency and intra-agency.
- ✓ When exiting family households to permanent housing, provide orientation to the neighborhood and ensure connections with contacts and local resources.
- ✓ Plan meals that adhere to or exceed USDA's Dietary Guidelines.

Staffing:

- ✓ Employ multilingual staff.
- ✓ Ensure that all staff are culturally-competent and sensitive.
- ✓ Employ multi-disciplinary team or partnership, including housing specialists who locate housing and navigate application processes.
- ✓ Train on emergency health response, secondary trauma, CPR, conflict resolution, communicable diseases and mandatory reporting.
- ✓ Test for TB annually and on occasions of exposure.

Data:

- ✓ Utilize standard assessment data to inform individualized case plans.
- ✓ Comply with HMIS data standards.
- ✓ Merge various triaging assessments into HMIS.

- ✓ Update individualized case plans over time, based on the dynamic needs of the family households.
- ✓ When possible, establish contact and ensure continuity of care with new programs or case managers, both interagency and intra-agency.
- ✓ When exiting family households to permanent housing, provide orientation to the neighborhood and ensure connections with contacts and local resources.

Staffing:

- ✓ Employ multilingual staff.
- ✓ Ensure that all staff are culturally-competent and sensitive.
- ✓ Employ multi-disciplinary team or partnership, including housing specialists who locate housing and navigate application processes.
- ✓ Train on emergency health response, secondary trauma, CPR, conflict resolution, communicable diseases, and mandatory reporting.
- ✓ Test for TB regularly and on occasions of exposure.
- ✓ **Data:**
- ✓ Utilize standard assessment data to inform individualized case plans.
- ✓ Comply with HMIS data standards.
- ✓ Merge various triaging assessments into HMIS.

Standards for Permanent Supportive Housing for Families

(Drafted by Standing Strong for Families 5.29.14)

Performance Goals and Indicators

- ✓ **Targeting:** Permanent Supportive Housing units are targeted based on the community-adopted standardized assessment tools.
- ✓ **Housing Stabilization:** Within two weeks of the lease start date, an Individualized Housing Stabilization Plan (IHSP) is developed based on the unique needs of the family household. At least 90% of the tenants retain permanent housing (remain in unit or exit to other permanent housing) after 6 months and 85% after 1 year.
- ✓ **Tenant Satisfaction:** At least 80% of families who complete satisfaction surveys express satisfaction with the services provided by the program.

Operating Standards

- ✓ **Supportive Services:** 1) Tenants have easy access to a comprehensive array of services designed to assist them in sustaining housing stability and productive lives in the community. 2) At minimum, service coordination and case management based on the IHSP must be offered to every family household. 3) Services are flexible and individualized to include mental health, substance abuse treatment, life skills development, money management, benefits enrollment, primary health care, legal assistance, job training/placement, and education as appropriate. 4) Written program agreements clarify the services available and roles and responsibilities of both the service provider and tenant.
- ✓ **Staffing:** Agency maintains a ratio of no less than 1 case manager/service coordinator for every 13 family households. The intensity of services are based on the needs of the family household with a minimum standard of weekly contact initiated by the service provider and at least one monthly home visit.
- ✓ **Access to Housing:** To enter or retain housing, family households cannot be required to have completed a program, have had a shelter stay, be clean and sober or be med compliant, unless dictated by funding source.
- ✓ **Housing Selection:** Service providers ensure family households have choices among housing units which meet the rent reasonableness guidelines and pass basic habitability and lead-based paint screenings.
- ✓ **Lease:** Tenants have a lease with no limits on length of tenancy as long as terms and conditions are met. Participation in services cannot be a

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condition of tenancy, unless dictated by funding sources. No curfews or guest fees can be imposed.

