# Table of Contents

## Executive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Summary</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ES-05 Executive Summary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## The Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Process</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR-05 Lead &amp; Responsible Agencies</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR-10 Consultation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR-15 Citizen Participation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Needs Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs Assessment</th>
<th>28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NA-05 Overview</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-35 Public Housing</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Housing Market Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Market Analysis</th>
<th>67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA-05 Overview</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-10 Number of Housing Units</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing Occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-65 Hazard Mitigation</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Strategic Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Plan</th>
<th>125</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SP-05 Overview</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-10 Geographic Priorities</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-25 Priority Needs</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-35 Anticipated Resources</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-45 Goals Summary</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-60 Homelessness Strategy</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP-65 Lead-Based Paint Hazards</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy 162
SP-80 Monitoring 164

**2020 Annual Action Plan** 166
AP-15 Expected Resources 166
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives 172
AP-35 Projects 175
AP-38 Project Summary 179
AP-50 Geographic Distribution 188

**Affordable Housing** 189
AP-55 Affordable Housing 189
AP-60 Public Housing 190
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities 192
AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing 196
AP-85 Other Actions 198

**Program Specific Requirements** 204
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements 204

**Appendices** 210
Public Input Data 210
Survey Responses 224
Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan Contributions 251
Citizen Participation Plan 279
Action Plan Appendix 293
AP-90 Supplemental Information 293
HOME Program Income 296
Affordable Homeownership Limits 296
Maricopa HOME Consortium Action Plan Contributions 298
ESG Standards 328
SF-424s, SF-424Ds, and Certifications 348
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Maricopa County is the nation’s fastest-growing county, home to approximately four and a half million people. Maricopa County’s mission is to provide regional leadership and fiscally responsible, necessary public services so that residents can enjoy living in a healthy and safe environment. The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Division is dedicated to making the communities of Maricopa County affordable and safe. This is accomplished by working to house people experiencing homelessness, creating affordable rental and homeownership opportunities, rehabilitating owner-occupied homes, and improving infrastructure in low-income communities.

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

Introduction

In 1994, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued rules consolidating the planning, application, reporting and citizen participation processes to the Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME). The new single-planning process was intended to more comprehensively fulfill three basic goals: to provide decent housing, to provide a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities. It was termed the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development.

According to HUD, the Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process whereby a community establishes a unified vision for housing and community development actions. It offers entitlement communities the opportunity to shape these housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated neighborhood and community development strategies. It also allows for strategic planning and citizen participation to occur in a comprehensive context, thereby reducing duplication of effort.

Maricopa County partners with the cities in the Maricopa County HOME Consortium to distribute HOME funds throughout Maricopa County. The data in this Plan describes the conditions in the Maricopa County HOME Consortium, which includes Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, and Tempe. Maricopa Urban County includes Buckeye, El Mirage, Fountain Hills, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown, and all unincorporated areas in the County.

As the lead agency for the Consolidated Plan, Maricopa County hereby follows HUD’s guidelines for citizen and community involvement. Furthermore, it is responsible for overseeing citizen participation requirements that accompany the Consolidated Plan.

Maricopa County has prepared this Consolidated Plan to meet the guidelines as set forth by HUD and is broken into five sections: The Process, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and Annual Action Plan.

This Consolidated Plan covers the five-year timeframe of July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2025, which corresponds to HUD’s five Program Years of 2020-2024. The 2020-21 Annual Action Plan covers activities proposed during July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.
**Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview**

The goals of the CDBG and HOME programs are to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment for the Area’s low- and moderate-income residents, and economic opportunities for low-moderate income residents. The County strives to accomplish these goals by maximizing and effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities. These goals are further explained as follows:

- Providing decent housing means helping persons experiencing homelessness obtain appropriate housing and assisting those at risk of homelessness; preserving the affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low and moderate-income persons without discrimination; and increasing the supply of supportive housing.

- Providing a suitable living environment entails improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; and increasing housing opportunities for low-income persons.

- Expanding economic opportunities involves creating jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons; making down payment and closing cost assistance available for low- and moderate-income persons; promoting long term economic and social viability; and empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

**Evaluation of past performance**

Maricopa County’s evaluation of its past performance has been completed in a thorough Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). These documents state the objectives and outcomes identified in each year’s Annual Action Plan and include an evaluation of past performance through measurable goals and objectives compared to actual performance. These documents can be found on the County’s website at:

[https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Notices-Documents](https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Notices-Documents)

Maricopa County and the HOME Consortium made significant progress toward meeting its 5-year housing and community development goals through strategies employed during PY 2015-2018. Projects funded in 2018-19 and in prior years addressed only goals listed as high priority in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. During the fourth year of the 5-year plan, 88.9% of the high priority projects identified in the Consolidated Plan were addressed.

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

A variety of public outreach and citizen participation was used to develop this Consolidated Plan. The 2019 Housing and Community Development survey was used to help establish priorities throughout the HOME Consortium by gathering feedback on the level of need for housing and community development categories. Three public meetings were held prior to the release of the draft plan to garner feedback on preliminary findings. The Plan was released for public review and two public hearings will be held to offer residents and stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the Plan.

**Summary of public comments**
Comments made during the public review meetings are included in the form of transcripts in the Appendix. A summary of comments is included below:

- Need for more affordable housing options
- Need for housing and services for the homeless
- Need for services and housing for seniors
- Rents are unaffordable for many households
- Need for services for veterans
- Need for mental health and substance abuse services

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

Not applicable.

**Summary**

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the Housing and Community Development Survey and public input, identified eight priority needs. These are described below.

- **Low to Moderate Income Renter Households**: There is a high proportion of renter households in the Maricopa County HOME Consortium with housing problems, especially cost burdens. Addressing the rate of housing problems for renter households is a high priority for the County and Consortium to continue to strive to meet the needs of renter at-need households with the use of Community Development funds. This also includes addressing needs with Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for lower income households, people experiencing homelessness, and other persons with special needs.
- **Low to Moderate Income Owner Households**: Homeowner households are also facing high rates of housing cost burdens. The availability of safe, affordable, decent housing for homeowner households continues to be a high priority for the County.
- **Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness**: As the number of persons experiencing homelessness increases Countywide, providing funds to provide housing options and services for persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness continues to be a high priority for the County.
- **Special Needs Populations**: There are numerous special needs populations in the County that are in need of housing options and services. These populations are discussed in NA-50.
- **Public Facilities**: Provision of needed public facilities based on local priorities and needs and within the Urban County service area. Services may include both a High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.
- **Public Improvements**: There are a variety of public improvements and infrastructure needs in the Urban County to improve in order to make safe and sustainable living environments. These may include High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.
- **Economic Development**: Economic development continues to be a high need in the Urban County to help low to moderate income households achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.
- **Redevelopment/Revitalization**: Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate-income households as well
as 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.

These Priority Needs are addressed with the following Goals:

**Expand Affordable Housing Options**

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), 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.

**Maintain Current Owner-Occupied Housing**

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 rehabilitation and emergency home repair under the Urban County CDBG program financed with CDBG.

**Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness**

Support rapid rehousing programs defined as short to medium-term rent and move-in assistance, case management based on client’s needs, and utility assistance based on client needs. Foster efforts to improve and operate homeless shelter facilities and deliver needed services.

**Support Public Services in the Urban County**

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 persons experiencing homelessness.

**Support Public Facilities in the Urban County**

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.
**Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County**

Within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction, provide needed support for public improvements and infrastructure funded with CDBG resources. The total funding amount for this goal reflects the current demand from Urban County communities for CDBG eligible infrastructure projects.

**Fund Economic Development Projects**

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.

**Neighborhood Revitalization**

Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate-income households

**Slum and Blight Demolition**

Fund 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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG Administrator</td>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Maricopa County Human Services Department - HCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME Administrator</td>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Maricopa County Human Services Department - HCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG Administrator</td>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Maricopa County Human Services Department - HCD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Maricopa County administers the CDBG and ESG program for Maricopa County. Maricopa County is also the lead agency is the Maricopa County HOME Consortium.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Rachel Milne
Housing and Community Development
Maricopa County Human Services Department
234 N. Central Avenue, 3rd Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 372-1528
Rachel.Milne@maricopa.gov
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

Introduction

Maricopa County is dedicated to obtaining input from citizens, municipal officials, non-profit agencies, non-profit developers, private housing developers, governmental agencies, and the Regional Continuum of Care as part of the Consolidated and Annual Action Plan processes. Consultation for the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan included a combination of meetings with Consortium members and Urban County cities/towns; stakeholder meetings; three community input meetings; two community input hearings; three public review meetings; newspaper advertisements; website announcements; and public notices placed in lobbies of HSD, HAMC, and public libraries. Citizen participation is strongly encouraged throughout the processes of short- and long-range departmental planning, plan implementation, and during the assessment of plan effectiveness.

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(l)).

The HOME Consortium member cities meet monthly to discuss housing activities within the region. At these meetings, information is disseminated related to HOME requirements, project status, expenditure and commitment deadlines, and each entity reports on any successes or challenges experienced in its programs. Maricopa County continues to coordinate trainings whenever possible on relevant topics to Consortium Members and CHDOs, i.e. Part 5 Income Calculation, Environmental Review Requirements, or Section 3. Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium regularly coordinate with public and private entities and housing developers to increase affordable housing opportunities and projects for homeless or special needs populations. Members also work with the real estate, construction, and finance industries to implement other ongoing HOME and CDBG supported housing rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, or new home construction activities. Activities undertaken by Consortium members are discussed at length throughout the Appendix.

- Efforts to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers, and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies includes HOME Consortium member Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) programs that are leveraged with the respective Housing Authority’s existing rental assistance programs where a portion of vouchers are used for homeless families and/or individuals. Other members work closely with applicable local housing authorities to implement housing strategies to assist low income and homeless families. The Family Housing Hub and Welcome Center Coordinated Entry systems are assisting homeless families and individuals with assessment of needs, carrying out diversion activities, and making connections to the most appropriate housing intervention and progressive engagement. In addition, Maricopa County currently leads a partnership called “Hand in Hand” to reduce recidivism, and connect people experiencing homelessness who are justice involved, to appropriate housing and supportive services. The partnership includes Maricopa County Human Services Department, Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS), Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC), and Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care (MMIC). The partnership’s mission is to work hand in hand with supportive services, housing providers, physical and mental health services, jails, and policy makers to serve justice-involved homeless individuals and families by connecting them with necessary supports and housing.
A Funders Collaborative of public and private partners will continue to meet to address the regional issue of homelessness in our community. The Collaborative has grown into a model for countywide collaboration. Convened by Valley of the Sun United Way (VSUW), and composed of VSUW, Maricopa County, Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH), Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES), and the City of Phoenix, it continues to increase coordination in government, bolster advocates, educate policymakers, and redirect service providers to find long-term solutions to end homelessness.

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 persons and persons at risk of experiencing homelessness. Maricopa HOME Consortium 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) is the lead agency for the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC), and plans and administers the CoC. In addition, Maricopa County is expected to participate in the following:

- Members of the CoC Board;
- Attend and participate in CoC Board and meetings and any other Subcommittees and/or workgroups (Emergency Solutions Grants Subcommittee, Ending Veterans Homelessness Workgroup, Ending Chronic Homelessness Workgroup, Coordinated Entry Subcommittee etc.). The County attends CoC Board and Committee meetings to gather information and be part of the solution in ending homelessness;
- Participate and work together to develop a Regional Plan to End Homelessness;
- Provide human services to the homeless;
- The County provides support to the Maricopa Continuum of Care and countywide non-profits that provide services to persons who are homeless, including chronically homeless;
- Align processes and provide input on gaps in services and policy decisions that impact the County;
- Enhance accessibility to appropriate housing and service interventions;
- Support emergency shelter for single individuals, youth and families;
- Utilize the County data collected from the PIT Count to assist with planning and strategy development for the specific needs of homeless families and individuals locally. Earlier this year, MAG’s regional “point-in-time” count was conducted to identify both sheltered and unsheltered homeless in Maricopa County. The unsheltered survey provided insight into the demographics of subpopulations within the overall homeless populations including homeless veterans, the chronically homeless, victims of domestic violence. It also provided a count of homeless with HIV/AIDS, serious mental illness, and substance abuse disorders. This data will allow the County to more effectively determine the types and quantities of needed services based on an actual population count.

The County continues its efforts towards coordination and collaboration across systems of care to serve the most “at-risk” residents including the homeless, those at-risk of becoming homeless, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. The County recognizes that improved service coordination will help eliminate the duplication of efforts, improve communication regarding the most current news and information, and spearhead community-wide solutions to basic needs.
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 County has consulted, and will continue to consult, with the CoC regarding the performance standards for activities funded under ESG to discuss the best method to capture data utilizing HMIS. As the ESG program progresses annually, performance standards will be developed and revised based on the needs of the community and regulatory guidance. All outcomes will be reviewed and measured for effectiveness, as required. In addition, Maricopa County and the Maricopa HOME Consortium are expected to engage in continued consultation in the following ways:

- Act as the lead of the ESG Subcommittee which creates performance standards, monitoring policies and procedures and shares best practices, develops regional strategies and practices for the comprehensive implementation of ESG eligible services across Maricopa County, develops coordinated scopes of work for ESG funded activities and an ESG specific HMIS report, and develops joint monitoring procedures to reduce the administrative burden on provider agencies;
- Participate on the Funders Collaborative which meets monthly to make improvements to shelter systems, including coordinated entry, capacity and RRH. Discuss how public and private resources can align to allocate resources. Assist funders in assessing need, targeting resources and evaluating outcomes across the region;
- Invite CoC staff to assist with competitive NOFA scoring and review panels whenever possible, i.e. ESG, CDBG Public Services;
- Draw information from HMIS to ensure ESG performance standards are met;
- Continue to invite CoC staff to attend Maricopa HOME Consortium meetings to align the priorities of the County’s homeless strategies with Continuum-wide priorities for homelessness; and
- HOME Consortium members will participate and contribute to ESG Subcommittee meetings as applicable to help determine priorities.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Agency/Group/Organization</th>
<th>Housing Authority of Maricopa County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other government - County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Housing Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Consultation with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County through collaboration meetings and through HSD participation on HAMC Advisory Board.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2  A.R.M. of Save the Family</td>
<td>Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Neighborhood Organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  Maricopa County Continuum of Care</td>
<td>The agency was consulted through attendance at a public hearing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4  Newtown CDC</td>
<td>Consultation provided during Maricopa County's participation in the ESG Collaborative group which focuses on planning, homeless shelter services, housing placements (rapid re-housing), and homelessness prevention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolleson</td>
<td>Other government - Local Civic Leaders</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Mirage</td>
<td>Other government - Local Civic Leaders</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalupe</td>
<td>Other government - Local Civic Leaders</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Buckeye</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment &lt;br&gt; Lead-based Paint Strategy &lt;br&gt; Homelessness Strategy &lt;br&gt; Economic Development &lt;br&gt; Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Arizona Department of Health Services</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment &lt;br&gt; Homelessness Strategy &lt;br&gt; Economic Development &lt;br&gt; Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Maricopa County Department of Public Health</td>
<td>Lead-based Paint Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through Maricopa County’s participation on Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition, invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Health Health Agency Other government - State Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Lead-based Paint Strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through Maricopa County’s participation on Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition, invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Guadalupe CDC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings, attendance at a public meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Trellis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings, attendance at a public meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Ability 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Southwest Fair Housing Council</td>
<td>Service-Fair Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Habitat for Humanity</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Foundation for Senior Living, FSL Home Improvements</td>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></td>
<td>Chicanos Por La Causa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Services - Housing  
Services-Elderly Persons  
Services-Education  
Services-Employment  
Services - Victims |
|    | **What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?** | Housing Need Assessment  
Non-Homeless Special Needs  
Economic Development  
Market Analysis |
|    | **How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?** | Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings. |
| 19 | **Agency/Group/Organization** | Arizona Housing Coalition |
|    | **Agency/Group/Organization Type** | Housing  
PHA  
Services - Housing  
Services-Children  
Services-Elderly Persons  
Services-Persons with Disabilities  
Services-Victims of Domestic Violence  
Services-homeless  
Services-Fair Housing  
Services-Victims  
Regional organization  
Planning organization  
Civic Leaders  
Foundation |
|    | **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  
Market Analysis |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</th>
<th>Maricopa County’s participation in the Arizona Housing Coalition, invitation to public input meetings.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
<td>AZCEND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
<td>Lutheran Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services - Housing</td>
<td>Community Bridges, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Persons with Disabilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services-Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | 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 |
<p>| | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? | Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27</th>
<th><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></th>
<th>Arizona Healthy Communities Partnership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Housing Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Health Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Federal Other government - State Other government - County Other government - Local Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders Community Development Financial Institution Foundation Grantee Department Neighborhood Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through participation on the partnership, and through invitations for surveys and attendance at meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></td>
<td>Healthy Giving Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Services-homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 City of Chandler Public Housing Authority</td>
<td>PHA</td>
<td>Public Housing Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Scottsdale Housing Authority</td>
<td>PHA</td>
<td>Public Housing Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Glendale Housing Authority</td>
<td>PHA</td>
<td>Public Housing Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Tempe Housing Authority</td>
<td>PHA</td>
<td>Public Housing Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>33</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Fountain Hills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Gila Bend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings, attendance at a public meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>35</strong> Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Goodyear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings, attendance at a public meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Litchfield Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development, Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Wickenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment, Lead-based Paint Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development, Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings, attendance at a public meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Youngtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Other government - Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Housing Need Assessment, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development, Market Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to take survey and attend public input meetings, attendance at a public meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization</td>
<td>Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agency/Group/Organization Type</td>
<td>Other government - County Agency - Emergency Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</td>
<td>Market Analysis, Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</td>
<td>Through invitation to review and provide comment on draft plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></td>
<td>Flood Control District of Maricopa County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Other government - County Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Market Analysis Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through invitation to review and provide comment on draft plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></td>
<td>Cox Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Market Analysis Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through invitation to review and provide comment on draft plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization</strong></td>
<td>CenturyLink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Agency/Group/Organization Type</strong></td>
<td>Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</strong></td>
<td>Market Analysis Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</strong></td>
<td>Through invitation to review and provide comment on draft plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The County made every attempt to be inclusive in its outreach efforts.
Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Plan</th>
<th>Lead Organization</th>
<th>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuum of Care</td>
<td>Maricopa Association of Governments</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Arizona Targeted Lead Screening Plan</td>
<td>Arizona Department of Health Services</td>
<td>The goals of the strategic plan overlaps with the Screening Plan in that both seek to target and remediate lead hazards for families with children living in homes built before 1978.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Plan</td>
<td>City of Phoenix</td>
<td>The goals of the strategic plans for each Consolidated Plan overlap on regional issues related to homelessness programming coordination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Plan</td>
<td>City of Mesa</td>
<td>The goals of the strategic plans for each Consolidated Plan overlap on regional issues related to homelessness programming coordination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The Maricopa HOME Consortium is comprised of over 18 units of local government in addition to Maricopa County. Maricopa County and 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. Members of the Consortium stay in regular contact with adjoining communities in addition to the State Department of Housing. 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 oversee the annual funding cycle of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

Narrative (optional):

See above.
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

During the development of the County's 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan, the County undertook a variety of public outreach methods to gather public input and comment. These comments were a part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, and ultimately helped shape the outcome of the Plan’s Five Year Goals and Objectives. These outreach efforts included the 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey, a series of three (3) public input meetings, two public input hearings, and three public review meetings. The survey was available in both English and Spanish.

Each public meeting had public notices and met the County’s guidelines in its Citizen Participation Plan. The public notifications are included in the Appendix.

Citizen Participation Outreach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Mode of Outreach</th>
<th>Target of Outreach</th>
<th>Summary Of response/attendance</th>
<th>Summary of Comments received</th>
<th>Summary of comments not accepted and reasons</th>
<th>URL (If applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Internet outreach</td>
<td>Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>A total of 714 surveys were received throughout the County through a combination of online and paper surveys.</td>
<td>The Countywide results are available as part of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, and the Appendix.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public Meeting</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>An evening meeting was held on August 27 in El Mirage.</td>
<td>Comments from this meeting included the need for affordable housing, economic development, and homeless services. A complete set of transcripts from the meetings are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Meeting</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>An evening meeting was held on August 28 in Tolleson.</td>
<td>Comments from these meetings included the need for affordable housing, services for homeless households, and housing and services for the elderly. A complete set of transcripts from the meetings are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Public Meeting</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>An evening meeting was held on August 29 in Gilbert.</td>
<td>Comments from this meeting included the need for affordable housing, services for homeless households, and housing and services for the elderly and veterans. A complete set of transcripts from the meetings are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community HOME Consortium Local CHDOs</td>
<td>A public hearing was held on January 16, 2020. Two public comments were received.</td>
<td>The two public comments included the need for the affordable housing with the longest term possible, and the need for affordable rental housing. A summary of comments from this meeting related to the 2020 Annual Action Plan are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community Community Development Advisory Committee Urban County city/town staff</td>
<td>An evening public hearing was held on January 29, 2020. Three public comments were received.</td>
<td>The two public comments included the need for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, homeless services, and housing options for veterans. A summary of comments from this meeting related to the 2020 Annual Action Plan are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Outreach Method</td>
<td>Non-Targeted/Broad Community Stakeholders</td>
<td>Comments Received During Meetings</td>
<td>Public Notices</td>
<td>Public Hearings Dates</td>
<td>Not Applicable URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders</td>
<td>Comments received during these meetings will be included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Public hearings will be held on February 20, 2020 and February 26, 2020.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Internet Outreach – Public Notices on Website</td>
<td>Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community</td>
<td>Comments received during these meetings are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Public Notices were posted on the HSD website providing the public with information about the 3 upcoming community meetings and 4 public hearings.</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Notices/Documents">https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Notices/Documents</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Public Notices</td>
<td>Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</td>
<td>Comments received during these meetings are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Public Notices were posted in the HSD lobby, Housing Authority of Maricopa County lobby, and public libraries providing the public with information about the 3 upcoming community meetings and 4 public hearings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders</td>
<td>Comments received during these meetings are included in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Public hearings for the Action Plan were held on April 8, 2020 and April 16, 2020.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**
NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following section will describe the socio-economic and housing situation in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. This Area consists of the cities in the HOME Consortium, as well as the Urban County. These are listed below:

- HOME Consortium: Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe
- Maricopa Urban County: Buckeye, El Mirage, Fountain Hills, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown, Unincorporated areas in County

This area will be referred to as the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

The population in the Maricopa HOME Consortium has grown from 1,932,444 in 2010 to 2,101,763 in 2017. With this growth there has not been a significant change in the racial or ethnic makeup of the Area. Households with incomes over $100,000 have grown as a proportion of the population, while conversely, poverty has also grown. The proportion of persons in poverty has grown from 8.6% in 2000 to 11.8% in 2017.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 29.4% of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 43.4%. In addition, Black or African American, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate.

Support services for persons experiencing homelessness continues to be a priority for Maricopa County as the homeless population has grown from 5,918 in 2014 to 7,419 in 2020, according to Point-in-Time counts. Additionally, the elderly population has grown by 28% since 2010, which requires specialized support services.

The following Needs Assessment and Market Analysis include two different table types. The first is the default data sets that are required and auto-populated from HUD’s eCon Planning Suite. These tables are black and white. The second is a set of tables that has the most up-to-date data available for the Maricopa HOME Consortium. These tables are blue. Most of the narrative in the following sections will reference the blue tables by table number.
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

The population in the Maricopa HOME Consortium grew from 1,932,444 in 2010 to 2,101,763 in 2017, an increase of 8.8%. The County is currently the fastest growing county in the United States. The population growth in the whole of Maricopa County is shown in Diagram NA-10.1, below, which reached over 4.4 million people in 2018. For the purposes of this discussion, most of the data represented accounts for the 2.1 million people living in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. This growth presents its own set of challenges to address including increased demand for housing and services, as well as shifting demographics and socio-economic context of the region. These conditions will be described in this Needs Assessment.

Population Estimates

![Diagram NA-10.1](image)

The Maricopa HOME Consortium population by race and ethnicity is shown in Table NA-10.1. The White population represented 81.3% of the population in 2017, compared with the Black or African American population, which accounted for 4.6% of the population. The Hispanic population represented 22.5% of the population in 2017, compared to 21.9% in 2010.
The change in race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2017 is shown in Table NA-10.2. During this time, the total non-Hispanic population was 1,629,841 persons in 2017. The Hispanic population was 471,922.

The group quarters population is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau to include persons residing in institutionalizations, who live in correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, nursing homes, and other institutions, and the non-institutionalized population, who live in college dormitories, military quarters, and other group living situations. As seen in Table NA-10.3, between 2000 and 2010, the institutionalized population changed 52.4% in Maricopa HOME Consortium, from 8,845 people in 2000 to
to 13,479 in 2010. The non-institutionalized population changed 51.5%, from 9,521 in 2000 to 14,422 in 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table NA-10.3</th>
<th>Group Quarters Population</th>
<th>Maricopa HOME Consortium</th>
<th>2000 &amp; 2010 Census SF1 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Quarters Type</td>
<td>2000 Census</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Institutions</td>
<td>3,999</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>8,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Facilities</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Homes</td>
<td>4,444</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
<td>4,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Institutions</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,845</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>13,479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table NA-10.4</th>
<th>Household Type by Tenure</th>
<th>Maricopa HOME Consortium</th>
<th>2010 Census SF1 &amp; 2017 Five-Year ACS Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household Type</td>
<td>2010 Census</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>2017 Five-Year ACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married-Couple Family</td>
<td>378,689</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>399,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied</td>
<td>311,291</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>316,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied</td>
<td>67,398</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>82,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Family</td>
<td>114,495</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>116,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Householder, No Spouse Present</td>
<td>36,379</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>36,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied</td>
<td>20,353</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
<td>18,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied</td>
<td>16,026</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>17,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Householder, No Spouse Present</td>
<td>78,116</td>
<td>68.2%</td>
<td>80,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied</td>
<td>40,583</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
<td>38,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied</td>
<td>37,533</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>41,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Family Households</td>
<td>238,219</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>254,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied</td>
<td>136,792</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
<td>138,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied</td>
<td>101,427</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>115,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>731,403</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>770,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households by type and tenure are shown in Table NA-10.4. Family households represented 66.9% of households, while non-family households accounted for 33.1%. These changed from 67.4% and 32.6%, respectively.
Household Income and Poverty

Households by income for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS are shown in Table NA-10.5. Households earning more than $100,000 per year represented 30.2% of households in 2017, compared to 26.0% in 2010. Meanwhile, households earning less than $15,000 accounted for 8.9% of households in 2017, compared to 8.6% in 2000.

The rate of poverty for the Maricopa HOME Consortium is shown in Table NA-10.6. In 2017, there were an estimated 243,767 people (11.8%) living in poverty, compared to 8.6% living in poverty in 2000. In 2017, some 10.6% of those in poverty were under age 6 and 10.3% were 65 or older.

The tables on the following pages describe households by income ranges. This is demonstrated by percentage of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI).
**Number of Households Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-30% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</th>
<th>&gt;100% HAMFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>69,474</td>
<td>66,205</td>
<td>111,569</td>
<td>72,968</td>
<td>409,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Family Households</td>
<td>20,109</td>
<td>18,328</td>
<td>34,304</td>
<td>26,352</td>
<td>196,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Family Households</td>
<td>6,462</td>
<td>6,403</td>
<td>10,470</td>
<td>7,040</td>
<td>37,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age</td>
<td>12,286</td>
<td>14,969</td>
<td>26,666</td>
<td>17,005</td>
<td>91,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household contains at least one person age 75 or older</td>
<td>9,977</td>
<td>14,636</td>
<td>21,117</td>
<td>10,786</td>
<td>33,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger</td>
<td>12,644</td>
<td>11,479</td>
<td>17,423</td>
<td>10,571</td>
<td>55,142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 - Total Households Table

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS

**Housing Needs Summary Tables**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter 0-30% AMI</th>
<th>Renter &gt;30-50% AMI</th>
<th>Renter &gt;50-80% AMI</th>
<th>Renter &gt;80-100% AMI</th>
<th>Renter Total</th>
<th>Owner 0-30% AMI</th>
<th>Owner &gt;30-50% AMI</th>
<th>Owner &gt;50-80% AMI</th>
<th>Owner &gt;80-100% AMI</th>
<th>Owner Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>2,646</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Overcrowded - With &gt;1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>4,459</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>7,043</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>3,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>25,214</td>
<td>14,615</td>
<td>6,655</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>47,184</td>
<td>15,430</td>
<td>11,558</td>
<td>10,289</td>
<td>2,899</td>
<td>40,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Housing Problems Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)</th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>11,238</td>
<td>23,794</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)</th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having 1 or more of four housing problems</td>
<td>29,973</td>
<td>18,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having none of four housing problems</td>
<td>5,247</td>
<td>15,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems</td>
<td>6,345</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS
3. Cost Burden > 30%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Related</td>
<td>10,867</td>
<td>9,927</td>
<td>12,217</td>
<td>33,011</td>
<td>4,693</td>
<td>5,362</td>
<td>8,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Related</td>
<td>3,301</td>
<td>2,762</td>
<td>2,487</td>
<td>8,550</td>
<td>1,937</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>2,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>5,683</td>
<td>6,313</td>
<td>6,337</td>
<td>18,333</td>
<td>9,269</td>
<td>10,045</td>
<td>11,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,833</td>
<td>9,456</td>
<td>10,892</td>
<td>31,181</td>
<td>3,968</td>
<td>2,583</td>
<td>4,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30,684</td>
<td>28,458</td>
<td>31,933</td>
<td>91,075</td>
<td>19,867</td>
<td>19,896</td>
<td>28,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30%</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Related</td>
<td>10,179</td>
<td>4,954</td>
<td>2,074</td>
<td>17,207</td>
<td>4,187</td>
<td>3,403</td>
<td>3,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Related</td>
<td>2,737</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>4,316</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>5,216</td>
<td>4,040</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>11,733</td>
<td>7,115</td>
<td>5,448</td>
<td>4,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,069</td>
<td>5,414</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>17,412</td>
<td>3,513</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>1,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28,201</td>
<td>15,648</td>
<td>6,819</td>
<td>50,668</td>
<td>16,396</td>
<td>11,762</td>
<td>10,431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS
5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;80-100% AMI</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0-30% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;30-50% AMI</td>
<td>&gt;50-80% AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single family households</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>8,885</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple, unrelated family households</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>1,722</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, non-family households</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total need by income</td>
<td>3,923</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>11,645</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11 – Crowding Information - 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Problems

The Census identified the following four housing problems in the CHAS data. Households are considered to have housing problems if they have one or more of the following four problems:

1. Housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. Housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. Household is overcrowded; and
4. Household is cost burdened.

Overcrowding is defined as having from 1.1 to 1.5 people per room (not only bedrooms) per residence, with severe overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room.¹ Households with overcrowding are shown in Table NA-10.7. In 2017, an estimated 2.0% of households were overcrowded, and an additional 1.0% were severely overcrowded.

¹ https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html
Incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities are another indicator of potential housing problems. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the following are not present: piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. Likewise, a unit is categorized as deficient when any of the following are missing from the kitchen: a sink with piped hot and cold water, a range or cook top and oven, and a refrigerator. This data is displayed in Table NA-10.8 and Table NA-10.9.

There were a total of 1,980 households with incomplete plumbing facilities in 2017, representing 0.3% of households in Maricopa HOME Consortium. This is compared to 0.3% of households lacking complete plumbing facilities in 2010.

Cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that range from 30.0 to 50.0% of gross household income; severe cost burden is defined as gross housing costs that exceed 50.0% of gross household income. For homeowners, gross housing costs include property taxes, insurance, energy payments,
Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

There were an estimated 199,292 one-person households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium in 2017. These one-person households that are below 30% HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) are the most likely to need housing assistance in the area.

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.

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.11. The disability rate for females was 11.3%, compared to 11.3% for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 46.5% of those over 75 experiencing a disability.
Table NA-10.11
Disability by Age
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 Five-Year ACS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
<td>Disability Rate</td>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17</td>
<td>9,615</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>9,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 64</td>
<td>39,027</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>43,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74</td>
<td>22,184</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>22,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 or Older</td>
<td>29,928</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>38,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>115,261</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>119,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-10.12. Some 6.2% have an ambulatory disability, 4.8% have an independent living disability, and 2.2% have a self-care disability. The total in the table below may be greater than the table in Table NA-10.1 because persons may have more than one disability.

Table NA-10.12
Total Disabilities: Aged 5 and Older
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 Five-Year ACS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability Type</th>
<th>Population with Disability</th>
<th>Percent with Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearing disability</td>
<td>77,064</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision disability</td>
<td>44,053</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive disability</td>
<td>80,319</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory disability</td>
<td>121,716</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Care disability</td>
<td>43,308</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent living difficulty</td>
<td>76,075</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map NA-10.1 below shows the distribution of persons with disabilities in 2017. The elderly population with disabilities is shown in Map NA-10.2. Those aged 65 and older are the most likely to have a disability and are also the most likely to be in need of supportive services.

Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. However, according to the Maricopa County Attorney’s Office, there are 100 fatalities a year in Arizona due to domestic violence and an estimated 40% of the people in Arizona have been subject to domestic abuse.²

² [https://www.maricopacountyattorney.org/298/Domestic-Violence](https://www.maricopacountyattorney.org/298/Domestic-Violence)
Map NA-10.2
2017 Persons with Disabilities Age 65 and Older
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

LEGEND

2013-2017 Disabled Age 65 and Up
Average Percent Disabled Age 65 and Up in
Study Area Tracts = 48.0%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 58.0%

Disproportionate Share Threshold

0.0 - 48.0%
48.1 - 58.0%
58.1 - 65.2%
65.3 - 76.7%
76.8 - 100.0%

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military Installation
Entitlement/Reservation

Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2018 TIGER/Line, 2010 GIS
What are the most common housing problems?

As seen in Table NA-10.13, the most common housing problems, by far, are housing cost burdens. There are 226,576 households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium with a cost burden or severe cost burden, which accounts for 29.4% of the overall population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Less Than 30%</th>
<th>31%-50%</th>
<th>Above 50%</th>
<th>Not Computed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner With a Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>229,716</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>90,390</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>56,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>255,567</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>57,840</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>38,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Without a Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>106,320</td>
<td>87.3%</td>
<td>8,449</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>5,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>136,450</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>9,703</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>8,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>93,422</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>49,258</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>45,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>129,213</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>57,917</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>54,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>429,458</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>148,097</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>107,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Five-Year ACS</td>
<td>521,230</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
<td>125,460</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>101,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For homeowner households, an estimated 21.9% face cost burdens or severe cost burdens. Elderly non-family households experience cost burdens at a much higher rate, at 33.4%. At lower income levels, large and small families experience cost burdens at a higher rate, at 76.1% and 72.8%, respectively, for households below 30% HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). These data are shown in Table NA-10.14.

Renters are more likely to experience cost burdens than owner households, at a rate of 42.1% for all renter households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. Elderly non-family households experience the highest rate of cost burdens overall, for renter households, at 62.9%. As seen with owner households, lower income large family and small family renter households experience cost burdens at the highest rate. Small families between 30 and 50% HAMFI experience cost burdens at a rate of 87.8% and large families in this income range experience cost burdens at a rate of 81.9%. These data are shown in Table NA-10.15.
### Table NA-10.14
Owner-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2012-2016 HUD CHAS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Elderly Family</th>
<th>Small Family</th>
<th>Large Family</th>
<th>Elderly Non-Family</th>
<th>Other Household</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost Burden</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $21,870</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>3,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,871 to $36,450</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>3,675</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>8,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,451 to $58,320</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>18,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$58,321 to $72,900</td>
<td>2,305</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>10,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above $72,900</td>
<td>4,670</td>
<td>9,695</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>1,685</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>21,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>13,275</td>
<td>22,395</td>
<td>5,670</td>
<td>12,165</td>
<td>10,145</td>
<td>63,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severe Cost Burden</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $21,870</td>
<td>2,575</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>5,295</td>
<td>3,505</td>
<td>17,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,871 to $36,450</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>3,320</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>3,760</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>11,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,451 to $58,320</td>
<td>2,545</td>
<td>3,265</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>10,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$58,321 to $72,900</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>2,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above $72,900</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,820</td>
<td>13,175</td>
<td>3,366</td>
<td>11,775</td>
<td>7,850</td>
<td>44,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>118,560</td>
<td>199,605</td>
<td>44,332</td>
<td>71,670</td>
<td>62,985</td>
<td>497,152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table NA-10.15
Renter-Occupied Households by Income and Family Status and Cost Burden
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2012-2016 HUD CHAS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Elderly Family</th>
<th>Small Family</th>
<th>Large Family</th>
<th>Elderly Non-Family</th>
<th>Other Household</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost Burden</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $21,870</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>2,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,871 to $36,450</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>5,535</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>4,115</td>
<td>13,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,451 to $58,320</td>
<td>1,680</td>
<td>10,155</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>9,145</td>
<td>25,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$58,321 to $72,900</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>7,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above $72,900</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>1,880</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>5,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>21,215</td>
<td>5,725</td>
<td>6,945</td>
<td>18,220</td>
<td>55,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severe Cost Burden</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $21,870</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>9,850</td>
<td>2,795</td>
<td>4,575</td>
<td>11,125</td>
<td>29,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,871 to $36,450</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>5,080</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>3,130</td>
<td>5,430</td>
<td>15,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,451 to $58,320</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1,915</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$58,321 to $72,900</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above $72,900</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,855</td>
<td>16,925</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>10,180</td>
<td>18,790</td>
<td>53,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14,730</td>
<td>102,650</td>
<td>25,975</td>
<td>26,255</td>
<td>87,425</td>
<td>257,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 most likely to be at risk of becoming unsheltered are those with extremely low incomes that are severely cost-burdened. There are 46,370 households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium that are below 30% HAMFI with severe cost burdens. These 17,190 homeowner households and 29,180 renter households are the most at-risk of becoming homeless.

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:

Not applicable.

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

According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, there are various factors that contribute to an increased risk of homelessness. These housing characteristics include households that are doubled up, or living with friends or family, persons recently incarcerated, and young adults out of foster care. Economic factors include households with severe cost burden and households facing unemployment. As described here and in the following sections, there are a large number of households facing cost burdens and other housing problems that create instability and increase their risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The population in the Maricopa HOME Consortium has grown significantly, as Maricopa County continues to experience unprecedented growth. In fact, Maricopa County has been the fastest growing county in the United States for the past three years. This growth, however, has not resulted in significant changes in the racial and ethnic makeup of the area. Income disparity is growing, with households earning more than $100,000 a year growing to account for 30.2% of the population in 2017. Meanwhile, persons in poverty grew from 8.6% of the population in 2000 to 11.8% of the population in 2017.

A significant proportion of households have housing problems, particularly cost burdens, with 29.4% of households experiencing cost burdens. Renter households are particularly impacted by cost burdens, at a rate of 43.4%.

**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**

The following sections describe the rate of housing problems by race and ethnicity. These data are used to determine if any racial or ethnic groups face a disproportionate share of housing problems. A disproportionate share exists if any one racial or ethnic group faces housing problems at a rate of at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>51,951</td>
<td>6,143</td>
<td>11,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>30,785</td>
<td>3,862</td>
<td>7,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>3,482</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13,834</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>1,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Data Source: 2011-2015 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>49,669</td>
<td>16,527</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>30,083</td>
<td>12,745</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>3,323</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13,509</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>63,684</td>
<td>47,880</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>43,069</td>
<td>35,649</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>3,448</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>1,193</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13,678</td>
<td>8,623</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problems</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>25,844</td>
<td>47,137</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>17,834</td>
<td>32,784</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>1,533</td>
<td>2,303</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>1,393</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4,984</td>
<td>9,135</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

As discussed in Section NA-30, Black/African American, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate.
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

The following sections describe the rate of severe housing problems by race and ethnicity. These data are used to determine if any racial or ethnic groups face a disproportionate share of severe housing problems. Severe housing problems include overcrowding defined as having more than 1.5 people per room, lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, and housing costs that exceed 50 percent of the household income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>11,130</td>
<td>11,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>27,335</td>
<td>7,285</td>
<td>7,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>3,262</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>12,893</td>
<td>2,258</td>
<td>1,705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>30,834</td>
<td>35,390</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19,323</td>
<td>23,482</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>992</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Severe Housing Problems *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7,599</td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>22,554</td>
<td>89,012</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>15,209</td>
<td>63,482</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>3,982</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>5,238</td>
<td>17,048</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Housing Problems*</th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>6,650</td>
<td>66,317</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3,876</td>
<td>46,739</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>3,407</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Severe Housing Problems*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Has one or more of four housing problems</th>
<th>Has none of the four housing problems</th>
<th>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>12,086</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Data Source:* 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:*
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

### Discussion

Racial and ethnic groups identified as having a disproportionate share of housing problems also tend to have a disproportionate share of severe housing problems. This is discussed further in Section NA-30.
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

The following section provides the number of households by race and ethnicity experiencing cost burdens and severe cost burdens.