- ✓ **Tenant Notice:** All family households receive a copy of Arizona Tenants' Rights and Responsibilities.
- ✓ **Tenant Involvement:** Avenues exist for tenant involvement in the delivery of supportive services.
- ✓ **Governance:** Currently or formerly homeless individuals have opportunities to provide feedback to the Board of Directors on the delivery of services.
- ✓ **Quality of Life:** The wellness of tenants is regularly measured through a community-adopted assessment tool (e.g. FSPDAT).
- ✓ **Public Benefits:** All families with IHSPs are assisted in receiving all eligible public benefits (cash and non-cash) and/or achieving earned income.
- ✓ **Client Rights:** Every family household is informed of client rights including protocols for expressing grievances during program participation and potential reasons for involuntary exits from the program.
- ✓ **Client Confidentiality:** Program maintains documentation of every family household's Permanent Supportive Housing stay and takes precautions to protect confidential client information. All resident records and information are kept confidential and shared only with purpose and informed written consent from the resident. Upon exit, records are maintained for at least 5 years.
- ✓ **Landlord Mediation:** Programs work with landlords and family households to mediate any landlord/tenant issues or leasing concerns that may jeopardize permanent housing stability.
- ✓ **Mandatory Reporting:** All staff are mandatory reporters of suspected abuse or neglect and comply with mandatory reporting statutes.

Suggested Practices

Approaches:

- ✓ Adopt a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g. motivational interviewing).
- ✓ Employ a harm reduction model. Providers recognize the prevalence of substance use and mental health disorders that have contributed to current or past episodes of homelessness and establish collaborative relationships with community partners to address such issues.
- ✓ Update housing-based service plans over time, based on the dynamic needs of the family households.
- ✓ When possible, establish contact and ensure continuity of care with new programs or case managers, both interagency and intra-agency.
- ✓ When exiting family households to permanent housing, provide orientation to the neighborhood and ensure connections with contacts and local resources.

- ✓ When possible, services should be coordinated with private landlords in scattered-site projects.
- ✓ Ensure that leasing standards are transparent and focused on the hardest to serve, screening in rather than screening out.
- ✓ Options beyond Permanent Supportive Housing, including more independent living situations, should be made available to tenants.
- ✓ Plan meals that adhere to or exceed USDA's Dietary Guidelines.

Staffing:

- ✓ Employ multilingual staff.
- ✓ Ensure that all staff are culturally-competent and sensitive.
- ✓ Train on home visitation safety, emergency health response, secondary trauma, CPR, conflict resolution, communicable diseases, and mandatory reporting.
- ✓ Test for TB annually and on occasions of exposure.

Data:

- ✓ Utilize standard assessment data to inform IHSPs.
- ✓ Comply with HMIS data standards.
- ✓ Merge various triaging assessments into HMIS.

Standards for Permanent Supportive Housing for Singles

(Drafted by Permanent Supportive Housing Work Group 12.1.14)

Standards for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Performance Goals and Indicators	Dimensions of Quality/Positive PSH Outcomes
<p>Housing Stabilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At least 90% of tenants retain permanent housing (remain in unit or exit to other permanent housing) at 6 months and 85% after 1 year. 	<p>Tenants Stay Housed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tenants stay in permanent housing. This is inclusive of tenants who exit supportive housing to other permanent housing.
<p>Prioritization and Access to Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tenants for at least 50% of all new and turnover units are drawn from the Coordinated Entry System for the Continuum of Care (COC) Prioritized 	<p><i>See Mapping Standards for PSH to Dimensions of Quality.</i></p>

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<p>Populations. COC and Emergency Shelter Grants will require 100% participation when the Coordinated Access System is 100% implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 100% of tenants are assessed with the Continuum of Care approved Tool 	
<p>Increase in Income and Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 100% assessed for eligible benefits (at minimum SSI/SSDI, VA, SNAP); of those eligible, 95% apply within 6 months ✓ Increase in income from employment and/or benefits <p>HUD Objective: At least 20 percent of participants increased their income from employment.</p> <p>HUD Objective: At least 54 percent of participants increased their income from sources other than employment.</p> <p>HUD Objective: At least 56 percent of participants obtained non-cash mainstream benefits.</p>	<p>Tenants Increase Their Income and Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tenants who have been in supportive housing for one year increase their income if they moved in with no income and those who moved in with income maintain that income. ✓ Tenants who enter supportive housing with income and/or employment have maintained it. ✓ Tenants who express a desire to work are supported and ultimately, successfully employed
<p>Tenant Satisfaction/Quality of Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 80% of tenants are satisfied with housing • At least 80% of tenants, who participate in supportive services, are satisfied with those services available 	<p>Tenants are Satisfied with Services and Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tenants are satisfied with their housing. ✓ Tenants are satisfied with the services available <p>Tenants Improve Their Physical and Mental Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenants improve their access to physical and mental health services.