Housing Cost Burden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Cost Burden</th>
<th>&lt;=30%</th>
<th>30-50%</th>
<th>&gt;50%</th>
<th>No / negative income (not computed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction as a whole</td>
<td>500,196</td>
<td>119,884</td>
<td>97,637</td>
<td>12,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>380,861</td>
<td>83,144</td>
<td>65,960</td>
<td>7,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>16,377</td>
<td>6,550</td>
<td>5,788</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>20,048</td>
<td>3,562</td>
<td>3,099</td>
<td>1,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Alaska Native</td>
<td>5,702</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>69,937</td>
<td>23,553</td>
<td>19,869</td>
<td>2,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

As seen in Section NA-30, Black/African American, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households face cost burdens at a disproportionate rate. Cost burdens are the most common housing problems, by far, within the Maricopa HOME Consortium.
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

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

The overall rate of housing problems is 30.1% in the HOME Consortium. A disproportionate share of housing problems exists if any one racial or ethnic group experiences housing problems at a rate at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the average. In this case, at a rate of at least 40.1%, Black/African American, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households face housing problems at a disproportionate rate. Black/African American households face housing problems at a rate of 44.1%. Pacific Islander households face housing problems at a rate of 41.1%. Hispanic households face housing problems at a rate of 42.4%.

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

None identified.

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

There are several areas in the Maricopa HOME Consortium where Black/African American and Hispanic households are concentrated. This discussion and maps area shown in MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.

### Table NA-30.1
Total Households with Housing Problems by Income and Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic by Race</th>
<th>Hispanic (Any Race)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Housing Problems</td>
<td>154,370</td>
<td>13,625</td>
<td>7,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $21,870</td>
<td>32,565</td>
<td>3,515</td>
<td>1,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,871 to $36,450</td>
<td>31,465</td>
<td>3,475</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,451 to $58,320</td>
<td>43,380</td>
<td>4,030</td>
<td>1,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$58,321 to $72,900</td>
<td>17,195</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above $72,900</td>
<td>29,765</td>
<td>1,375</td>
<td>1,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>154,370</td>
<td>13,625</td>
<td>7,605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>With Housing Problems</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0 to $21,870</td>
<td>45,885</td>
<td>73,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$21,871 to $36,450</td>
<td>45,535</td>
<td>69,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,451 to $58,320</td>
<td>83,440</td>
<td>119,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$58,321 to $72,900</td>
<td>53,150</td>
<td>75,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above $72,900</td>
<td>328,275</td>
<td>415,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>556,285</td>
<td>754,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV)/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 Chandler, Glendale, Scottsdale, Tempe, and the Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) all administer HCV rental support while Chandler and Glendale operate public housing programs.

The geographic distribution of these public housing units and Housing Choice Vouchers are shown in Maps NA-35.1 and NA-35.2.

**Totals in Use**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Project-based</td>
<td>Tenant-based</td>
<td>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</td>
<td>Family Unification Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of units vouchers in use</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Characteristics of Residents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Project-based</td>
<td>Tenant-based</td>
<td>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</td>
<td>Family Unification Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Homeless at admission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Elderly Program Participants (&gt;62)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Program Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Project-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tenant-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family Unification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Disabled Families</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Families</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requesting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accessibility</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>features</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>program participants</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of DV victims</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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

## Race of Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Project-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tenant-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family Unification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>3,289</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,283</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black/African</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,881</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>American</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indian/Alaska</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type
Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Access to affordable housing options continues to be a challenge for those applicants on the waiting list and those trying to access publicly assisted housing. The length of time for each waiting list varies, however, many applicants wait years to access housing options in the HOME Consortium.

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

The most immediate needs of public housing and housing choice voucher holders is accessing affordable housing and, in some cases, preventing homelessness. These needs are complicated by the availability of accessing units that will accept vouchers, and the amount of need in the area.

Governed by municipal housing authority public housing agency plans, assisted housing (public housing and HCV) 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 of 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**

These needs are seen in a much higher rate and are more urgent than the population at large. The low-income levels of households utilizing publicly supported housing dramatically increases the likelihood of housing problems and risk of homelessness. In addition, the rate of disabilities among those in

---

### Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</th>
<th>Family Unification Program</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>4,124</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,113</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-Year, and Nursing Home Transition
public housing is higher than the general population, requiring additional accommodations in housing units. 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 FY2020-25 Consolidated Plan Member Discussion attachment in the Appendix section for additional discussion provided by Consortium members.
Map NA-35.2
Housing Choice Vouchers
Maricopa HOME Consortium
HUD, 2017 ACS

Legend

Housing Choice Voucher Units

- 11 - 19
- 20 - 30
- 31 - 46
- 47 - 84
- 85 - 115

Data Sources: H.O.G. Assessment Tool 12/1/18, 2019 TIGER/Line Data, E.O. 2019
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) operates in Maricopa County. This CoC is a collaborative of service providers. The Point-in-Time (PIT) count for people experiencing homelessness within the Maricopa Regional CoC has increased from 5,918 in 2014 to 7,419 in 2020. However, there are limitations to the PIT, especially when capturing unsheltered populations. Service providers have indicated that they are noticing a growth in the homeless population Countywide. This section describes the homeless population in the Maricopa Regional CoC, which includes the cities of Phoenix and Mesa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night</th>
<th>Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year*</th>
<th>Estimate the # becoming homeless each year*</th>
<th>Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year*</th>
<th>Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheltered</td>
<td>Unsheltered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Only Children</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Households with Only Adults</td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>3,184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Individuals</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>556</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Families</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Child</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with HIV</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table NA-40.1 Homeless Persons
Maricopa County
Point-in-Time Counts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,918</td>
<td>5,631</td>
<td>5,702</td>
<td>5,605</td>
<td>6,298</td>
<td>6,614</td>
<td>7,419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homeless Population based on Maricopa Regional CoC Point in Time Count
*The data in the table above is auto-populated from the HUD eCon Planning suite, and does not align with population totals for the entire HOME Consortium.

**Indicate if the homeless population is:**
- [ ] All Rural Homeless
- [ ] Partially Rural Homeless
- [ ] 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):

According to the 2019 Point In Time Homeless Report prepared by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC), it is estimated there were a total of 6,614 sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County on a given night. The categories highlighted in that report related to homeless population types include:

- Number of chronically homeless individuals and families significantly increased from 2014 to 2019 by 139% to a total of 962
- Number of families with children decreased by 43% from 2014 to 2019, to a total of 483
- Number of unaccompanied youth aged 18-24 has increased in the past few years to a total of 387
- Number of veterans increased slightly between 2018 and 2019 to a total of 475
- Number of persons with mental illness totaled 966
- Number of persons with Substance Abuse (Alcohol/Drug) totaled 1,116
- Number of Persons with HIV/AIDS totaled 117
- Number of persons Fleeing Domestic Violence totaled 805

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

### Homeless Population by Race for Maricopa Regional CoC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>Sheltered:</th>
<th>Unsheltered (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>2,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sheltered:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Unsheltered (optional)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Race: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional)
---|---|---
Not Hispanic | 2,535 | 2,578

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

In the 2019 Count, 483 homeless families were counted. This is a 43% decrease since 2014. A vast majority of homeless families were sheltered in the County, accounting for all but one household counted in 2019. Looking back at Table NA-10.15 and NA-10.16, some 70.6% of small family households below 30% HAMFI have severe housing cost burdens. Some 64.7% of large families below 30% HAMFI have severe cost burdens. These family households are most likely to be in need of housing assistance and are at the most likely to be at risk of homelessness.

Veterans that are experiencing homelessness continue to be a priority for the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care. After a slight decrease in 2018, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County increased to 475 according to the 2019 Point in Time (PIT) count. It is important to note that Veteran status during the Point in Time Count is self-reported and Veteran status is not verified during the count.


According to the 2019 PIT Count for the Maricopa Regional CoC, about 59% of those counted were considered to be White, 25% were Black or African American, 7% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1% were Asian, 1% were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 7% were multiple races. In terms of ethnicity, 77% were not Hispanic or Latino and 23% were Hispanic or Latino.

During the 2019 PIT, some 74% of White persons experiencing homelessness were unsheltered, while 48% were sheltered. For Black or African American persons experiencing homelessness, some 18% were unsheltered, and 32% were sheltered.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Between the 2018 and 2019 PIT, the total homeless population counted increased by 5%. The unsheltered count increased by 22%, and the sheltered count decreased by 7%. Throughout the County, the highest number of unsheltered persons were counted in Phoenix. Outside of this, the highest number of unsheltered homeless persons were counted in Tempe at 373 persons, Glendale at 194 unsheltered persons, Peoria at 78 persons, and Scottsdale at 76 persons.

Discussion:

The homeless population in the Maricopa HOME Consortium, as with the whole of Maricopa County, is increasing. As the population increases, the need for housing and service options also increases. In addition, the number of households in the area who are at risk of homelessness continues to be a high priority to keep the number of homeless households from increasing in the County.

---

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

Introduction:

The following section describes the non-homeless special needs populations in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. These non-homeless special needs populations include the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with drug and alcohol addictions, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Table NA-45.1, presents the population of Maricopa HOME Consortium by age and gender from the 2010 Census and 2017 current census estimates. Persons age 65 and older are growing at a faster rate than any other age cohort in the area, at a rate of 28.0%. This is compared to the overall growth rate between 2010 and 2017 of 15.6%. Frail elderly persons means an elderly person who is unable to perform at least three activities of daily living. Activities of daily living (ADL) means eating, dressing, bathing, grooming, and household management activities.

| Age          | 2010 Census | 2018 Current Census Estimates | % Change 10-18 |
|--------------|-------------|********************************|----------------|
| Under 14 years | 429,962     | 412,745                         | 842,707        | 445,917 | 427,770 | 873,687 | 3.7% |
| 15 to 24 years | 280,083     | 263,688                         | 543,771        | 301,274 | 286,063 | 587,337 | 8.0% |
| 25 to 44 years | 273,147     | 267,979                         | 541,126        | 328,017 | 315,797 | 643,814 | 19.0% |
| 45 to 54 years | 263,493     | 261,105                         | 524,598        | 287,120 | 287,168 | 574,288 | 9.5% |
| 55 to 64 years | 248,168     | 255,797                         | 503,965        | 272,878 | 279,571 | 552,449 | 9.6% |
| 65 and Over    | 188,576     | 209,733                         | 398,309        | 244,911 | 265,053 | 509,964 | 28.0% |
| Total         | 1,888,465   | 1,928,652                       | 3,817,117      | 2,181,718 | 2,229,106 | 4,410,824 | 15.6% |
| % of Total    | 49.5%       | 50.5%                            | .               | 49.5%     | 50.5%     | .       | .     |

People with Disabilities

Disability by age, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.2. The disability rate for females was 11.3%, compared to 11.3% for males. The disability rate grew precipitously higher with age, with 46.5% of those over age 75 experiencing a disability.
Table NA-45.2
Disability by Age
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 Five-Year ACS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
<td>Disability Rate</td>
<td>Disabled Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 17</td>
<td>9,615</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>14,007</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>9,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 64</td>
<td>39,027</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>43,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74</td>
<td>22,184</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>22,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 or Older</td>
<td>29,928</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>38,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>115,261</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>119,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of disabilities by type, as estimated by the 2017 ACS, is shown in Table NA-45.3. Approximately 6.2% have an ambulatory disability, 4.8% have an independent living disability, and 2.2% have a self-care disability.

Table NA-45.3
Total Disabilities Talled: Aged 5 and Older
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 Five-Year ACS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability Type</th>
<th>Population with Disability</th>
<th>Percent with Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hearing disability</td>
<td>77,064</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision disability</td>
<td>44,053</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive disability</td>
<td>80,319</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory disability</td>
<td>121,716</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Care disability</td>
<td>43,308</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent living difficulty</td>
<td>76,075</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People with Alcohol and Drug Addictions

The Maricopa County Public Health Department provides data on the number of overdose deaths countywide. From September 2018 to August 2019, there were 1,328 drug-related overdose deaths in Maricopa County. The majority of the deaths involved opioids, methamphetamines, or alcohol.5 Opioids (including prescription opioids and heroin) killed 898 people between September 2018 to August 2019, and over 75% of all opioid overdose deaths involved prescription opioids and fentanyl. Overall, 35 to 44-year-olds had more drug overdose deaths than other age groups. In 2019, drug overdose deaths were seen predominantly in males (73% male; 27% female). And drug overdose deaths were much higher (61%) in non-Hispanic white population than other race/ethnic groups.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Pinpointing specific numbers of domestic violence victims is difficult due to the lack of reporting and other mitigating factors. However, according to the Maricopa County Attorney’s Office, there are 100 fatalities a year in Arizona due to domestic violence and an estimated 40% of the people in Arizona have been subject to domestic abuse.6

---

5 https://www.maricopa.gov/5079/Overdose-Deaths
6 https://www.maricopacountyattorney.org/298/Domestic-Violence
What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that veterans had the highest rated needs, followed by persons with severe mental illness, seniors, and the victims of domestic violence. These results are shown in Table NA-45.4, below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with severe mental illness</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors (65+)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of domestic violence</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with substance abuse addictions</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless persons</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with developmental disabilities</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with physical disabilities</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons recently released from jail/prison</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

According to the State of Arizona’s 2018 HIV Surveillance Report, there were 526 incidents of HIV/AIDS cases in Maricopa County in 2017, at a rate of 12.2 per 100,000. This accounted for 73.1% of new HIV/AIDS cases in the State, and 68.8% of existing HIV/AIDS cases. Persons aged 25 to 29 are most likely to have received an HIV diagnosis, at a rate of 32.3. Males are also more likely to receive an HIV diagnosis, at a rate of 17.7 verses 2.5 for females.

Discussion:

The special needs populations in the Maricopa HOME Consortium include the elderly and frail elderly, which are growing at the fastest rate of any age group in the area. It also includes persons with disabilities, which account for 11.3% of the population and 46.5% of those aged 75 and older. In addition, there are other special needs population, such as veterans, persons with alcohol and drug abuse disorders, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS that are in need of services in the Area.

---

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Needs survey found that the highest rated needs were for community centers, youth centers, and park and recreational centers. This was followed by homeless shelters and childcare facilities.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2019 Housing and Community Development needs survey and public participation sessions.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The highest rated needs, according to the HCD survey, were tree planting, followed by bicycle and walking paths, street and road improvements, and drinking water quality improvements.

Table NA-50.1
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Centers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Centers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks and recreational centers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless shelters</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare facilities</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior center</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities for abused/neglected children</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare facilities</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential treatment centers</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Stations/equipment</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public buildings with improved accessibility</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities for persons living with AIDS</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table NA-50.2
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree Planting</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle and walking paths</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street and Road improvements</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water quality improvements</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood drainage improvements</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalk improvements</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water system capacity improvements</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm sewer system improvements</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer system improvements</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste facility improvements</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge improvements</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2019 Housing and Community Development needs survey and public participation meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The highest rated needs included transportation services, mental health/chemical dependency services, substance abuse services, and services for victims of domestic violence. This was followed by youth services, senior services, and homelessness services.

Table NA-50.3
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation services</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health/chemical dependency services</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse services</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for victims of domestic violence</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth services</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior services</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness services</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment services</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food banks</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime awareness education</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare services</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare services</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Housing activities</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-buyer education</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant/Landlord counseling</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of asbestos hazards</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of radon hazards</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined using the 2019 Housing and Community Development needs survey and public participation meetings.
Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Between 2010 and 2017, the number of housing units in the Maricopa HOME Consortium increased by 9.4%. However, while the housing market has seen a reduction in housing production since the recent recession, production has begun to increase in the last couple years. Meanwhile, housing costs have continued to rise. The proportion of vacant units has remained steady since 2010.

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

Introduction

Table MA-10.1 shows housing units by type in 2010 and 2017. In 2010, there were 808,960 housing units, compared with 884,838 in 2017. Single-family units accounted for 75.6% of units in 2017, compared to 75.6 in 2010. Apartment units accounted for 16.3% in 2017, compared to 15.6% in 2010.

All residential properties by number of units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-unit detached structure</td>
<td>587,513</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-unit, attached structure</td>
<td>52,554</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 units</td>
<td>30,544</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-19 units</td>
<td>83,055</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or more units</td>
<td>55,123</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.</td>
<td>38,939</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>847,728</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS
Table MA-10.2 shows housing units by tenure from 2010 to 2017. By 2017, there were 884,838 housing units. An estimated 66.5% were owner-occupied, and 12.9% were vacant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure</th>
<th>2010 Census</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>2017 Five-Year ACS</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupied Housing Units</td>
<td>731,403</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>770,843</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied</td>
<td>509,019</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
<td>512,528</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied</td>
<td>222,384</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>258,315</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Housing Units</td>
<td>116,554</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>113,995</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units</td>
<td>847,957</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>884,838</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distribution of unit types by race are shown in Table MA-10.3. An estimated 78.7% of White households occupy single-family homes, while 58.8% of Black/African American households do. Some 14.0% of White households occupied apartments, while 32.7% of Black/African American households do. An estimated 73.4% of Asian, and 66.1% of American Indian/Alaska Native households occupy single-family homes.

Table MA-10.4 shows household distribution by year the home was built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009 accounted for 29.4% of households in 2010 and 30.7% of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 0.4% of households in 2017 and 0.4% of households in 2010.
Table MA-10.4
Households by Year Home Built
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2010 & 2017 Five-Year ACS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>2010 Five-Year ACS</th>
<th>2017 Five-Year ACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939 or Earlier</td>
<td>2,718</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940 to 1949</td>
<td>4,517</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 to 1959</td>
<td>21,265</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960 to 1969</td>
<td>42,299</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970 to 1979</td>
<td>109,055</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980 to 1989</td>
<td>129,539</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 to 1999</td>
<td>185,158</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 2009</td>
<td>205,840</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 or Later</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>700,391</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit Size by Tenure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th></th>
<th>Renters</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No bedroom</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10,765</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bedroom</td>
<td>9,270</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>47,420</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bedrooms</td>
<td>100,310</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>84,026</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more bedrooms</td>
<td>369,241</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>107,727</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>479,887</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>249,938</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Programs will target households that have housing problems in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. This includes over 239,210 households in the Area, some 115,300 of which are owner households, and 123,910 of which are renter 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.

Map MA-10.1, shows the number of Section 8 contracts that are set to expire. In the range of this Consolidated Plan, there are five expected to expire before 2030. Additional contracts are set to expire in the following decade. When Section 8 publicly supported housing units have fulfilled their contracts with the period of affordability, neither HUD nor the project owner has any contractual obligation to renew the agreement or to enter into a new contract to extend the public assistance to these units. These units are, therefore, at risk of no longer being affordable housing units.
Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

As seen in the Needs Assessment section, as well as information gathered from public input, current housing does not meet the needs of the population. This is seen most markedly in the rate of cost burdens in the Area. In 2017, an estimated 29.4% of the population was cost burdened. Renter households are more likely to be impacted by cost burdens, at 43.4%, and are therefore most likely to not have housing units that meet their needs.