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Tenants have Social and Community Connections

- Tenants are active community members who choose to participate in organizations such as faith communities and peer associations, and/or in activities such as volunteering, voting, community gardens or block parties.
- Tenants report an appropriate social support network.

Operating Standards - Hallmarks of high quality programs

All PSH programs should integrate and follow these and the Corporation for Supportive Housing Mapping Standards for Permanent Supportive Housing to Dimensions of Quality (separate document).

- ✓ Supportive Services: 1) Easy access to a comprehensive array of services designed to assist tenants in sustaining stability and productive lives in the community. 2) At minimum, service coordination and client centered case management must be offered to every tenant.
- ✓ Lease: Tenants have lease or similar form of occupancy agreement with 1) no limits on length of tenancy as long as terms and conditions of agreement are met, 2) Participation in services cannot be a condition of tenancy, unless dictated by funding sources, and 3) No curfews or guest fees can be imposed on a tenant.
- ✓ Access to Housing: To enter or retain housing, tenants cannot be required to have completed a program, have had a shelter stay, be clean and sober, or medication compliant.
- ✓ Tenant Notice: All receive and are given notice of a list of Arizona's Tenant Rights and Responsibilities.
- ✓ Every resident in both scattered and single-site housing should have a housing retention plan to both maintain and prevent recidivism.
- ✓ Rent: Tenant ideally pays no more than 30% of their income and never pays more than 40% of income toward rent.
- ✓ Income and Employment: Providers engage in the SOAR process for rapid enrollment of eligible tenants in SSI/SSDI.
- ✓ Providers will promote and support the tenant in increasing their income.
- ✓ Quality of Life: The wellness of clients is regularly measured through the Continuum of Care approved assessment tool (e.g. SPDAT).
- ✓ HMIS Use: Provider has fully implemented the program in the local HMIS and actively participates in it.

Suggested Practices - Strategies for moving forward

[21]

Services

- ✓ Services will be flexible and client centered, including mental health, substance abuse treatment, life skills development, money management, benefits enrollment, primary health care (and referrals to legal assistance, job training/placement, and education).
- ✓ Every resident in both scattered and single-site housing will have a housing retention plan.
- ✓ Residents in danger of eviction will be assisted to find other suitable permanent housing that will allow them to maintain their current housing voucher.

Approaches

- ✓ Property Management (PM) and Social Services (SS) need to be coordinated and have same approach/philosophy in project-based housing, have clear delineation of roles and communicate regularly.
- ✓ Harm reduction and motivational interviewing are effective methods in stabilizing clients and setting goals. When possible services should be coordinated with Housing Specialists and liaisons in scattered-site projects. Case Managers should be trained in these and other best practice interventions.
- ✓ Transparent leasing standards should focus on the hardest to serve, screening in rather than screening out.
- ✓ Options beyond permanent supportive housing, including more independent living situations or other appropriate levels of care, should be made available to clients.

Systems Recommendations – Opportunities for effective change

Coordination

- ✓ Funding will match needs for services and align to the right-size of interventions (e.g., funding for chronic homeless populations will provide sufficient funding of services needed for the population; \$2,500-\$15,000/year/resident.)
- ✓ Training will be provided to all staff at the agency level on PSH best practices, COC approved tools and housing based case management.
- ✓ Standards will increase success and expand permanent supportive housing.
- ✓ Housing Authority processes will be improved in order to increase access to housing & quicken placement rates. Admin plans will include local preferences and improve the ability for providers and tenants to navigate housing systems.
- ✓ Housing Authorities will collaborate with the Coordinated Access system.

[22]

- o Housing Authorities will align their voucher strategy to meet the right size of interventions to end homelessness in our communities.
- o Move on strategies will be created and implemented to graduate people into their highest level of financial independence.
- o Housing Authorities will consult the COC Standards of Excellence when creating their consolidated plans.
- ✓ The Regional Behavioral Health Authority will improve collaboration with PSH providers to reduce and prevent recidivism.
- ✓ Voluntary services is a key aspect of PSH and funding will not mandate a certain level of treatment or service.
- ✓ Public funding streams (e.g., State LIHTC, Federal Home Loan) will remove unnecessary requirements and consolidate conflicting requirements for financing.
- ✓ The COC will use program data and HUD approved measures to continually monitor and improve performance. This will include monitoring and maintaining a robust and effective Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that is accountable to the needs of the community.

Glossary:

Permanent Housing: Housing that is governed by a lease with no limits on length of stay. In terms of housing placement goals, the permanent housing category includes permanent supportive housing, rental by client (no ongoing subsidy), owned by client (no ongoing subsidy), rental by client (with ongoing housing subsidy), owned by client (with ongoing housing subsidy), and staying or living with family or friends (permanent tenure).

Permanent Supportive Housing: Affordable housing where the tenant pays no more than 30 to 40 percent of their income for housing costs. The tenants have a lease and there is an indefinite length of stay as long as the tenant complies with lease and/or funding requirements. Tenants should have easy access to a comprehensive array of individualized and flexible services, either on-site or in proximity to the housing site, that are designed to assist tenants in sustaining stability and productive lives in the community.

Recidivism: In homeless programs, “recidivism” refers to a return to homelessness after moving into permanent housing, as documented by HMIS.

PSH Successful Destinations: The Standards of Excellence employ the same successful destinations as for households exiting outreach programs, which are: emergency shelter, including hotel/motel with emergency shelter voucher,

transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center, rental by client (no ongoing subsidy), owned by client (no ongoing subsidy), hotel or motel paid by client, safe haven, rental by client (with ongoing housing subsidy), owned by client (with ongoing housing subsidy), staying or living with family or friends (permanent tenure), and deceased.

Voluntary Services: The term "supportive" in supportive housing refers to voluntary, flexible services designed primarily to help tenants maintain housing. Voluntary services are those that are available to but not demanded of tenants, such as service coordination, case management, physical and mental health, substance use management and recovery support, job training, literacy and education, youth and children's programs, and money management. Services are voluntary for the tenant, but required engagement is expected from the service provider.

Warm Hand-Off: The transfer of a client from one provider to another, typically with a face-to-face introduction, in order to facilitate the transfer of the trust and rapport the client has developed, to the new provider. In homeless services, such transfers often occur between outreach workers and interim housing providers and between emergency shelter case managers and permanent supportive housing service coordinators.

Additional glossary terms are under development and will be added upon completion.

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 6/3/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: 05/15/2015	4. Applicant Identifier: B15-CC-C4-0501	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
a. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Maricopa County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 86-6000472	* c. Organizational DUNS: 1267222450000	
d. Address:		
* Street1: 234 N. Central Avenue, 3rd floor	<input type="text"/>	
Street2: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
* City: Phoenix	<input type="text"/>	
County/Parish: Maricopa County	<input type="text"/>	
* State: AZ; Arizona	<input type="text"/>	
Province: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
* Country: USA; UNITED STATES	<input type="text"/>	
* Zip / Postal Code: 85004-2256	<input type="text"/>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Maricopa County Human Services	Division Name: Community Development Division	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: Ms.	* First Name: Amy	<input type="text"/>
Middle Name:	<input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: Jacobson	<input type="text"/>	
Suffix:	<input type="text"/>	
Title: Assistant Director, Community Development		
Organizational Affiliation: Maricopa County Human Services Department		
* Telephone Number: 602-372-1528	Fax Number: 602-506-8783	
* Email: jacobsona@mail.maricopa.gov		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="B: County Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14.218"/>	
CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grant Program For Entitlement Communities"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="Urban County Community Development Block Grant"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="2-7"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="2-7"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="07/01/2015"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="06/30/2016"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="2,660,224.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="2,660,224.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/> .	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Tom"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Manos"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="County Manager"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="602-506-3415"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="TManos@mail.maricopa.gov"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="5/12/15"/>