Table MA-10.5
Housing Problems by Income and Tenure
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2012-2016 HUD CHAS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Problem</th>
<th>$0 to $21,870</th>
<th>$21,871 to $36,450</th>
<th>$36,451 to $58,320</th>
<th>$58,321 to $72,900</th>
<th>Above $72,900</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner-Occupied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>1,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Overcrowded with &gt; 1.51 people per room</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>1,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and complete kitchen and plumbing)</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>5,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income</td>
<td>16,470</td>
<td>11,485</td>
<td>10,020</td>
<td>2,625</td>
<td>3,295</td>
<td>43,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>8,360</td>
<td>16,130</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>21,635</td>
<td>62,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>5,755</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has none of the 4 housing problems</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td>14,460</td>
<td>37,850</td>
<td>31,435</td>
<td>288,980</td>
<td>376,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,620</td>
<td>35,510</td>
<td>67,840</td>
<td>45,975</td>
<td>317,255</td>
<td>497,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-Occupied</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Overcrowded with &gt; 1.51 people per room</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and complete kitchen and plumbing)</td>
<td>2,545</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>9,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income</td>
<td>25,740</td>
<td>14,895</td>
<td>6,475</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>48,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>11,795</td>
<td>24,535</td>
<td>7,175</td>
<td>5,420</td>
<td>50,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and none of the above problems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)</td>
<td>6,440</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has none of the 4 housing problems</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>3,895</td>
<td>16,605</td>
<td>19,725</td>
<td>89,125</td>
<td>133,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,290</td>
<td>34,115</td>
<td>51,910</td>
<td>29,155</td>
<td>96,610</td>
<td>257,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total

Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities
Severely Overcrowded with > 1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)
Housing cost burden greater that 50% of income (and none of the above problems)
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)
Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)
Has none of the 4 housing problems

Total

73,910 69,625 119,750 75,130 415,865 754,280
Map MA-10.1
Expanding Section 8 Contracts
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2018 HUD, Tigerline

LEGEND

Section 8 Expiration Dates
There are no expiring Section 8 contracts from 2019 to 2024.

- 2018 and Before
- 2025 to 2029
- 2030 and Later

Data Sources: 2018 HUD, 2019 TIGER/Line Data, Esri 2019
Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Table MA-10.6 shows the results of the Housing and Community Development Survey as it rated various housing needs. The top rated needs for housing energy efficient improvements, heating/cooling HVAC replacement or repairs, first-time homebuyer assistance, supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled, rental housing for very low-income households, and construction of new affordable rental housing.

In addition, the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis suggests the development of new housing, for both renters and homeowners is needed to meet the demand of a growing population.

Discussion

The current housing stock may not be meeting the needs of the population in the Maricopa HOME Consortium, especially those in lower income levels. The rate and type of market housing production, as described in the following section, may not be meeting the needs of the growing population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficient improvements</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating/cooling HVAC replacement or repairs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-time homebuyer assistance</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental housing for very low-income households</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of new affordable rental housing</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior-friendly housing</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental assistance</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of new affordable for sale housing</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeowner housing rehabilitation</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) improvements</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of federal subsidized housing</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership for racial and ethnic minority populations</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit-oriented housing</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental housing rehabilitation</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Income housing</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Use housing</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing demolition</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Housing Production

The Census Bureau reports building permit authorizations and “per unit” valuation of building permits by county annually. Single-family construction usually represents most residential development in the county. Single-family building permit authorizations in Maricopa HOME Consortium increased from 11,813 authorizations in 2017 to 12,679 authorizations in 2018.

The real value of single-family building permits increased from $270,406 in 2017 to $289,795 in 2018. This compares to an increase in permit value statewide, with values rising from $259,218 in 2017 to $259,708 in 2018.

The concentration of homeowner households are shown in Map MA-15.1. The highest rates of homeownership were seen in the more rural parts of the County, with some areas exceeding 89.2% homeownership rates. In the more urban parts of the County, homeownership rates were lower than 69.7%. Renter concentrations were, conversely, higher in more urban areas of the County, primarily in areas adjacent to the Cities of Phoenix and Mesa. This is shown in Map MA-15.2.

Median home values and median contract rents were both highest in the central and northern portions of the study area. The median home value exceeded $318,400 in much of the northern and eastern parts of the County, and in the more urban areas. They were lowest, below $121,500, in the southern and western parts of the County. A similar pattern was true for median contract rents. The highest rents exceeded $1,191. The lowest rents were below $702.
### Table MA-15.1

**Building Permits and Valuation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Single-Family</th>
<th>Duplex Units</th>
<th>Tri- and Four-Plex</th>
<th>Multi-Family Units</th>
<th>Total Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>6,653</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>2,732</td>
<td>10,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>6,282</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>8,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>6,618</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>9,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>12,542</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>8,167</td>
<td>21,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>12,471</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>12,971</td>
<td>26,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>13,884</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>9,343</td>
<td>23,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>14,511</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>7,281</td>
<td>22,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>11,202</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4,184</td>
<td>15,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>8,757</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3,573</td>
<td>12,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>7,153</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>8,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>6,547</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>7,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>8,649</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>9,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>11,718</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>13,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>14,244</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>15,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>18,238</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>2,357</td>
<td>21,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>18,075</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>4,157</td>
<td>22,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>19,385</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>4,485</td>
<td>24,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>21,927</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>7,144</td>
<td>29,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>24,293</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>28,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>25,094</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>2,443</td>
<td>27,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>22,736</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>5,250</td>
<td>28,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>24,643</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>3,702</td>
<td>28,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>25,804</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>4,784</td>
<td>30,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>29,209</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>3,806</td>
<td>33,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>32,796</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>36,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28,729</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>33,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>17,805</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>4,735</td>
<td>23,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12,584</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>4,319</td>
<td>17,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6,883</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3,783</td>
<td>10,889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,476</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4,868</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>5,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,678</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>8,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8,065</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>12,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5,057</td>
<td>12,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10,523</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>12,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11,298</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>4,518</td>
<td>16,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>11,813</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>3,880</td>
<td>15,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>12,679</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>3,652</td>
<td>16,543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rent Paid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rent Paid</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $500</td>
<td>28,547</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500-999</td>
<td>132,281</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000-1,499</td>
<td>67,223</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500-1,999</td>
<td>12,995</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 or more</td>
<td>8,942</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>249,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The data in Table 29 is auto-populated from the HUD eCon Planning suite, and does not align with population totals for the entire HOME Consortium.*
Diagram MA-15.1
Single-Family Permits
Maricopa HOME Consortium
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2018

Diagram MA-15.2
Total Permits by Unit Type
Maricopa HOME Consortium
Census Bureau Data, 1980–2018
Map MA-15.2
2017 Renter Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline
Map MA-15.3
2017 Median Home Value
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

LEGEND

2013-2017 Median Home Value
Average Median Home Value in
Study Area Tracts = $160,700.00

- $0.00 - $121,500.00
- $121,500.01 - $171,300.00
- $171,300.01 - $229,600.00
- $229,600.01 - $318,400.00
- $318,400.01 - $1,590,400.00

- Study Area
- 2010 Census Tracts
- Military Installation
- Entitlement/Reservation

Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2010 TIGER/Line, 2019 ISBM
Map MA-15.4
2017 Median Contract Rent
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

2013-2017 Median Contract Rent
Average Median Contract Rent in
Study Area Treated as $723.00

$0.00 - $702.00
$702.01 - $854.00
$854.01 - $998.00
$998.01 - $1,191.00
$1,191.01 - $3,125.00

Legend

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military installation
Entitlement/Reservation

Data Source: 2010-2017 ACS, 2010 TIGER/Line, 2019 Heat
Housing Affordability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Units affordable to Households earning</th>
<th>Renter</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30% HAMFI</td>
<td>6,798</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% HAMFI</td>
<td>26,966</td>
<td>26,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% HAMFI</td>
<td>113,835</td>
<td>81,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% HAMFI</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>130,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>147,599</td>
<td>238,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Rent ($)</th>
<th>Efficiency (no bedroom)</th>
<th>1 Bedroom</th>
<th>2 Bedroom</th>
<th>3 Bedroom</th>
<th>4 Bedroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fair Market Rent</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>1,474</td>
<td>1,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High HOME Rent</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>1,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low HOME Rent</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1,002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents for 2018

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As demonstrated by the housing needs and cost burden sections in the Needs Assessment, there is a significant amount of the population that faces housing challenges. Low income households are particularly prone to facing cost burdens. This points to the fact that there are not sufficient housing options for all households, especially those at lower income levels. Additionally, public input comments indicated there is a significant need for affordable housing options for lower income households.

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

The Maricopa HOME Consortium saw a significant increase in housing prices in recent years. If trends continue, the area will see increasing rent and home values. This would lead to additional households facing cost burdens.

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

The Fair Market Rent (FMR) and HOME rents may not be sufficient to meet the housing needs of households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. This may be especially true for larger families that require larger units.
Discussion

The cost of housing in the Maricopa HOME Consortium continues to be out of reach for many low to moderate income households. This is reflected in the proportion of lower income households facing cost burdens and other housing problems. It is anticipated that housing cost burdens will continue to be a major factor for many households in the area and demonstrates the need for additional affordable housing options in the area.
**MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)**

**Introduction**

The following section will describe the condition of housing in the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition of Units</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With one selected Condition</td>
<td>115,035</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With two selected Conditions</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With three selected Conditions</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With four selected Conditions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No selected Conditions</td>
<td>361,919</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 32 - Condition of Units**

*Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS*

**Year Unit Built**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Unit Built</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 or later</td>
<td>164,714</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-1999</td>
<td>202,860</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1979</td>
<td>108,535</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 1950</td>
<td>3,738</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>479,847</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 33 – Year Unit Built**

*Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS*
Table MA-20.1 shows households by year home built for the 2010 and 2017 5-year ACS data. Housing units built between 2000 and 2009, account for 29.4% of households in 2010 and 30.7% of households in 2017. Housing units built in 1939 or earlier represented 0.4% of households in 2017 and 0.4% of households in 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>2010 Five-Year ACS</th>
<th>2017 Five-Year ACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Households % of Total</td>
<td>Households % of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939 or Earlier</td>
<td>2,718 0.4%</td>
<td>3,152 0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940 to 1949</td>
<td>4,517 0.6%</td>
<td>4,185 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 to 1959</td>
<td>21,265 3.0%</td>
<td>20,502 2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960 to 1969</td>
<td>42,299 6.0%</td>
<td>43,489 5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970 to 1979</td>
<td>109,055 15.6%</td>
<td>111,653 14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980 to 1989</td>
<td>129,539 18.5%</td>
<td>127,500 16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990 to 1999</td>
<td>185,158 26.4%</td>
<td>186,079 24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 2009</td>
<td>205,840 29.4%</td>
<td>236,593 30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 or Later .</td>
<td>. .</td>
<td>37,690 4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>700,391 100.0%</td>
<td>770,843 100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard</th>
<th>Owner-Occupied</th>
<th>Renter-Occupied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Units Built Before 1980</td>
<td>112,273 23%</td>
<td>65,263 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Units build before 1980 with children present</td>
<td>90,391 19%</td>
<td>52,246 21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

By 2017, for rent units accounted for 17.4% of vacant units, while for sale units accounted for 10.7%. “Other” vacant units accounted for 15.1% of vacant units, representing a total of 17,268 “other” vacant units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disposition</th>
<th>2010 Census</th>
<th>2017 Five-Year ACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Rent</td>
<td>31,138</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Sale</td>
<td>21,772</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented Not Occupied</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold Not Occupied</td>
<td>3,620</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use</td>
<td>40,414</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Migrant Workers</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Vacant</td>
<td>18,066</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>116,554</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vacant for rent units tended to be highest in the central parts of the County, as seen in Map MA-20.1. This was similar to vacant for sale housing, as seen in Map MA-20.2. “Other” vacant housing is shown for both 2010 and 2017, as seen in Maps MA-20.3 and Map MA-20.4. There was not much shift in the concentration of “other” vacant housing during that time. “Other” vacant housing units are units that are not for rent or for sale, and are not otherwise available to the marketplace. This can be problematic when units are concentrated in one area as they may create a “blighting” effect. This can also offer an opportunity for the County to concentrate investments for redevelopment. The areas with the highest “other” vacant units were in some areas of the urban parts of the County, as well as in the western part of the rural County.
Map MA-20.2
2017 Vacant for Sale
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

LEGEND

2013-2017 Vacant: For Sale
Average Percent Vacant: For Sale in Study Area Tracts = 10.7%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 20.7%

Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS; 2016 TigerLine; 2016 Edit
Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As seen in Section MA-10, Table MA-10.6, there is a moderate need for rehabilitation for owner-occupied houses. Rental unit rehabilitation is seen as a slightly higher need than owner rehabilitation. The age of the housing stock does not indicate a very high level of need for rehabilitation for units on a large scale.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with Lead Based Paint Hazards

Table MA-20.4 shows the risk of lead-based paint for households with young children present. As seen therein, there are an estimated 21,170 homes built between 1940 and 1979 with young children present, and 426 built prior to 1939.
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 1,269 public housing units and 4,851 vouchers in the Consortium.

Table MA-25 shows the publicly supported housing units in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. Some 21.3% are available for persons with disabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Total Units</th>
<th>Total Disabled Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Based Section 8</td>
<td>1,493</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other HUD Multifamily</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Choice Vouchers</td>
<td>4,923</td>
<td>1,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,852</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,676</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in this table is auto-populated from the HUD eCon Planning suite, and does not align with population totals for the entire HOME Consortium.

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

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of units vouchers available</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Mod-Rehab</th>
<th>Public Housing</th>
<th>Vouchers</th>
<th>Project-based</th>
<th>Tenant-based</th>
<th>Special Purpose Voucher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family Unification Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Disabled *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of accessible units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The data in this table is auto-populated from the HUD eCon Planning suite, and does not align with population totals for the entire HOME Consortium.

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 Chandler, and City of Glendale 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.

- Maricopa County Public Housing Agency – 1,724 units (53 RAD PBVs, 45 Mainstream, 29 FUP, 5 VASH)
- City of Chandler Public Housing Agency – The City has 303 public housing units
- City of Glendale Public Housing Agency – Of the 155 total public housing units

Public Housing Condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Housing Development</th>
<th>Average Inspection Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLENDALE HOMES</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattered Sites - N Kingston St</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY SITES – N Hamilton St, Chandler</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

Data Source: https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/pis.html, 2019

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.

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

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County’s 5-Year PHA Plan outlined the following goals:

- Increase opportunities for our residents to move beyond their housing needs towards self-sufficiency:
- HAMC has built partnerships with other local government and nonprofit agencies to increase services and resources available to HAMC residents and HCV voucher holders to move towards personal development, education, and employability. Of note, HAMC has maintained linkages to Maricopa County Human Services Department programming allowing HAMC residents and voucher holders to improve their credit scores, obtain GED certificates, attend college, earn workforce/technology certificates, increase wage based incomes, and reduce reliance on welfare assistance. Elderly and disabled families benefit from these partnerships

---

through improved access to programming such as SAIL case management and personal care and home health assistance.

- Increase housing options in underserved communities
- Promote employee growth and build organizational capacity in support of the agency becoming a High Performer.
- Emphasize organizational performance and results by being responsive to our customers.

Discussion:

Please refer to Maricopa HOME Consortium 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

The following section describes the facilities and services available in the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care. The data in the following table comes from the Maricopa Regional CoC Housing Inventory Chart (HIC).

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Emergency Shelter Beds</th>
<th>Transitional Housing Beds</th>
<th>Permanent Supportive Housing Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year Round Beds (Current &amp; New)</td>
<td>Current &amp; New</td>
<td>Current &amp; New</td>
<td>Current &amp; New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with Only Adults</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>5,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Youth</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 38 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

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

The network of care in Maricopa County is established to connect homeless persons with mainstream services, such as Medicaid and Social Security benefits, to maximize the amount of assistance households can access. Utilizing coordinated entry, service providers match clients with appropriate services to increase access to health and social service programs that they qualify for. These efforts are paired with services provided throughout the County to create a system of wrap-around services to help households in as many ways as possible.

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.

There are numerous homeless service providers in Maricopa County and as part of the Maricopa Regional CoC. These service providers, listed below, offer a range of services that extend beyond housing and shelter services. These include employment training, counseling, financial literacy, legal aid, childcare, and transportation services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table MA-20.1</th>
<th>Homeless Service Providers</th>
<th>Maricopa Regional CoC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUD Housing Inventory Count (HIC)</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A New Leaf</td>
<td>Lutheran Social Services of the Southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andre House</td>
<td>Maggie’s Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area Agency on Aging</td>
<td>Native American Connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arizona Housing, Inc.</td>
<td>New Life Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AZCEND</td>
<td>Phoenix Dream Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catholic Charities</td>
<td>Phoenix Rescue Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central Arizona Shelter Services</td>
<td>Phoenix Shanti Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicanos Por La Causa</td>
<td>Project Veteran’s Pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chrysalis</td>
<td>Recovery Innovations of AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Bridges</td>
<td>Respite Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crossroads</td>
<td>Salvation Army - Phoenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family Promise</td>
<td>Save the Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Florence Crittenden</td>
<td>Society of St. Vincent de Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gift of Mary</td>
<td>Sojourner Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeless Youth Connection</td>
<td>Spirit of God Ministries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homeward Bound</td>
<td>Streetlight USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House of Refuge East</td>
<td>Tempe CAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>La Frontera EMPACT</td>
<td>U.S. Veterans Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor’s Community Services</td>
<td>UMOM New Day Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodestar Day Resource Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)**

**Introduction**

There are a variety of services available in the community for special needs populations, including at-risk youth, seniors, persons with substance abuse, and persons with disabilities.

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.

Table MA-35.1 shows that survey respondents reported a high need for housing types for special needs populations, including rental assistance for homeless households (154 respondents), and permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities (132 responses). This was followed by emergency shelters, transitional housing, and housing designed for persons with disabilities.

### Table MA-35.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental assistance for homeless households</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional housing</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing designed for persons with disabilities</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelters for youth</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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. The Maricopa Regional CoC utilizes a Coordinated Entry system that helps ensure persons in need of services that are exiting care into homelessness are linked with appropriate services in the County.
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)

See below.

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))

In the upcoming year, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium plan to undertake activities that assist clients who are not homeless but have other special needs through housing and supportive services. Assistance will include the production of special needs housing with HOME resources in addition funding 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 Housing Choice Voucher program. Wrap around services are often provided for housing services including TBRA. Members will also continue to provide needed public services directed to clients with special needs through CDBG program resources. The Maricopa HOME Consortium’s one-year goals include providing assistance to at least 10 households with special needs with HOME funds.

As outlined in the Action Plan, activities that may address housing and supportive services needs for non-homeless special needs populations include Tenant Based Rental Assistance; fair housing activities to address potential discrimination for members of protected classes; and emergency home repair/homeowner rehabilitation for veterans with disabilities and low-income households.

Please refer to individual Consortium members Action Plans for one-year goals for support services for non-homeless special populations including victims of domestic violence or other special needs.
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the most highly recognized barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of land or lot, the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality, the cost of labor, and the cost of materials. This was followed by the lack of affordable housing development policies.

Table MA-40.1
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Maricopa County Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of land or lot</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of labor</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of materials</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of affordable housing development policies</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of available land</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting process</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting fees</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction fees</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density or other zoning requirements</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact fees</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot size</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water system</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of other infrastructure</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building codes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA codes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of qualified contractors or builders</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of sewer system</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The following section describes the economic atmosphere in the Maricopa HOME Consortium. This section utilizes, along with other sources, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Labor Statics (BLS) data. BLS data can be calculated down to the city level, and therefore, is shown in this section to represent the Maricopa HOME Consortium. BEA data is only available at the County level and reflects the entirety of Maricopa County.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business by Sector</th>
<th>Number of Workers</th>
<th>Number of Jobs</th>
<th>Share of Workers %</th>
<th>Share of Jobs %</th>
<th>Jobs less workers %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Mining, Oil &amp; Gas Extraction</td>
<td>2,678</td>
<td>4,463</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations</td>
<td>21,342</td>
<td>15,666</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>10,849</td>
<td>8,835</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health Care Services</td>
<td>29,689</td>
<td>19,553</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</td>
<td>14,359</td>
<td>4,242</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>3,404</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>11,876</td>
<td>9,225</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>5,462</td>
<td>3,665</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, Management Services</td>
<td>12,612</td>
<td>5,373</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>25,965</td>
<td>16,361</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>7,507</td>
<td>7,158</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>8,671</td>
<td>4,484</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>154,414</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,617</strong></td>
<td><strong>--</strong></td>
<td><strong>--</strong></td>
<td><strong>--</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 39 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force           | 206,903           |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over         | 190,965           |
| Unemployment Rate                                     | 7.68              |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24                       | 19.28             |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65                       | 4.26              |

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS
The data in Table 39 and Table 40 is auto-populated from the HUD eCon Planning suite, and do not align with population totals for the entire HOME Consortium.