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): <input type="text"/> * Other (Specify): <input type="text"/>
* 3. Date Received: 05/15/2015	4. Applicant Identifier: M15-DC-04-0227	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: <input type="text"/>	5b. Federal Award Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: <input type="text"/>	7. State Application Identifier: <input type="text"/>	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Maricopa County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 86-6060472	* c. Organizational DUNS 1C6742245000	
d. Address:		
* Street1: 234 N. Central Avenue, 3rd Floor	<input type="text"/>	
Street2: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
* City: Phoenix	<input type="text"/>	
County/Parish: Maricopa County	<input type="text"/>	
* State: <input type="text"/>	AZ; Arizona	
Province: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
* Country: <input type="text"/>	USA; UNITED STATES	
* Zip/Postal Code: 85004-2255	<input type="text"/>	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Maricopa County Human Services	Division Name: Community Development Division	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: Ms.	* First Name: Jay	<input type="text"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: Jacobson	<input type="text"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Title: Assistant Director, Community Development		
Organizational Affiliation: Maricopa County Human Services Department		
* Telephone Number: 602-372-1525	Fax Number: 602-506-8789	
* Email: jacobsonj@mail.maricopa.gov		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<p>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>B: County Government</p> <p>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</p> <p>* Other (specify):</p>	
<p>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</p> <p>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p>	
<p>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</p> <p>24.239</p> <p>CFDA Title:</p> <p>Home Investment Partnerships Program</p>	
<p>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <p>* Title:</p>	
<p>13. Competition Identification Number:</p> <p>Title:</p>	
<p>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</p> <p>Add Attachment... Delete Attachment... View Attachment...</p>	
<p>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</p> <p>Maricopa HOME Consortium Home Investment Partnerships Program</p>	
<p>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</p> <p>Add Attachments... Delete Attachments... View Attachments...</p>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: * b. Program/Project:

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: * b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="3,053,912.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="3,053,912.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:

Middle Name:

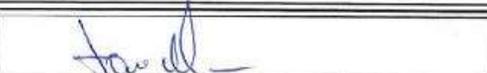
* Last Name:

Suffix:

* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed:

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): _____ * Other (Specify): _____
* 3. Date Received: 05/15/2015	4 Applicant Identifier: B15-DC-04-0001	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: _____	5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: _____	
B. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: Maricopa County		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identifier Number (EIN/TIN): 86-6000472	* c. Organizational DUNS: 106742450000	
d. Address:		
* Street: Street2:	234 N. Central Avenue, 3rd Floor	
* City:	Phoenix	
County/Parish:	Maricopa County	
* State:	AZ; ARIZONA	
Province:	_____	
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES	
* Zip / Postal Code:	85004-3256	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name:	Division Name:	
Maricopa County Human Services	Community Development Division	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: Mr.	* First Name: Amy	
Middle Name: _____	_____	
* Last Name: Jacobson	_____	
Suffix: _____	_____	
Title: Assistant Director, Community Development		
Organizational Affiliation: Maricopa County Human Services Department		
* Telephone Number: 602-372-1008	Fax Number: 602-506-8789	
* Email: Jacobson@mail.maricopa.gov		

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
<p>* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text" value="M: County Government"/> <p>Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>* Other (specify):</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>* 10. Name of Federal Agency:</p> <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
<p>11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:</p> <input type="text" value="14.231"/> <p>CFDA Title:</p> <input type="text" value="Emergency Solutions Grant Program"/>	
<p>* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>* Title:</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>13. Competition Identification Number:</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Title:</p> <input type="text"/>	
<p>14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):</p> <input type="text"/> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="New Attachment"/> </p>	
<p>* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:</p> <input type="text" value="Emergency Solutions Grant"/>	
<p>Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> </p>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="2-7"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="2-7"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.	
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="07/01/2015"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="06/30/2016"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="236,068.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="236,068.00"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on <input type="text"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach	
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications** and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1001)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ** I AGREE	
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Prefix: <input type="text" value="Mr."/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Tom"/>
Middle Name: <input type="text"/>	
* Last Name: <input type="text" value="Manos"/>	
Suffix: <input type="text"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="County Manager"/>	
* Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="602-506-3415"/>	Fax Number: <input type="text"/>
* Email: <input type="text" value="TManos@mail.maricopa.gov"/>	
* Signature of Authorized Representative: 	* Date Signed: <input type="text" value="8/12/15"/>

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

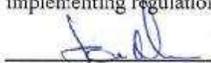
Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.


Signature/Authorized Official

5/2/15
Date

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2015, 2015, 2017 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

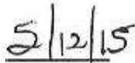
Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.