Table MA-45.1, shows labor force statistics for Maricopa HOME Consortium between 1990 and 2018. The unemployment rate in Maricopa HOME Consortium was 4.1 percent in 2018, with 46,097 unemployed persons and 1,136,431 in the labor force. The statewide unemployment rate in 2018 was 4.8 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Labor Force</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
<th>Statewide Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>17,081</td>
<td>413,130</td>
<td>430,211</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>20,442</td>
<td>410,165</td>
<td>430,607</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>26,255</td>
<td>415,273</td>
<td>441,528</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>21,433</td>
<td>436,928</td>
<td>458,361</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>20,686</td>
<td>474,000</td>
<td>494,686</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>17,536</td>
<td>511,596</td>
<td>529,132</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>18,694</td>
<td>532,618</td>
<td>551,312</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>15,149</td>
<td>547,823</td>
<td>562,972</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>15,016</td>
<td>573,402</td>
<td>588,418</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>16,841</td>
<td>594,895</td>
<td>611,736</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>19,215</td>
<td>683,579</td>
<td>702,794</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>26,457</td>
<td>712,384</td>
<td>738,841</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>37,219</td>
<td>736,811</td>
<td>774,030</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>35,836</td>
<td>765,260</td>
<td>801,096</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>31,887</td>
<td>799,052</td>
<td>830,939</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>30,620</td>
<td>843,646</td>
<td>874,266</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>28,495</td>
<td>888,047</td>
<td>916,542</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>26,557</td>
<td>911,566</td>
<td>938,123</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>44,712</td>
<td>907,548</td>
<td>952,260</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>75,794</td>
<td>872,749</td>
<td>948,543</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>84,322</td>
<td>883,591</td>
<td>967,913</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>77,744</td>
<td>882,751</td>
<td>960,495</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>66,339</td>
<td>897,411</td>
<td>963,750</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>61,524</td>
<td>911,104</td>
<td>972,628</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>56,135</td>
<td>948,386</td>
<td>1,004,521</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>51,367</td>
<td>987,473</td>
<td>1,038,840</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>47,160</td>
<td>1,008,598</td>
<td>1,055,758</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>44,787</td>
<td>1,048,522</td>
<td>1,093,309</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>46,097</td>
<td>1,090,334</td>
<td>1,136,431</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagram MA-45.1 shows the unemployment rate for both the State and Maricopa HOME Consortium. During the 1990’s the average rate for Maricopa HOME Consortium was 4.0%, which compared to 5.5% statewide. Between 2000 and 2010 the unemployment rate had an average of 4.8%, which compared to 5.5% statewide. Since 2010, the average unemployment rate was 6.1%. Over the course of the entire period the Maricopa HOME Consortium had an average unemployment rate lower than the State, 5.1% for Maricopa HOME Consortium, versus 6.1 statewide. This also followed very closely with national trends, as seen below.
Diagram MA-45.2 shows real average earnings per job for Maricopa County from 1990 to 2017. Over this period the average earning per job for Maricopa County was $53,059, which was higher than the statewide average of $50,297 over the same period.

### Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupations by Sector</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management, business and financial</td>
<td>43,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations</td>
<td>8,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>19,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office</td>
<td>53,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair</td>
<td>18,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation and material moving</td>
<td>11,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

The data in Table 40 is auto-populated from the HUD eCon Planning suite, and does not align with population totals for the entire HOME Consortium.
Travel Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel Time</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 30 Minutes</td>
<td>89,782</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-59 Minutes</td>
<td>69,473</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 or More Minutes</td>
<td>15,422</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>174,677</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 42 - Travel Time*

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>In Labor Force</th>
<th></th>
<th>Not in Labor Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civilian Employed</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>13,478</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>11,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>39,323</td>
<td>3,023</td>
<td>20,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or Associate's degree</td>
<td>61,157</td>
<td>3,520</td>
<td>25,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher</td>
<td>43,558</td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td>13,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status*

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>18-24 yrs</th>
<th>25-34 yrs</th>
<th>35-44 yrs</th>
<th>45-65 yrs</th>
<th>65+ yrs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>882</td>
<td>2,083</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>5,962</td>
<td>5,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</td>
<td>5,292</td>
<td>5,199</td>
<td>4,349</td>
<td>7,174</td>
<td>7,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate, GED, or alternative</td>
<td>10,978</td>
<td>15,663</td>
<td>14,049</td>
<td>32,801</td>
<td>38,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>11,652</td>
<td>15,167</td>
<td>16,424</td>
<td>36,040</td>
<td>34,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>4,926</td>
<td>5,388</td>
<td>12,253</td>
<td>8,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>7,774</td>
<td>10,335</td>
<td>21,577</td>
<td>21,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or professional degree</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>5,084</td>
<td>11,533</td>
<td>14,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age*

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS
Education

Education and employment data from the Maricopa HOME Consortium 2017 Five-Year ACS is presented in Table MA-45.2, Table MA-45.3, and Table MA-45.4. In 2017 in the Maricopa HOME Consortium, 1,024,611 people were in the labor force, including 968,789 employed and 55,822 unemployed people. The unemployment rate for Maricopa HOME Consortium was estimated at 5.4% in 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>2017 Five-Year ACS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>968,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>55,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labor Force</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,024,611</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table MA-45.3 and Table MA-45.4 show educational attainment in Maricopa HOME Consortium. In 2017, 93.4% of adults had a high school education or greater, including 22.6% with a high school diploma or equivalent, 35.8% with some college, 20.8% with a Bachelor’s Degree, and 11.6% with a graduate or professional degree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School or Greater</td>
<td>719,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>770,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent High School or Above</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>2017 5-year ACS</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less Than High School</td>
<td>150,057</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School or Equivalent</td>
<td>363,397</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College or Associates Degree</td>
<td>576,177</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree</td>
<td>334,291</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or Professional Degree</td>
<td>186,166</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population Above 18 years</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,610,088</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table MA-45.2: Employment, Labor Force and Unemployment
Table MA-45.3: High School or Greater Education
Table MA-45.4: Educational Attainment
Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Table MA-45 shows the total employment by industry for the whole of Maricopa County. The largest business sectors in Maricopa County include health care and social assistance, retail trade, administrative and waste services, and government and government enterprises. The industries that experienced the most growth between 2016 and 2017 included construction, finance and insurance, mining, transportation and warehousing, and arts, entertainment, and recreation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm earnings</td>
<td>6,325</td>
<td>6,210</td>
<td>6,630</td>
<td>6,898</td>
<td>6,621</td>
<td>7,193</td>
<td>7,658</td>
<td>6,856</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other</td>
<td>2,538</td>
<td>2,571</td>
<td>2,607</td>
<td>2,578</td>
<td>2,716</td>
<td>2,787</td>
<td>2,793</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td>-4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>6,350</td>
<td>5,775</td>
<td>8,249</td>
<td>8,168</td>
<td>7,785</td>
<td>8,059</td>
<td>8,319</td>
<td>8,688</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>8,191</td>
<td>8,032</td>
<td>8,083</td>
<td>7,945</td>
<td>7,869</td>
<td>8,055</td>
<td>8,525</td>
<td>8,787</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>109,587</td>
<td>111,017</td>
<td>117,433</td>
<td>123,362</td>
<td>125,323</td>
<td>129,080</td>
<td>138,363</td>
<td>147,553</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>112,512</td>
<td>115,157</td>
<td>119,528</td>
<td>120,849</td>
<td>121,743</td>
<td>123,669</td>
<td>124,997</td>
<td>128,557</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>87,969</td>
<td>88,762</td>
<td>89,233</td>
<td>89,772</td>
<td>89,952</td>
<td>90,357</td>
<td>86,597</td>
<td>87,655</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>236,686</td>
<td>239,618</td>
<td>241,515</td>
<td>243,400</td>
<td>256,830</td>
<td>266,428</td>
<td>270,138</td>
<td>274,023</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>64,324</td>
<td>67,828</td>
<td>70,823</td>
<td>71,886</td>
<td>75,352</td>
<td>85,409</td>
<td>97,365</td>
<td>101,602</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>34,552</td>
<td>34,991</td>
<td>36,443</td>
<td>40,360</td>
<td>42,534</td>
<td>43,034</td>
<td>43,375</td>
<td>43,093</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>156,637</td>
<td>169,057</td>
<td>170,820</td>
<td>177,359</td>
<td>177,294</td>
<td>186,890</td>
<td>197,245</td>
<td>208,932</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>140,165</td>
<td>144,203</td>
<td>141,900</td>
<td>143,449</td>
<td>147,475</td>
<td>150,088</td>
<td>153,578</td>
<td>157,950</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and technical services</td>
<td>147,914</td>
<td>149,206</td>
<td>150,249</td>
<td>155,781</td>
<td>159,770</td>
<td>166,665</td>
<td>173,861</td>
<td>178,610</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of companies and enterprises</td>
<td>25,173</td>
<td>25,196</td>
<td>26,772</td>
<td>29,045</td>
<td>30,650</td>
<td>33,054</td>
<td>36,879</td>
<td>37,093</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and waste services</td>
<td>188,442</td>
<td>193,957</td>
<td>199,619</td>
<td>212,434</td>
<td>217,994</td>
<td>223,834</td>
<td>232,544</td>
<td>234,475</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>51,118</td>
<td>52,665</td>
<td>54,086</td>
<td>53,783</td>
<td>56,084</td>
<td>59,358</td>
<td>59,742</td>
<td>60,455</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>221,117</td>
<td>228,897</td>
<td>236,434</td>
<td>242,939</td>
<td>249,923</td>
<td>262,824</td>
<td>273,735</td>
<td>285,335</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>45,043</td>
<td>45,842</td>
<td>47,743</td>
<td>48,967</td>
<td>52,827</td>
<td>53,544</td>
<td>55,516</td>
<td>57,962</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>153,423</td>
<td>158,612</td>
<td>162,123</td>
<td>169,643</td>
<td>176,428</td>
<td>183,883</td>
<td>190,031</td>
<td>196,341</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services, except public administration</td>
<td>104,807</td>
<td>111,370</td>
<td>114,135</td>
<td>116,830</td>
<td>121,754</td>
<td>127,497</td>
<td>127,840</td>
<td>128,737</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and government enterprises</td>
<td>226,010</td>
<td>222,445</td>
<td>221,881</td>
<td>223,755</td>
<td>225,523</td>
<td>227,453</td>
<td>228,431</td>
<td>230,948</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,128,833</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,181,411</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,226,306</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,289,203</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,352,447</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,439,161</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,517,532</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,586,307</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the highest rated needs for businesses and economic development include fostering businesses with higher paying jobs, attraction of new businesses, and the retention of existing businesses. This was followed by the provision of job training and the enhancement of business infrastructure.
Table MA-45.6
Enhancing Economic Opportunities
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foster businesses with higher paying jobs</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attraction of new businesses</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention of existing businesses</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of job training</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement of businesses infrastructure</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of existing businesses</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of technical assistance for businesses</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of business incubators</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of working capital for businesses</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of business parks</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Maricopa County is the fourth-largest and fastest-growing county in the nation, adding 80,000+ per year. In the next 15 years, much of this growth is expected to occur in the West Valley, where WESTMARC, a public-private partnership of the 15 West Valley communities, is actively coordinating efforts to attract new businesses in key growth sectors and grow existing businesses to provide employment opportunities for existing and new residents. Additionally, Luke Air Force Base in Glendale was recently awarded a grant from the US Department of Defense to train pilots for the F-35A Lightning, resulting in an expected increase of 7,000 new residents (military and family) in and around the Base; the Maricopa Association of Governments has convened a private-public partnership to support the expected population growth in the areas of Transportation, Workforce & Economic Development, Education, and Housing. Across the Greater Phoenix region, the Greater Phoenix Economic Council has leveraged the strength of legacy business, educational institutions, and economic development to brand the region as “The Connected Place,” an intentional business attraction outreach centered around innovation, technology, and entrepreneurship, resulting in Phoenix being recognized as a top-10 growth city by several national business associations and publications.

The Maricopa County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) helps create and maintain jobs within Maricopa County and assists residents of the County to achieve a better standard of living and way of life by providing private borrowers an opportunity to finance their projects with tax-exempt (below market) interest from private lenders.\(^\text{11}\)

\(^{11}\) [http://www.mcida.com/about-us/](http://www.mcida.com/about-us/)
How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The Housing Community Development survey indicated that many people in the Maricopa HOME Consortium have a moderate level of need for job training and re-training. Increasing job training may result in access to higher paying jobs in the area, while retaining and attracting businesses.

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 Workforce Development Board (MCWDB) was established to assist the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors as the Chief Local Elected Officials in strategic planning, oversight and evaluation of the local workforce development area, as well as to promote effective outcomes consistent with statewide goals, objectives and negotiated local performance.

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

The economy in the HOME Consortium showed an unemployment rate at 4.1% in 2018, with 968,789 employed persons and 1,024,611 in the labor force. The statewide unemployment rate in 2018 was 4.8%. Local and regional economic development initiatives, along with a strong local economy has resulted in a growing average earnings per job, which remains above the state average. In 2017, 93.4% of adults had a high school education or greater, including 22.6% with a high school diploma or equivalent, 35.8% with some college, 20.8% with a Bachelor’s Degree, and 11.6% with a graduate or professional degree.
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

As seen in Map MA-50.1, housing problems tend to be concentrated in the more urban areas of the HOME Consortium, particularly in areas around Avondale and Tempe. These areas have housing problems at a rate between 52.4 and 74.3%, compared to areas with rates below 23.4% in other parts of the HOME Consortium. In this map, the definition of “concentration” is any area that sees a disproportionate share of housing problems, counted as any area that experiences housing problems at a rate at least ten (10) percentage higher than the area average.

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

The following maps show the distribution of the population by race and ethnicity. These maps will be used to describe any areas with a disproportionate share of any one racial or ethnic group. A disproportionate share is defined as having at least ten percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average. For example, if American Indian households account for 1.0% of the total population, there would be a disproportionate share if one area saw a rate of 11.0% or more.

As seen in Maps Map MA-50.2 and Map MA-50.3, the American Indian population, which accounted for 1.8% of the Maricopa HOME Consortium population in 2017, saw a disproportionate share of the population in several locations in southern and central Maricopa County. These areas tended to be adjacent to the Gila River Indian Reservation and the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Reservation.

Asian households accounted for 4.6% of the population in 2017. There were several areas with a disproportionate share of Asian households in both 2010 and 2017, which remained in the same areas both years. This was seen primarily in and around the City of Chandler.

Black or African American households accounted for 4.6% of the population in the Maricopa HOME Consortium in 2017. As seen in Maps MA-50.6 and MA-50.7, there were some areas with the County with a disproportionate share of Black or African American households. These were primarily in areas outside the Phoenix city limits.

Hispanic households are shown in Maps MA-50.8 and MA-50.9 for 2010 and 2017. In both years, there were several areas with a disproportionate share of Hispanic households. These areas tended to be in urban areas to the west of Phoenix, including the in the City of Glendale, as well as in the western section of the County adjacent to the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range.

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

The housing markets in these areas tended to have a higher proportion of renter households. In addition, median home values and median contract rents tended to be lower in these areas than in other areas in the Maricopa HOME Consortium.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?
These areas are adjacent to a variety of amenities in these areas, including access to schools and parks, as well as grocery stores, and service providers.

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

Areas with high concentrations of low income and poverty level households may present an opportunity for investment through services and public facility funding.
Map for Housing Problems

Map MA-50.1
Housing Problems
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2015 CHAS, Tigerline

LEGEND

Housing Problems

- 0.0 - 23.5%
- 23.6 - 31.7%
- 31.8 - 40.5%
- 40.6 - 52.3%
- 52.4 - 74.3%

Data Sources: 2011-2015 CHAD, 2016 TIGERLine, ESRI
Maps for Race and Ethnicity
Map MA-50.3
2017 American Indian Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

LEGEND

2013-2017 American Indian
Average Percent American Indian in Study Area Tracts = 1.7%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 11.7%

Disproportionate Share Threshold

0.0 - 1.7%
1.8 - 11.7%
11.8 - 30.4%
30.5 - 76.3%
78.4 - 76.9%

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military Installation
Entitlement/Reservation

Map MA-50.7
2017 Black Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

2013-2017 Black
Average Percent Black in Study Area Tracts = 4.6%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 14.6%

Legend:
- Study Area
- 2010 Census Tracts
- Military Installation
- Entitlement/Reservation

Data Sources: 2010ACS, 2017 Tigerline, 2018 Edit

Maricopa County HOME Consortium
2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
Final Report
May 8, 2020
Map MA-50.8
2010 Hispanic Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2010 Census, Tigerline

LEGEND

2010 Hispanic
Average Percent Hispanic in Study Area Tracts = 21.9%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 31.9%

0.0 - 21.9%
22.0 - 31.9%
32.0 - 44.9%
45.0 - 67.2%
67.3 - 92.6%

Disproportionate Share Threshold

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military Installation
Entitlement Reservation

Data Sources: 2010 U.S. Census 2019 TIGER/Line 2019 Bat
Map MA-50.10
2010 “Other” Race Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2010 Census, Tigerline

LEGEND

2010 Other Race
Average Percent Other Race in Study Area Tracts = 0.9%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 18.9%

Disproportionate Share Threshold
0.0 - 0.9%
0.9 - 18.9%
19.0 - 25.6%
25.6 - 35.6%
35.7 - 53.3%

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military Installation
Entitlement/Reservation

Data Sources: 2010 U.S. Census, 2010 TIGER/Line, 2010 Edit
Map MA-50.11
2017 “Other” Race Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

LEGEND

2013-2017 Other Race
Average Percent Other Race in
Study Area Tracts = 4.2%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 14.2%

Data Sources: 2015-2017 ACS, 2018 Tigerline, 2018 BGI
Map MA-50.12
2010 Two or More Races Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2010 Census, Tigerline

LEGEND

2010 Two or More Races
Average Percent Two or More Races in Study Area Tracts = 3.3%
Does not meet the Disproportional Share Threshold

Data Sources: 2010 U.S. Census, 2010 Tigerline, 2010 EAS

- Study Area
- 2010 Census Tracts
- Military Installation
- Entitlement Reservation

0.0 - 1.4%
1.4 - 2.7%
2.7 - 3.7%
3.7 - 4.7%
4.7 - 6.4%
Map MA-50.13
2017 Two or More Races Households
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

LEGEND

2013-2017 Two or More Races
Average Percent Two or More Races in Study Area Tracts = 3.4%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 13.4%

Legend:
- 0.0 - 3.4%
- 3.5 - 13.4%
- 13.5 - 13.4%
- 13.5 - 15.2%

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military Installation
Entitlement/Reservation

Data Sources: 2010-2017 ACS, 2018 TIGERLine, 2018 Eti
Map for Poverty

Map MA-50.14
2017 Poverty
Maricopa HOME Consortium
2017 ACS, Tigerline

Legend

2013-2017 Poverty
Average Percent Poverty in
Study Area Tracts = 11.8%
Disproportionate Share Threshold = 21.8%

Data Sources: 2013-2017 ACS, 2019 TIGERLine, 2019 EDi

Study Area
2010 Census Tracts
Military Installation
Entitlement/Reservation

Disproportionate Share Threshold
0.0 - 11.8%
11.9 - 21.8%
21.9 - 29.2%
29.3 - 38.3%
38.4 - 100.0%
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

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

The Arizona Statewide Broadband Strategic Plan (2018) found that 13% of people in the State do not have broadband access. As asserted by HUD, digital inequality has come to both reflect and contribute to other persistent forms of social inequality. Lower income households are less likely to have broadband service. This presents challenges to these households to access many services and employment opportunities as this information is increasingly only available online.

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

While there are a number of broadband service providers in the Maricopa HOME Consortium, there is a continued need for competition to promote affordability and access, as well as choice, in the community. According to the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, competition is a crucial component of broadband policy in that it pressures providers to be efficient and innovative.

---

12 https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/fall16/highlight2.html
MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

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

The Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015) found that the following impacts are possible throughout the Southwest Region due to climate change:15

- Snowpack and streamflow amounts are projected to decline in parts of the Southwest, decreasing surface water supply reliability for cities, agriculture, and ecosystems. The Southwest produces more than half of the nation’s high-value specialty crops, which are irrigation-dependent and particularly vulnerable to extremes of moisture, cold, and heat. Reduced yields from increasing temperatures and increasing competition for scarce water supplies will displace jobs in some rural communities.
- Increased warming, drought, and insect outbreaks, all caused by or linked to climate change, have increased wildfires and impacts to people and ecosystems in the Southwest. Fire models project more wildfire and increased risks to communities across extensive areas.
- Projected regional temperature increases, combined with the way cities amplify heat, will pose increased threats and costs to public health in southwestern cities, which are home to more than 90% of the region’s population. Disruptions to urban electricity and water supplies will exacerbate these health problems.

The County’s Emergency Management Department is currently in the process of updating its Hazard Mitigation Plan. The County will continue to review the most current plan for updates.

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

Low income households are likely to be impacted by climate change in Maricopa County due to a lack of resources. Maricopa County has outlined the following a series of goals for Hazard Mitigation in the Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015). These include:

GOAL: Reduce or eliminate the risk to people and property from natural hazards.

Objective 1: Reduce or eliminate risks that threaten life and property in the incorporated, unincorporated, and tribal jurisdictions within Maricopa County.

Objective 2: Reduce risk to critical facilities and infrastructure from natural hazards.

Objective 3: Promote hazard mitigation throughout the incorporated, unincorporated, and tribal jurisdictions within Maricopa County.

Objective 4: Increase public awareness of hazards and risks that threaten the incorporated, unincorporated, and tribal jurisdictions within Maricopa County.

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 Overview

The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which has been guided by the Housing and Community Development Survey and public input, identified eight priority needs. These are described below.

- **Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Renter Households**: There is a high proportion of renter households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium with housing problems, especially cost burdens. Addressing the rate of housing problems for renter households is a high priority for the County and Consortium to continue to strive to meet the needs of renter at-need households with the use of Community Development funds. This also includes addressing needs with Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for lower income households, people experiencing homelessness, and other persons with special needs.

- **Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households**: Homeowner households are also facing high rates of housing cost burdens. The availability of safe, affordable, decent housing for homeowner households continues to be a high priority for the County.

- **Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness**: As the number of persons experiencing homelessness increases Countywide, providing funds to provide housing options and services for persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness continues to be a high priority for the County.

- **Services and Housing for Special Needs Populations**: There are numerous special needs populations in the County that are in need of housing options and services. These populations are discussed in NA-50.

- **Improve of Create Urban County Public Facilities**: Provision of needed public facilities based on local priorities and needs and within the Urban County service area. Services may include both a High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.

- **Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure**: There are a variety of public improvements and infrastructure needs in the Urban County to improve in order to make safe and sustainable living environments. These may include High and Low priority identified in NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs.

- **Funding for Economic Development**: Economic development continues to be a high need in the Urban County to help low to moderate income households achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

- **Neighborhood Redevelopment/Revitalization**: Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate-income households as well as 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.
These Priority Needs are addressed with the following Goals:

**Expand Affordable Housing Options**

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), transitional housing, tenant based rental assistance (TBRA), and may also include Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Operating or Pre-Development loans. This goal covers the Maricopa HOME Consortium jurisdiction including the Urban County communities.

**Maintain Current Owner-Occupied Housing**

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 rehabilitation and emergency home repair under the Urban County CDBG program financed with CDBG.

**Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness**

Support rapid rehousing programs defined as short to medium-term rent and move-in assistance, case management based on client’s needs, and utility assistance based on client needs. Foster efforts to improve and operate homeless shelter facilities and deliver needed services.

**Support Public Services in the Urban County**

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 persons experiencing homelessness.

**Support Public Facilities in the Urban County**

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.

**Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County**

Within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction, provide needed support for public improvements and infrastructure funded with CDBG resources. The total funding amount for this goal reflects the current demand from Urban County communities for CDBG eligible infrastructure projects.
Fund Economic Development Projects

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.

Revitalize Neighborhoods

Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate-income households.

Slum and Blight Demolition

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

Geographic Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Percentage of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 46 - 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 are countywide and 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 47 – Priority Needs Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th>Associated Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Renter Households</td>
<td>Extremely Low, Low, Moderate, 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, 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, Other: Foster Children Age 18+</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Priority Level: High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Description

There is a high proportion of renter households in the Maricopa HOME Consortium with housing problems, especially cost burdens. Addressing the rate of housing problems for renter households is a high priority to continue to strive to meet the needs of renter at-need households. This also includes addressing need with Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for lower income households, homeless persons, and other persons with special needs.

### Basis for Relative Priority

Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Priority Level</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th>Associated Goals</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td>Homeowner households are facing high rates of housing cost burdens. The availability of safe, affordable, decent housing for homeowner households is a high priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Relative Priority</td>
<td>Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Need Name</td>
<td>Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Extremely Low, Low, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Chronic Homelessness, Individuals, Families with Children, Mentally Ill, Chronic Substance Abuse, Veterans, Persons with HIV/AIDS, Victims of Domestic Violence, Unaccompanied Youth, Elderly, Frail Elderly, Persons with Mental Disabilities, Persons with Developmental Disabilities, Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions, Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families, Victims of Domestic Violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Areas Affected</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Goals</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options, Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness, Fund Public Facilities in the Urban County, Support Public Services in the Urban County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>As the number of persons, Countywide, experiencing homelessness increases, providing funds to provide housing options and services for persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness continues to be a high priority for the County.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Relative Priority</td>
<td>Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Need Name</td>
<td>Services and Housing for Special Needs Populations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Extremely Low Low Moderate 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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Areas Affected</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Goals</td>
<td>Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness Support Public Services in the Urban County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>There are numerous special needs populations in the County that are in need of housing options and services. These populations all the populations discussed in NA-50.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Relative Priority</td>
<td>Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Improve or Create Urban County Public Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority Level</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Population** | Extremely Low  
|               | Low  
|               | Moderate  
|               | Large Families  
|               | Families with Children  
|               | Elderly  
|               | Chronic Homelessness  
|               | Individuals  
|               | Families with Children  
|               | Mentally Ill  
|               | Chronic Substance Abuse  
|               | veterans  
|               | Persons with HIV/AIDS  
|               | Victims of Domestic Violence  
|               | Unaccompanied Youth  
|               | Elderly  
|               | Frail Elderly  
|               | Persons with Mental Disabilities  
|               | Persons with Physical Disabilities  
|               | Persons with Developmental Disabilities  
|               | Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions  
|               | Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families  
|               | Victims of Domestic Violence  
<p>|               | Non-housing Community Development |
| <strong>Geographic Areas Affected</strong> | Countywide |
| <strong>Associated Goals</strong> | Support Public Facilities in the Urban County |
| <strong>Description</strong> | 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. |
| <strong>Basis for Relative Priority</strong> | Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input. |
| <strong>Priority Need Name</strong> | Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure |
| <strong>Priority Level</strong> | High |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Need Name</th>
<th>Priority Level</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Geographic Areas Affected</th>
<th>Associated Goals</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Basis for Relative Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extremely Low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Non-housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Fund Economic Development Projects</td>
<td>Economic development continues to be a high need in the Urban County to help low to moderate income households achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.</td>
<td>Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redevelopment/Revitalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population Extremly Low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Non-housing Community Development.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Level</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Extremely Low, Low, Moderate, Large Families, Families with Children, Elderly, Non-housing Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Areas Affected</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associated Goals</td>
<td>Neighborhood Revitalization, Slum and Blight Demolition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate-income households as well as 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basis for Relative Priority</td>
<td>Priority based on data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, survey responses, and public input.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 2020-2025 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 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.

The CDBG application process may include annual funding priorities as identified by staff and/or the review committee. A methodology is adopted annually to determine the highest needs for funding and these high needs are considered in the application process along with additional criteria to ensure a competitive process.
## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordable Housing Type</th>
<th>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</td>
<td>The growth of the population, coupled with a slower housing production market has resulted in lower vacancy rates and higher housing costs. This has had 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</td>
<td>As with the statement above, the availability of suitable housing units is limited. For special needs populations, this can be increasingly complicated to find units that are both affordable and suitable to their needs, which may include the need for accessible units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Unit Production</td>
<td>As discussed in the MA-15 Cost of Housing Section of this plan, rising costs are increasing the need for affordable housing. Unfortunately, the cost of land, construction materials, and labor add challenges to new unit production due to the limited amount of funds available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Increasing construction materials 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition, including preservation</td>
<td>The rise in housing costs across the region limits the purchasing power for acquiring new units. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions*
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c) (1,2)

Introduction

The table that follows depicts the resources that Maricopa County will have available during the term of the 2020 Annual Plan, year one of the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan. The resources include CDBG, HOME, and ESG. In addition, HOME program income and prior-year CDBG unprogrammed funds will be utilized.

The Allocations and any Prior-Year Un-programmed or Program Income funds include:

2020 CDBG ALLOCATION - $3,206,671
  - Prior Year Un-programmed funds - $285,999.55
  - Program Income - $80,218.14
  - TOTAL $3,572,888.69

2020 ESG ALLOCATION - $262,711

2020 HOME ALLOCATION - $4,745,999
  - Maricopa County Program Income Funds - $367,764.38
  - HOME Consortium Members Program Income Funds - $398,147.38
  - Total Program Income $434,911.76
  - TOTAL $5,180,910.76

HOME Consortium Breakdown of 2020 Allocations ($4,745,999)*:
  - Avondale - $206,370
  - Chandler - $410,705
  - Gilbert - $274,650
  - Glendale - $704,647
  - Maricopa County - $1,149,393
  - Peoria - $235,817
  - Scottsdale - $342,917
  - Surprise - $184,855
  - Tempe - $524,745
  - CHDO Set Aside - $711,900

HOME Consortium Allocations* - Allocations include funding allocated for projects and activities as well as administration. Note- the HOME Program Administrative Cap is 10% of the total annual HOME Allocation. This amount is calculated and distributed per the HOME Consortium allocation process to members. As reimbursement for its administrative duties as lead agency of the Consortium, Maricopa County will receive administrative funds from other Consortium Members in the amount of five percent (5%) of each member’s pro rata share of HOME Program grant allocations for each year. This percentage will be calculated on the Consortium’s annual HOME Program allocation.
### Anticipated Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Eligible Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services</td>
<td>$3,206,671</td>
<td>$80,218.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CDBG funds available for activities in Urban County communities. Annual competitive application process to solicit and award funding to projects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Eligible Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA</td>
<td>$4,745,999 $434,911.76 $5,180,910.76 $18,983,996</td>
<td>HOME funds available for eligible activities in HOME Consortium communities and cities located in Urban County communities. 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. Program Income includes amounts for Maricopa Urban County and HOME Consortium members.</td>
<td>HOME funds available for eligible activities in HOME Consortium communities and cities located in Urban County communities. 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. Program Income includes amounts for Maricopa Urban County and HOME Consortium members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Source of Funds</td>
<td>Eligible Uses of Funds</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Year 1</td>
<td>Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan</td>
<td>Narrative Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESG</td>
<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing</td>
<td>$262,711 - - $262,711</td>
<td>$1,050,844</td>
<td>ESG funds available for eligible activities in Maricopa County.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 49 - 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

Maricopa County leverages, or combines local funds with its federal funds to achieve program goals and meet unmet community needs that cannot be solved with federal dollars alone. The federal funding that is received by the county is leveraged with resources from both private and non-federal public sources as listed in detail below. Resource allocations vary annually as will supplemental resources that will be used to leverage projects. Anticipated leverage amounts for Maricopa County will vary based on annual allocation amounts, specifics of individual projects funded, and market conditions. Subject to continued funding approval and availability, Maricopa County Human Services Department's estimated leverage amounts over the upcoming one-year period include:

**Maricopa County Home Improvement Program**

- Department of Energy for Weatherization Improvements - $461,273
- Department of Health & Human Services (LIHEAP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $1,010,927
- Arizona Public Service (APS) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $650,000
- Salt River Project (SRP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $306,220
- Southwest Gas for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $86,219
- Southwest Gas Repair/Replacement - $15,000
- Utility Repair and Replacement (URRD) - $500,480
- Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) for Rehab for Veterans - $75,000

**Homeless Initiatives**

- Maricopa County General Funds for Homeless Services - $750,000
- Community Services Block Grant - $300,000

Maricopa County Human Services Department’s leverage amounts over the upcoming forty-two month period between January 2019 and June 2023:

**Lead Safe Maricopa County**

- HUD-funded Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program - $1,482,710
- HUD-funded Healthy Homes - $300,000

HOME Consortium members vary in the types and ways funding is leveraged. Refer to individual Annual Action Plans for details about leveraging by members.

**HUD requires that participating jurisdictions provide 25 percent match for all HOME funds and 100 percent for ESG funds. 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 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, which is verified by Maricopa County during monitoring reviews. Match amounts are reported by each Consortium member and compiled annually by Maricopa County.

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, which is also verified by Maricopa County during monitoring reviews.

**Match Source for Emergency Solutions Grant** – 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 publicly 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 publicly owned land or property to induce the development of desired affordable housing, supportive housing, homeless resources, 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**

Please see above.
### SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Entity</th>
<th>Responsible Entity Type</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Geographic Area Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Avondale</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Chandler</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Public Housing, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Glendale</td>
<td>Community Housing</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Public Housing, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Peoria</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsdale</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Public Housing, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness, Non-homeless Special Needs, Ownership, Planning, Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Entity</td>
<td>Responsible Entity Type</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Geographic Area Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempe</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Homelessness&lt;br&gt;Non-homeless Special Needs&lt;br&gt;Ownership&lt;br&gt;Planning&lt;br&gt;Public Housing&lt;br&gt;Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Authority of Maricopa County</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Non-homeless Special Needs&lt;br&gt;Public Housing&lt;br&gt;Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa County Human Services Department</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Homelessness&lt;br&gt;Non-homeless Special Needs&lt;br&gt;Ownership&lt;br&gt;Planning&lt;br&gt;Rental&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Buckeye Arizona</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of El Mirage</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain Hills</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Gila Bend</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Goodyear</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Guadalupe</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development&lt;br&gt;Neighborhood Improvements&lt;br&gt;Public Facilities&lt;br&gt;Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Entity</td>
<td>Responsible Entity Type</td>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Geographic Area Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litchfield Park</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Tolleson</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Wickenburg</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Youngtown Arizona</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Economic Development Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa Association of Governments</td>
<td>Continuum of care</td>
<td>Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Planning</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona Department of Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Homelessness Non-homeless Special Needs Ownership Rental</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 50 - 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 Housing and Community Development, has been administering the Maricopa HOME Consortium as the 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 HOME Consortium 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 ongoing implementation of the Coordinated Entry System for homeless families and individuals will greatly assist during the upcoming planning period.
- 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 consistently receiving more applicants than funding availability 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 County economy is growing, the population is growing at an unprecedented rate, resulting in new needs in the region.
• With the growth the County is experiencing, the pressure on the housing market has increased, resulting in additional needs to address housing issues in the area. Without additional resources, meeting the needs of all the in-need households in the County is difficult.
• 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homelessness Prevention Services</th>
<th>Available in the Community</th>
<th>Targeted to Homeless</th>
<th>Targeted to People with HIV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness Prevention Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counseling/Advocacy</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Assistance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Assistance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Assistance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities Assistance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Outreach Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Clinics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Street Outreach Services</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Drug Abuse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Employment Training</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Skills</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Counseling</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Maricopa Regional 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. Despite a growth in the homeless population in the County, service providers continue to expand to meet the needs of homeless and at-risk households throughout the area.

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 the availability of governmental resources adversely affects the volume of persons served. Stagnating 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.
Maricopa County continues to take a systems approach to researching and building upon existing partnerships, and with respect to specific gaps in institutional structure will work to create new partnerships with public, private, non-profit, and philanthropic organizations.

Homelessness Initiatives

- Lead a partnership called ‘Hand in Hand’ to reduce recidivism, and connect people experiencing homelessness who are justice involved, to appropriate housing and supportive services. The partnership includes Maricopa County Human Services Department, Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS), Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC), and Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care (MMIC). The partnership’s mission is to work hand in hand with supportive services, housing providers, physical and mental health services, jails, and policy makers to serve justice-involved homeless individuals and families by connecting them with necessary supports and housing.
- Work with the Continuum of Care to enhance the coordinated entry system for homeless service programs.
- Participate in existing groups and committees such as ESG Subcommittee, Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Board, Coordinated Entry Subcommittee, Data Subcommittee, Rank and Review Committee and Ending Veteran Homelessness Subcommittee.
- Utilizing CDBG Public Service allocation to fund a Workforce Development Coordinator position with a sole focus on helping people experiencing homelessness secure employment. The position will help individuals participating in any of MCHSD’s housing programs obtain training and employment in order to become self-sufficient.
- Provide up to $100,000 in Maricopa County general funds for homeless service providers to develop Diversion programs in order to assist people experiencing a housing crisis and/or seeking shelter to identify immediate alternate housing that is safe and appropriate through crisis intervention.

Collaboration and Partnership

- Work to further strengthen linkages between services provided under the umbrella of the Maricopa County Human Services Department. The Divisions of Early Education and Head Start, Community Services, Senior and Adult Services, and Workforce Development work closely with the Housing and 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, links to homeownership opportunities, and tools for long term financial stability.
- Leverage non-federal funding for Home Improvement/Rehabilitation Programs to assist the communities and families in the Urban County.

Regional Coordination

- Continue to serve as the administrator for the Urban County CDBG and as the Lead Agency for the Maricopa HOME Consortium. Continue to meet monthly in order to benefit from collective information sharing and training.
- Participation as a member on the Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition.
• Increase linkages between other Maricopa County departments including Correctional Health Services and Public Health, and strengthen contact with Real Estate to assist with data capture.
### SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

#### Goals Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Renter Households&lt;br&gt;Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households&lt;br&gt;Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness</td>
<td>HOME: $18,500,000</td>
<td>Rental units rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit&lt;br&gt;Homeowner Housing Added: 28 Household Housing Unit&lt;br&gt;Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 35 Households Assisted&lt;br&gt;Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 398 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maintain Current Owner Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,000,000 HOME: $1,000,000</td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 45 Household Housing Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Start Year</td>
<td>End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Goal Outcome Indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness</td>
<td>ESG: $1,325,000</td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 250 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3,000 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Support Public Services in the Urban County</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness Services and Housing for Special Needs Populations</td>
<td>CDBG: $2,240,000</td>
<td>Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1,800 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Support Public Facilities in the Urban County</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness Improve or Create Urban County Public Facilities</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,200,000</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,000 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure</td>
<td>CDBG: $7,000,000</td>
<td>Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25,000 Persons Assisted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Goal Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fund Economic Development Projects</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>CDBG: $150,000</td>
<td>Jobs Created/Retained 2&lt;br&gt;Businesses assisted: 2 Businesses Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Neighborhood Revitalization</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Redevelopment/Revitalization</td>
<td>CDBG: $300,000</td>
<td>Businesses assisted: 1 Businesses Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Slum and Blight Demolition</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>Redevelopment/Revitalization</td>
<td>CDBG: $100,000</td>
<td>Buildings Demolished: Number of Buildings: 1 Buildings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 52 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

1. **Goal Name** Expand Affordable Housing Options
   - **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), 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** Maintain Current Owner Housing
   - **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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Goal Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness</td>
<td>Support rapid rehousing programs defined as short to medium-term rent and move-in assistance, case management based on client’s needs, and utility assistance based on client needs. Foster efforts to improve and operate homeless shelter facilities and deliver needed services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Support Public Services in the Urban County</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Support Public Facilities in the Urban County</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
<td>Within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction, provide needed support for public improvements and infrastructure funded with CDBG resources. The total funding amount for this goal reflects the current demand from Urban County communities for CDBG eligible infrastructure projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fund Economic Development Projects</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Neighborhood Revitalization</td>
<td>Foster targeted redevelopment and revitalization in the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction benefitting low- and moderate- income households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Slum and Blight Demolition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal Description</td>
<td>Fund 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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)**

For 2020 through 2024, 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).
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

HAMC maintains a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program for the HCV program. Each HAMC office has informational handouts and referrals to help the residents find resources based on their needs. Partnerships with local nonprofits and governmental agencies, including the MCHSD, 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 assistance. HAMC does not have a homeownership program at this time.