Signature/Authorized Official



Date

Maricopa County Manager

Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;



Signature/Authorized Official

5/12/15

Date

Maricopa County Manager

Title

ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

Matching Funds – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from

publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.



Signature/Authorized Official

5/12/15

Date

Maricopa County Manager

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION REGARDING FY 2015-2020 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND CITIZENS PARTICIPATION PLANS; FY 2015-2016 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, INCLUDING ANY PLAN AMENDMENTS, ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE AND ANNUAL FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FY 2015-2016 (07/01/15-06/30/16) FOR \$5,950,204

WHEREAS, the Maricopa County Human Services Department, Community Development Division will administer the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) FY 2015-2016 in the amount of **\$2,660,224**; and

WHEREAS, the Maricopa County Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) and all the participating Urban County cities/towns have conducted public forums and public hearings in order to obtain input into defining the Urban County priority housing and community development needs and strategies, and to obtain input from Maricopa County residents regarding allocation of the FY 2015-2016 Urban County CDBG and HOME Funds; and

WHEREAS, the Maricopa HOME Consortium has been formed with Maricopa County as lead agency for the purpose of accessing federal HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds in the FY 2015-2016 estimated amount of **\$3,053,912**; and

WHEREAS, Maricopa County and all member cities/town of the Maricopa HOME Consortium have conducted numerous public forums to obtain input into defining the priority housing development needs and strategies; and

WHEREAS, the Maricopa County Human Services Department will administer the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) for Maricopa County serving the Maricopa HOME Consortium service area in FY 2015-2016 the amount of **\$236,068**;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE MARICOPA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS do approve the FY 2015-2020 Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County Consolidated Plan, FY 2015-2016 Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County Annual Action Plan, including any plan amendments, Citizen Participation Plan, and appoints the County Manager or his designee as the certifying representative of the County according to the requirements of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; authorizes the certifying representative to submit the referenced plans to HUD through the Maricopa County Human Services Department, Community Development Division; and authorizes the certifying representative to accept and sign the HUD Grant Agreements for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds on behalf of the County.



Chairman of the Board

MAY 11 2015

Date



Clerk of the Board 05/06/15

MAY 11 2015

Date

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Property market information from zillow.com
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. National firm named zillow.com
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. National information that includes information from residential sales, rentals and foreclosures, etc. Information derived from a variety of data sources that includes local tax records.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To generate current and reliable residential market data.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? National in coverage.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Generally, the time period covers CY 2014 and some historical information prior.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Data set is generally complete.
	2
Data Source Name RealData, Inc.	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. RealData, Inc.	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. Current information on rental activity in the Phoenix metropolitan area.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? To generate information on current residential rental information.	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Within the last calendar year (2014).	
Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Apartment projects over 50 units in size are quarterly surveyed by RealData, Inc.	
Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Landlords in the Phoenix metropolitan area and other markets nationally.	

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Landlords are being surveyed as to current residential information associated with their projects. Tenants are not being surveyed.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Maricopa County Tax Records</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Crystal & Company and Applied Economics out of Phoenix, Arizona.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Information was drawn from the 2000 Maricopa County tax records for residential property.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information was drawn from the 2000 Maricopa County tax records for residential property to assess property characteristics and project properties at risk of being in dilapidated condition. While the information is dated, the proportion of properties noted as being at-risk of dilapidated offers a lot more insight than past or current census data.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Covers all of Maricopa County.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>CY 2000.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Was complete then.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Maricopa County Internet & Community Surveys</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Crystal & Company and Maricopa County staff.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Internet and community surveys to both Consortium and Urban County members.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To gain insight into the needs and priorities of members associated with affordable housing, homeless, special populations and community development.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Surveys varied but were collected between October of 2014 through January of 2015.</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>For internet survey, stakeholders were blasted copies of the internet link and hosted by Maricopa County on its website, etc. Consortium and Urban County members were surveyed directly. Consortium members also prepared 'contributions' to aspects of the Maricopa County Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan pursuant to HUD regulations and protocols.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Maricopa Urban County members, Maricopa HOME Consortium members, stakeholders and members of the public.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Maricopa Urban County members, Maricopa HOME Consortium members, stakeholders and members of the public. About 75 internet responses secured and all members of the Urban County and Consortium for other surveys.</p>