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

No.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the most highly recognized barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of land or lot, the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality, the cost of labor, and the cost of materials. This was followed by the lack of affordable housing development policies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of land or lot</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of labor</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of materials</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of affordable housing development policies</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of available land</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting process</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting fees</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction fees</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density or other zoning requirements</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact fees</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot size</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water system</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of other infrastructure</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building codes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA codes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of qualified contractors or builders</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of sewer system</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
- 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.
- Continue to monitor HOME projects within Period of Affordability 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.
- 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.
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Maricopa County continues to seek new opportunities that could create more housing placements and reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County. With the support of the Board of Supervisors, a Homeless Program Manager position is located within the MCHSD Housing and Community Development Division. MCHSD has the opportunity to increase outside funding to leverage from the private sector, faith-based community, and other community-based organizations to address homelessness. MCHSD will continue to 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 and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Maricopa County’s plan for the investment and use of available resources for reducing and ending homelessness includes utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant and the Community Development Block Grant’s public service allocation to fund emergency shelter operations, navigation services and Rapid Rehousing for families, individuals, justice engaged households, and youth experiencing homelessness.

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.

According to the Maricopa Association of Government’s 2019 Point-In-Time Homeless Count, local data collected during the one-day count indicated that 6,614 people were experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County, with 3,188 of them reported to be unsheltered and 3,426 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.

Maricopa County plans to utilize ESG, CDBG public service funds, and general funds as available, to work towards strengthening the pipeline between homelessness to permanent housing and independent living. In addition, HOME Consortium members will target funding towards housing individuals experiencing homelessness through HOME-funded Tenant Based Rental Assistance programs.

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.
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. In addition, Maricopa County dedicates ESG resources, and CDBG as discussed above, to support the regional effort to end homelessness.

- **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. Maricopa County's Smart Justice Program is designed to help those with criminal justice backgrounds find employment. Smart Justice provides one on one career guidance, resume and interview support, coaching on how to explain convictions during the interview process, connecting with employers, providing job leads, job training and more.

- **Senior Adult Independent Living Program (SAIL)** – Provides quality case management services coordinating home and community-based resources and services for individuals age 60 and older and adults age 18 – 59 with physical disabilities receiving or in the application process for SSI/Disability payments. Case management is predicated on helping those community members who are aging or those with disabilities maintain a quality of life in the home and community-based setting.

- **Community Action Program (CAP)** – The Community Services Division partners with local governments and community-based organizations to provide crisis case management and financial assistance services specific to needs and demands of the local community. These services include but are not limited to the following: utility payment and/or deposit assistance; rent or mortgage payment assistance; emergency food and clothing; and information and referral services.

- **Weatherization Program** – Funds will be provided through private and federal funds to provide an in-home energy audit and weatherization assistance to elderly, persons with disabilities, families with children, and other low-income residents.

- **Utility 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-income County residents.

- **Early Education** – Utilizes Head Start and Early Head Start federal funds to offer comprehensive child development services for young children from birth to age five, pregnant women, and their families. The program's goal is to promote children's social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development, to be prepared for future success in school.

- **Workforce Development** – Operates two comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers called Arizona@Work: Maricopa County. The Adult program provides workforce services to increase the attainment of recognized postsecondary credentials, employment, and earnings for adults age 18 and older. Funds will also serve job seekers and youth between the ages of 16-24 to help them further their education and employment goals.
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

Maricopa County will be focused on reducing lead-based paint hazards in the course of this Consolidated Planning Period. Actions planned include:

- Implementing the Lead Safe Maricopa County program to perform lead-testing and carry out lead-based paint hazard reductions in pre-1978 housing stock targeted towards Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Tolleson, and Youngtown in the Maricopa Urban County. Lead Safe Maricopa County is funded through HUD’s Lead Based-Paint Hazard Reduction Program (LBPHRP).
- Participation as a member on the Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition, a state-wide group of governmental, Medicaid/Health Plans, healthcare, community services, education, and more with a common goal of reducing lead poisoning among children.
- Strengthening partnerships with the Maricopa County Department of Public Health, local non-profits, and local governmental organizations aimed at reducing lead-based paint hazards.
- Pursuing new funding streams bolster and expand the Lead Safe Maricopa County program as available.

In addition, 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-based paint in its housing. Pursuant to CFR 36.900, Consortium members will continue to address, monitor, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards throughout the community through their housing improvement programs, emergency rehabilitation grant programs, and rental rehabilitation programs. Consortium members will approach all pre-1978 units participating in its Rehabilitation Programs with a presumption of lead paint hazards. As applicable, members will 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 also follow the three procedures as follows:

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.

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.

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

Members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium often utilize 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.

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

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.
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 the number of persons in poverty will be reduced 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 Housing Choice Voucher programs pursuant to local PHA plans. Consortium members will continue to 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, Arizona@Work, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs, strengthening links between WIOA employment and training services, assisted housing and local transportation services, and integrating WIOA employment and training resources into ongoing FSS initiatives.
- Reduce poverty levels through Maricopa County’s Smart Justice program designed to help those with criminal justice backgrounds find employment. Smart Justice provides one on one career guidance, resume and interview support, coaching on how to explain convictions during the interview process, connecting with employers, providing job leads, job training and more.
- Reduce poverty levels through the strategic commitment of CDBG and other HUD resources for 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 family self-sufficiency and support Head Start initiatives.
- Offer jobs and procure services/materials for low-income persons as well as designated MBE/WBE business enterprises, employment recruitment, training and employee selection procedures with sub-recipients for low- and very 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 to foster enhanced MBE/WBE outreach and promotion.
The Maricopa County Human Services Department provides a wide array of programs and supportive services to enhance economic, educational, and social opportunities and encourage individual and family self-sufficiency including:

- Affordable housing programs that serve homeless and justice-involved families;
- Minority Business Enterprise/Women’s Business Enterprise and Section 3 opportunities in procurement;
- Family Self-Sufficiency Programs for assisted housing residents;
- Support services to TANF families;
- Community Action Programs; and
- Head Start Programs.

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 rehousing 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.
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. Monitoring may also include review of submission of cross cutting regulation documentation (i.e. environmental review), the monthly requests for reimbursement of expenditures, the quarterly contract performance reports, and the Completion reports. Monitoring for cross-cutting regulations such as Section 3, minority and women owned (MBE/WBE) business enterprises outreach, and Davis-Bacon will be reviewed annually at receipt of reports and/or during on-site visits for applicable projects. Fiscal audits are required of contractors according to Federal and County guidelines. Contracts will be reviewed and validated for environmental clearance.

Maricopa County monitors annually a sample of its HOME, CDBG, or ESG activities, based on applicability and risk assessment criteria. Maricopa County monitors HOME and NSP properties during the affordability period based on applicable regulatory timeframes and requirements.

On-site monitoring for HOME, CDBG, or ESG often follows a formal monitoring tool specific to the project or fund type. The monitoring includes a review of progress on performance of contracted activities, financial controls, and compliance with federal regulations and required local policies, including but not limited to outreach to potential clients, minority and women owned business enterprises, and affirmative marketing for multifamily rental opportunities if applicable. These policies are included in the Strategic Plan. Monitoring may result in findings, concerns, or suggestions for improvement. The monitored agency is given an opportunity to correct any findings. The need for follow-up review is considered in the risk assessment for the next year and corrections to prior year findings will be specifically included in the subsequent monitoring.

Annually, rent limits, income limits, 95% homeownership value limits, maximum per unit subsidy limits, etc. will be provided by the Maricopa County and will be posted on the county website as applicable. In addition, the records will be retained according to records retention policies and procedures and utilized during compliance and monitoring.

HOME Consortium Monitoring Approach:

- Review of written agreements;
- Review of client files, procurement processes, compliance with Davis Bacon regulations, environmental review, etc.;
- Review of reimbursement requests, performance reports;
• Technical assistance (meetings, telephone calls, site visits, written correspondence, emails, etc.);
• On-Site review of policies and procedures (if required), project files including subrecipient/developer agreements, fiscal systems, and financial records.
• Other comprehensive monitoring as warranted; and
• If subject to application, review of monitoring reports, audits, and management letters at application.

Subrecipients will be monitored by the Consortium member(s) responsible for administering the related agreements per HUD guidelines. This procedure will also apply to monitoring of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).
2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

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

Introduction

The table that follows depicts the resources that Maricopa County will have available during the term of the 2020 Annual Plan, year one of the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan. The resources include CDBG, HOME, and ESG. In addition, HOME program income and prior-year CDBG unprogrammed funds will be utilized.

The Allocations and any Prior-Year Un-programmed or Program Income funds include:

2020 CDBG ALLOCATION - $3,206,671
   Prior Year Un-programmed funds - $285,999.55
   Program Income - $80,218.14
   TOTAL $3,572,888.69

2020 ESG ALLOCATION - $262,711

2020 HOME ALLOCATION - $4,745,999
   Maricopa County Program Income Funds - $36,674.38
   HOME Consortium Members Program Income Funds - $398,147.38
   TOTAL $434,911.76

   HOME Consortium Breakdown of 2020 Allocations ($4,745,999)*:
   Avondale - $206,370
   Chandler - $410,705
   Gilbert - $274,650
   Glendale - $704,647
   Maricopa County - $1,149,393
   Peoria - $235,817
   Scottsdale - $342,917
   Surprise - $184,855
   Tempe - $524,745
   CHDO Set Aside - $711,900

HOME Consortium Allocations* - Allocations include funding allocated for projects and activities as well as administration. Note- the HOME Program Administrative Cap is 10% of the total annual HOME Allocation. This amount is calculated and distributed per the HOME Consortium allocation process to members. As reimbursement for its administrative duties as lead agency of the Consortium, Maricopa County will receive administrative funds from other Consortium Members in the amount of five percent (5%) of each member’s pro rata share of HOME Program grant allocations for each year. This percentage will be calculated on the Consortium’s annual HOME Program allocation.
## Anticipated Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Eligible Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Allocation: $</td>
<td>Program Income: $</td>
<td>Prior Year Resources: $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services</td>
<td>$3,206,671</td>
<td>$80,218.14</td>
<td>$285,999.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME</td>
<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>Homebuyer assistance</td>
<td>Homeowner rehab</td>
<td>Multifamily rental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,745,999</td>
<td>$434,911.76</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$5,180,910.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| ESG | Public – Federal | Conversion and rehab for transitional housing | Financial Assistance Overnight shelter | $262,711 | - | - | $262,711 | $1,050,844 | ESG funds available for eligible activities in |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Source of Funds</th>
<th>Eligible Uses of Funds</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Year 1</th>
<th>Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan</th>
<th>Narrative Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                          |                       | Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing | \begin{align*} 
\text{Annual Allocation: } & \text{ $} \\
\text{Program Income: } & \text{ $} \\
\text{Prior Year Resources: } & \text{ $} \\
\text{Total: } & \text{ $} \\
\text{Remainder of ConPlan: } & \text{ $} \\
\end{align*} | Maricopa County. |

Table 49 - 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

Maricopa County leverages, or combines local funds with its federal funds to achieve program goals and meet unmet community needs that cannot be solved with federal dollars alone. The federal funding that is received by the county is leveraged with resources from both private and non-federal public sources as listed in detail below. Resource allocations vary annually as will supplemental resources that will be used to leverage projects. Anticipated leverage amounts for Maricopa County will vary based on annual allocation amounts, specifics of individual projects funded, and market conditions. Subject to continued funding approval and availability, Maricopa County Human Services Department’s estimated leverage amounts over the upcoming one-year period include:

Maricopa County Home Improvement Program

- Department of Energy for Weatherization Improvements - $461,273
- Department of Health & Human Services (LIHEAP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $1,010,927
- Arizona Public Service (APS) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $650,000
- Salt River Project (SRP) for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $306,220
- Southwest Gas for Energy Efficiency Improvements - $86,219
- Southwest Gas Repair/Replacement - $15,000
- Utility Repair and Replacement (URRD) - $500,480
- Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) for Rehab for Veterans - $75,000

Homeless Initiatives

- Maricopa County General Funds for Homeless Services - $750,000
- Community Services Block Grant - $300,000

Maricopa County Human Services Department’s leverage amounts over the upcoming forty-two month period between January 2019 and June 2023:

Lead Safe Maricopa County

- HUD-funded Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program - $1,482,710
- HUD-funded Healthy Homes - $300,000

HOME Consortium members vary in the types and ways funding is leveraged. Refer to individual Annual Action Plans for details about leveraging by members.

HUD requires that participating jurisdictions provide 25 percent match for all HOME funds and 100 percent for ESG funds. 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 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, which is verified by Maricopa County during monitoring reviews. Match amounts are reported by each Consortium member and compiled annually by Maricopa County.

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, which is also verified by Maricopa County during monitoring reviews.

**Match Source for Emergency Solutions Grant** – 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 publicly 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 publicly owned land or property to induce the development of desired affordable housing, supportive housing, homeless resources, 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**

Please see above.
### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

**Goals Summary Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort Order</th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Con Plan Start Year</th>
<th>Con Plan End Year</th>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>2020-21 Funding</th>
<th>2020-21 Goal Outcome Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>- Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Renter Households</td>
<td>HOME: $4,075,714</td>
<td>Rental units rehabilitated: 4 Household Housing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td></td>
<td>Homeowner Housing Added: 22 Household Housing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 6 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tenant-based rental assistance: 127 Households Assisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sort Order</td>
<td>Goal Name</td>
<td>Con Plan Start Year</td>
<td>Con Plan End Year</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Geographic Area</td>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>2020-21 Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maintain Current Owner Housing</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>-Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td>CDBG: $402,254 HOME: $212,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Support Public Services in the Urban County</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Homeless Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>-Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness -Services and Housing for Special Needs Populations</td>
<td>CDBG: $481,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Non-Housing Community Development</td>
<td>Urban County</td>
<td>-Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure</td>
<td>CDBG: $1,807,749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 54 – Goals Summary
### Goal Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Goal Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td>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), 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maintain Current Owner Housing</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness</td>
<td>Support rapid rehousing programs defined as short to medium-term rent and move-in assistance, case management based on client’s needs, and utility assistance based on client needs. Foster efforts to improve and operate homeless shelter facilities and deliver needed services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Support Public Services in the Urban County</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
<td>Within the Maricopa Urban County jurisdiction, provide needed support for public improvements and infrastructure funded with CDBG resources. The total funding amount for this goal reflects the current demand from Urban County communities for CDBG eligible infrastructure projects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

This section specifically identifies the projects that will take place during PY2020 with CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding to address the priority needs and specific objectives as identified in the Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan section. 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.

CDBG Funds: 2020 CDBG Total Allocation is $3,206,671, the total Reallocated (carryover) Funds is $285,999.55, and the total CDBG Program Income reallocated to projects during 2020 is $80,218.14. The total funding available is $3,572,888.69. Of the total funds available, $160,333.55 of contingency funds is withheld for project overruns (approx. 5% of 2020 allocation). The $80,218.14 of CDBG Program Income has been allocated to MCHIP Owner Occupied Home Repair activities.

Any CDBG program income received will be reported and reallocated to CDBG eligible projects. Any CDBG prior-year resources may be reallocated to CDBG eligible projects per the Citizen Participation Plan throughout the program year.

ESG Funds: 2020 ESG Total Allocation is $262,711.

HOME Funds: 2020 HOME Total Allocation is $4,745,999. HOME Program Income, Recapture and PI Admin received between 4/1/19-3/31/20 totaling $434,911.76 (Maricopa County $36,764.38; and HOME Consortium Members $398,147.38) are included in this Annual Action Plan per 24 CFR 91.220 (2) (i). The total funding available is $5,180,910.76. Any program income received during the program year will be retained and reported in the following year's Action Plan.

Of the total 2020 funds available, Maricopa County's share of the HOME funds is $1,149,393 ($294,305 for administration and $855,088 for projects). The Consortium Member's share of the HOME Funds is $2,885,606 (administration $180,294 and $2,704,412 for projects). The required CHDO set-aside is 15%
of total allocation and is $711,900.

### 2020 HOME Program Income

#### Project Breakdown by Member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Project Breakdown by Member</th>
<th>Program Income</th>
<th>Recapture</th>
<th>Repayment</th>
<th>Program Income Admin</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>$ 25,051.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 25,051.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction</td>
<td>$ 61,197.97</td>
<td>$ 20,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 81,197.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Income Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 6,719.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsdale</td>
<td>Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing</td>
<td>$ 638.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 638.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>$ 31,986.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 31,986.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Income Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 3,554.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempe</td>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>$ 227,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 227,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Income Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 22,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction</td>
<td>$ 36,764.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 36,743.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$382,637.99</td>
<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
<td>$434,911.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ESG20 Maricopa County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HOME Acquisition of Land and Construction of New Housing for Owner Occupants - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HOME Acquisition and Rehabilitation for Resale of Single Family Homes - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HOME Acquisition and/or Rehabilitation of Rental Housing - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HOME Homebuyer Assistance - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HOME Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>HOME Program Administration - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CDBG Program Administration - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CDBG MCHSD Homeless Services - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CDBG El Mirage West Downtown Water Main - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CDBG Goodyear North Subdivision Street Lights - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>CDBG Guadalupe Waste Water Collection System - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>CDBG Tolleson Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CDBG Wickenburg Apache Street Waterline - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>CDBG MCHIP Owner Occupied Home Repair - PY2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 55 – Project Information
Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Allocation Priorities:

**HOME**: HOME funds are allocated to each Consortium member based on the relative percentage of CDBG funds received by each Consortium community. The allocation of HOME funds is evidenced by a Subrecipient Agreement with each jurisdiction. Then, each Consortium member jurisdiction receives proposals submitted by potential developers and/or subrecipients through a competitive process for specific projects within that community. A jurisdiction may also provide funding for a housing program(s) 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.

**ESG/CDBG Public Services Projects**: Maricopa County is a direct recipient of ESG funding, and follows County policies on grant award and management. Provider agencies for ESG are currently selected through an open and competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process to provide rapid re-housing for persons experiencing homelessness and/or temporary shelter operations. In 2020, all CDBG Public Service funding was reserved for homeless services. A joint NOFA with a three-year option to renew was issued for PY2020 with ESG and CDBG Public Services funding.

**CDBG Infrastructure, Facility, and Housing Projects**: Maricopa County is a direct recipient of CDBG funding. CDBG projects are funded through a competitive Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) application process for eligible activities that serve the Urban County communities. The CDBG application process includes annual funding priorities as identified by staff and/or the review committee. Maricopa County sets aside a portion of its CDBG funding for its Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program, where low-income homeowners can receive rehabilitation services to ensure their home is decent, safe, and sanitary.

Maricopa County issues a NOFA each year to Urban County participants and interested parties announcing the availability of CDBG funds for infrastructure, public facility, economic development, revitalization, and housing activities. Interested parties submit applications identifying a local community need(s) affecting low/moderate income residents or addressing issues of slum and blight. Each governmental applicant is asked to submit a resolution from the local community identifying local support for the activity. Staff reviews CDBG applications, and CDBG applications are forwarded to the Board of Supervisors-appointed Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) for scoring and making recommendation of funding. The CDAC reviews and scores the applications, and makes recommendations to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors based on criteria, which are subject to change annually and will be provided in the NOFA to potential applicants, i.e. relative need of the community; effect of the proposed activities on the health and safety of the community; past performance; monitoring results; quality of proposed annual activities; and rates of expenditure on currently funded activities.

**Obstacles to Addressing Underserved Needs**:

Obstacles to meeting the housing and community development needs in our region include increasing rent rates, increasing mortgage interest rates, rising home values, rising costs of construction
materials, and other factors contributing to a lack of affordable housing stock. The amount of funding for housing and non-housing activities is not adequate to meet the need within our communities. A history of minimal increases that do not provide ample funding to meet growing demand for programs, uncertainty of one-time grants, and fluctuating local resources to leverage with federal dollars are primary obstacles to addressing underserved needs within Maricopa County. The total amount of funding requested in recent years has far exceeded the amount of funding available. The total amount of funding requested in 2020 for CHDO, CDBG, and homelessness activities far exceeded the amount of funding available.

Please refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.
### AP-38 Project Summary

#### Project Summary Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Goals Supported</th>
<th>Needs Addressed</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</th>
<th>Location Description</th>
<th>Planned Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ESG20 Maricopa County</td>
<td>Support Efforts to Combat Homelessness</td>
<td>Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness</td>
<td>ESG: $262,711</td>
<td>Activities will be Shelter Operations ($90,000), Rapid Re-Housing ($170,000), and Administration ($2,711). Shelter Operations - A New Leaf ($90,000). Rapid Re-Housing - CBI ($150,000); TBD ($20,000).</td>
<td>6/30/2021</td>
<td>1,122 low-income families experiencing homelessness.</td>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Shelter operations and rapid rehousing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HOME Acquisition of Land and Construction of New Housing for Owner Occupants - PY2020</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td>HOME: $1,037,275</td>
<td>Glendale ($266,197) - New construction, with or without acquisition of land, will construct 2 new homes for sale to pre-qualified low-income homebuyers. Peoria ($221,078)- construct 3 new homes, with or without acquisition of land, for sale to pre-qualified low-income homebuyers with homebuyer assistance. CHDO: Trellis ($290,000) - New construction, with or without acquisition of land, of 2 new homes in Avondale for sale to a low-income homebuyer; and Maricopa County ($260,000) - New construction, with or without acquisition of land, for 2 new homes in Guadalupe for sale to low-income homebuyers.</td>
<td>6/30/2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>9 low-income families are estimated to benefit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Glendale, Peoria, Avondale (Trellis CHDO project), and Maricopa Urban County.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>New construction with or without acquisition of land.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Name</strong></td>
<td>HOME Acquisition and Rehabilitation for Resale of Single Family Homes - PY2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>HOME: $952,987</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Chandler ($200,000): Acquisition and rehabilitation of 2 single-family homes for resale to first-time homebuyer; and Maricopa County ($540,000): Acquisition and rehabilitation of 5 single-family home for resale to first-time homebuyer by Newtown CDC; and Newtown CDC ($212,987) (CHDO) Acquisition and rehabilitation of 6 single-family home for resale to first-time homebuyer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>13 low-income households.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Chandler, Maricopa Urban County, and Chandler (Newtown CDC CHDO project).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>Acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family homes for resale to first-time homebuyers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Name</strong></td>
<td>HOME Acquisition and/or Rehabilitation of Rental Housing - PY2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Renter Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>HOME: $805,048</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Town of Gilbert ($274,650): Acquisition and rehabilitation for 1 single-family rental housing for eligible very low-income households with ARM of Save the Family. City of Scottsdale ($321,485): Acquisition and rehabilitation for 2 single-family rental housing for eligible low-income household. The CHDO, ARM of Save of Family ($208,913): Acquisition and/or rehabilitation for 1 single-family rental housing for eligible low-income and/or very low-income household in Chandler.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>4 low-income families.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Gilbert, Scottsdale, and Chandler (ARM CHDO project).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Acquisition and/or rehabilitation for single-family or multi-family rental housing for eligible low-income households.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 Project Name</th>
<th>HOME Homebuyer Assistance - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>HOME: $193,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Direct Homebuyer Assistance including but not limited to down payment assistance, closing costs and gap financing to low-income families for first-time homebuyers. Avondale ($193,472): A total of 6 low-income families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>6 low-income families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Avondale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Homebuyer assistance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 Project Name</th>
<th>HOME Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Maintain Current Owner Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>HOME: $212,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Housing rehabilitation for owner occupied single-family homes for eligible low-income households. Glendale ($157,764): A total of 3 low-income families will benefit. Maricopa County ($55,088): A total of 1 low-income family will benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>4 low-income families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Glendale and Maricopa Urban County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Housing rehabilitation for owner occupied single-family homes for eligible low-income households.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Expand Affordable Housing Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Renter Households Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>HOME: $1,086,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>127 low-income families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Chandler, Glendale, Surprise, and Tempe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME Program Administration - PY2020</td>
<td>Program administration for HOME Activities for Maricopa County as Lead Agency ($294,305), and Avondale ($12,898), Chandler ($25,669), Glendale ($44,040), Peoria ($14,739), Scottsdale ($21,432), Surprise ($11,553), and Tempe ($32,797). The Town of Gilbert elected not to use its administration allocation, and allocated the full amount to projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG Program Administration - PY2020</td>
<td>2020-21 Program Administration for CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. Fair housing activities. Lead-based paint hazard reduction activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG MCHSD Homeless Services - PY2020</td>
<td>Support Public Services in the Urban County. Services and Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness and At-Risk of Homelessness. Services and Housing for Special Needs Populations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOME: $457,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG: $641,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDBG: $481,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>CDBG El Mirage West Downtown Water Main - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Replacement of 1,350 linear feet of existing 6&quot; asbestos cement water mains and related appurtenances with 6&quot; PVC mains, and replacement of 47 service lines that feed properties along the streets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>1,475 people, including 915 low-to-moderate income people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>El Mirage, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Replacement of 1,350 linear feet of existing 6&quot; asbestos cement water mains and related appurtenances with 6&quot; PVC mains, and replacement of 47 service lines that feed properties along the streets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>CDBG Goodyear North Subdivision Street Lights - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals Supported</td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Addressed</td>
<td>Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>CDBG: $303,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Replacement of 43 existing street lights with new LED fixtures and pole and the installation of 16 bollard pedestrian lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Date</td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>1,665 people, including 1,170 low-to-moderate income people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Goodyear, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Replacement of 43 existing street lights with new LED fixtures and pole and the installation of 16 bollard pedestrian lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Name</strong></td>
<td>CDBG Guadalupe Waste Water Collection System - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $517,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Repairs of six sewer segments, including 2,185 feet of pipe, coating seven manholes, and raising seven manhole frames and cover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>127 low- to moderate-income people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Guadalupe, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Repairs of six sewer segments, including 2,185 feet of pipe, coating seven manholes, and raising seven manhole frames and cover in the Town of Guadalupe, AZ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Name</strong></td>
<td>CDBG Tolleson Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation - PY2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Maintain Current Owner Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $192,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Repair or rehabilitation of 8 homes in Tolleson, AZ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</td>
<td>18 low- to moderate-income people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location Description</strong></td>
<td>Tolleson, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>Repair or rehabilitation of 8 homes in Tolleson, AZ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>15</strong></th>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>CDBG Wickenburg Apache Street Waterline - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Fund Public Improvements in the Urban County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Urban County Public Improvements/Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $534,721</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Replacement of 1,400 linear feet of 12&quot; asbestos concrete water main with ductile iron pipe; installation of three fire hydrants; replacement of 30 service connections; replacement of ADA ramps, sidewalks, and curbs; and replacement of 6,100 s.f. of asphalt road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>470 low-to-moderate income people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location Description</strong></th>
<th>Wickenburg, AZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned Activities</strong></td>
<td>Replacement of 1,400 linear feet of 12&quot; asbestos concrete water main with ductile iron pipe; installation of three fire hydrants; replacement of 30 service connections; replacement of ADA ramps, sidewalks, and curbs; and replacement of 6,100 s.f. of asphalt road.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>16</strong></th>
<th><strong>Project Name</strong></th>
<th>CDBG MCHIP Owner Occupied Home Repair - PY2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals Supported</strong></td>
<td>Maintain Current Owner Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs Addressed</strong></td>
<td>Affordable Housing for Low to Moderate Income Owner Households</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funding</strong></td>
<td>CDBG: $210,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Provide emergency, minor, and moderate home repairs, including lead-based paint remediation, for low- and moderate-income Urban County homeowners. The project will assist at least 4 low- and moderate-income homeowners throughout the Urban County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Date</strong></td>
<td>06/30/2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</strong></td>
<td>4 low- and moderate-income families.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location Description</td>
<td>Maricopa Urban County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Activities</td>
<td>Provide emergency, minor, and moderate home repairs for low- and moderate-income Urban County homeowners. Activities can include remediation of lead-based paint hazards and homeowner relocation when appropriate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, Fountain Hills, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Tolleson, Wickenburg, and Youngtown.

HOME resources are allocated to Consortium members by a pre-determined allocation formula outlined in the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan section SP-10, and allocated within their jurisdiction areas by Consortium members as allowable by the HOME program. A portion of Maricopa Urban County CDBG funding is allocated based on a competitive process and the quality and quantity of applications received.

Geographic Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Percentage of Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 56 - 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

Maricopa County recognizes the need to support and increase affordable housing stock throughout the county. This section outlines the Affordable Housing goals for 2020-21. 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 as well as CDBG (Maricopa Urban County and Consortium members) to illustrate a combined commitment to affordable housing through multiple funding streams. The CDBG one-year goals for households to be supported were reported by some of the HOME Consortium member jurisdictions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special-Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Production of New Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehab of Existing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Existing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Discussion

Please see the AP-35 Projects section to view a detailed description of the HOME-funded projects. Refer to individual Consortium member Action Plans for detailed descriptions of their CDBG projects.
**AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

**Introduction**

This section discusses 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. Each member of the Maricopa HOME Consortium is served by a local Public Housing Agency (PHA) which prepares an Annual Agency Plan. The five PHAs within the Consortium areas are Chandler, Glendale, Scottsdale, Tempe, and the Housing Authority of Maricopa County. Those Annual Agency Plans are incorporated by reference herein and in each of the individual Action Plans. The numbers of units of public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) for the five PHAs serving HOME Consortium members are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUD HOUSING AUTH. CODE</th>
<th>HOUSING AUTHORITY NAME</th>
<th>PROGRAM TYPE</th>
<th>PUBLIC HOUSING/LOW RENT UNITS</th>
<th>LOW RENT DEVELOPMENTS</th>
<th>HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AZ003</td>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ009</td>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ028</td>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ031</td>
<td>Tempe</td>
<td>Section 8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ032</td>
<td>Scottsdale</td>
<td>Section 8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

Maricopa County Human Services Department plans to address the needs of public housing in the following year by:

- Working closely with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC) to continually work to align and coordinate to address the needs of public housing;
- Providing loan assistance for HOME-funded rehabilitation of approximately 3 units at Norton Circle in Avondale. This is a HAMC property with 60 housing units. The rehabilitation will include significant upgrades on all 60 housing units. MCHSD committed to a $250,000 loan in HOME funds to rehabilitate at least 3 units.
- Continuing to work closely with HAMC on a joint TBRA program that targets homeless persons with or without justice-involvement. The primary objective of the program is to assist eligible applicants in securing safe, decent, and sanitary housing in the private rental market.
- The MCHSD Community Services Division (CSD) has full-time staff on-site at both the Madison Heights Apartments in Avondale and Coffelt Apartments in Phoenix, two HAMC RAD projects, to provide tools and resources that support individuals and families move through and out of poverty. Some of the services provided by the Resident Resource Coordinator include emergency utility and rental assistance, employment services, computer training, financial literacy classes, programs for youth, community referrals, resource coordination, and other individualized services. Currently, CSD has a partnership with the Avondale Elementary School District to provide a STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Math) centered after-school enrichment program for students at Madison Heights. CSD at Madison Heights also has...
active partnerships with, Workforce Development Division (WDD), Care 1st Avondale Resource Center, A New Leaf, and St. John Vianney Pantry.

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

HAMC maintains a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program for the HCV program. Each HAMC office has informational handouts and referrals to help the residents find resources based on their needs. Partnerships with local nonprofits and governmental agencies, including the MCHSD, 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 assistance. HAMC does not have a homeownership program at this time.

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

Not applicable. The Housing Authority of Maricopa County is considered a “Standard” PHA.

**Discussion**

**HOME Consortium**

Please refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

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 to support people experiencing homelessness. Within the Maricopa HOME Consortium, Maricopa County, the City of Glendale, and the City of Tempe are ESG entitlement grantees. See the Glendale and Tempe Annual Action Plans for additional discussion of homelessness and other special needs activities. The entity coordinating the strategy to end homelessness will continue to be the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care.

Maricopa County will continue its efforts to support:

- Continued involvement with the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care.
- Continued support for the Human Services Campus. The Campus provides emergency shelter for homeless men and women, and services such as a dental clinic, the Healthcare for the Homeless Program, the St. Vincent de Paul Facility, and the Day Resource Center.
- The use of the HMIS among homeless providers to support data driven decision making and system-wide improvement.
- Continued support 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, including local preference for homeless households.
- An increased emphasis on performance and accountability through evaluation.
- Use of Emergency Solutions Grants (by Maricopa County, Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Tempe, and the Arizona Department of Economic Security) to support one or more of the following activities: outreach, emergency shelter, homeless prevention, rapid rehousing, 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 jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including:

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

Maricopa County continues to seek new 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 is located within the MCHSD Housing and Community Development Division. MCHSD has the opportunity to increase outside funding to leverage from the private sector, faith-based community, and other community-based organizations to address homelessness. MCHSD will continue to 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 County’s plan for the investment and use of available resources and one-year goals for reducing and ending homelessness includes utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant and the Community Development Block Grant’s public service allocation to fund emergency shelter operations, navigation services and Rapid Rehousing for families, individuals, justice engaged households, and youth experiencing homelessness. These activities are high priority as described in the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

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

According to the Maricopa Association of Government’s 2020 Point-In-Time Homeless Count, local data collected during the one-day count indicated that 7,419 people were experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County, with 3,767 of them reported to be unsheltered and 3,652 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.

Maricopa County plans to utilize ESG, CDBG public service funds, and general funds as available, to work towards strengthening the pipeline between homelessness to permanent housing and independent living. In addition, it will continue to utilize funding for housing individuals experiencing homelessness through its existing HOME-funded Tenant Based Rental Assistance program.

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. In addition, Maricopa County dedicates ESG resources, and CDBG as discussed above, to support the regional effort to end homelessness.

- 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 people with physical disabilities 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, persons with disabilities, families with children, and other low-income residents.

- Utility 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-income County residents.

- Head Start and Early Head Start – This division of HSD utilizes 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 - Operates two comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers called Arizona @ Work: Maricopa County. Funds will serve job seekers and youth between the ages of 16-24 to help them further their education and employment goals. Arizona @ Work: Maricopa County is also conducting several pilot programs with services targeted at specific populations including US Veterans, individuals dealing with homelessness and those with criminal justice challenges.

Discussion

Please refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

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), persons with HIV/AIDS (and their families), and public housing residents:

Maricopa County Human Services Department will address the housing and supporting needs of
persons who are not homeless but have other special needs by:

- Eviction prevention activities through leveraged Community Services Block Grant funding
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance program with prioritization for homeless and justice-involved
- Emergency home repair/homeowner rehabilitation for low-income households
Introduction:

Region-Wide Shortage of Affordable Rental Housing

In Arizona, there is a current shortage of rental housing that is both affordable and available to the extremely low-income households (with incomes at or below 30% AMI). According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition's Report, The Gap, in 2018 within Maricopa County alone there were 136,880 extremely low-income renter households, and only 27,245 affordable and available rental homes. In addition, in Maricopa County:

- There were only 20 affordable and available rental homes per 100 extremely low-income renter households, and only 43 for those at or below 50% AMI; and
- 78% of extremely low income renter households spend more than half of their income on housing, which is higher than the national average of 71%.

Barriers to Various Types of Affordable Housing

The 2019 Housing and Community Development Survey found that the most highly recognized barriers to the development of affordable housing include the cost of land or lot, the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality, the cost of labor, and the cost of materials. This was followed by the lack of affordable housing development policies.

The 2020 Maricopa County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (Al) identified barriers to accessing affordable and fair housing, and recommended the following goals in order to reduce barriers: review zoning and municipal codes for barriers to housing choice; Increase availability of accessible housing; promote homeownership and rental opportunities in high opportunity areas and outside of R/ECAPs; enhance community services in R/ECAPs; and promote community and service provider knowledge of fair housing and ADA laws.

Actions 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

Maricopa County is committed to overcoming barriers to affordable housing by providing funding to increase the supply of affordable housing through the Maricopa HOME Consortium and by participating in activities that affirmatively further fair housing. Within the Maricopa Urban County, communities may waive permit fees for HOME-assisted housing rehabilitation, which include Buckeye, El Mirage, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Wickenburg and Youngtown; and Maricopa County does not assess impact fees for residential development. In addition, specific actions to address barriers to affordable housing during the year include:

- Continuing a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program with a priority for people experiencing homelessness. These people may also be experiencing the additional barrier to accessing
affordable housing of being justice-involved;

- Educate county staff and officials and the public about fair housing issues.

**HOME Consortium**

The actions planned to take place by the Maricopa HOME Consortium during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing include:

- Fair Housing activities including outreach and education;
- Community land trusts;
- Land donations when applicable;
- Reduce Permit fees when applicable; and
- Reduce Impact fees when applicable.

**Discussion:**

Please refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.
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. See the Appendix for individual actions planned by members of the HOME Consortium.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

As previously noted, there is a lack of affordable housing in Maricopa County which presents a challenge for residents. In addition, the need for funding to support housing and homelessness services, including supportive services, and the funding to undertake community development projects far exceeds the resources available within our community. In order to address these obstacles to meeting underserved needs, actions planned within the Consortium include:

- Continued participation on the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Board.
- Continued participation by Maricopa County in Funder’s Collaborative opportunities to align strategies to ending homelessness.
- Seeking new resources that will increase the funding available for affordable housing and community development programs.
- Continued advocacy by members of the CDAC regarding the preservation of HUD resources for housing and community development.
- Technical assistance by Maricopa County Human Services Department - Housing and Community Development Division staff to individual jurisdictions in managing funded projects effectively to ensure maximum community benefit.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In order to foster affordable rental housing opportunities for low-income or homeless persons, Maricopa County will:

- Utilize funding to foster new affordable homeownership opportunities for low-income families in the Urban County through new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation for resale;
- Maintain a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program with a priority for people experiencing homelessness who may additionally be justice-involved;
- Use ESG and CDBG Public Service resources to fund short to medium term Navigation and Rapid-Rehousing for people experiencing homelessness;
- Monitor multi-family rental development projects in order to maintain the number of decent, safe, and affordable rental units available;
- Monitor to identify and remedy projects out of compliance, thereby enhancing and
preserving the existing supply rental unit available and accessible to low-income families.

In order to maintain affordable housing for persons who are already homeowners, Maricopa County will promote the use of energy efficient home improvements through its Maricopa County Home Improvement Program funded through federal LIHEAP, DOE, and local funds. Energy efficient improvements may include energy star appliances, ceiling fans, cellulose insulation, low flow faucets, and more. MCHIP will also undertake home rehabilitation projects which will utilize CDBG, HOME, and/or Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community funding to provide health and safety upgrades, as well as necessary home repairs to qualifying low income families or Veterans with disabilities.

Subject to local priorities, ordinances and the preferences of local governing bodies, examples of items that the Maricopa HOME Consortium may undertake are:

- Waive or abate permitting and development fees for priority affordable housing development and targeted redevelopment approved by local governing bodies.
- Promote the use of alternative labor in housing programs through self-help initiatives (Habitat for Humanity).
- Assess local zoning, subdivision, zoning and impact fees to foster affordable housing production pursuant to priorities set by local governing bodies.
- 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.
- 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.
- Monitor and update building codes to provide for cost effective construction and quality manufactured housing development.
- 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.

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

Maricopa County was awarded a $1.8 million grant in 2019 to perform Lead Hazard Reduction and Healthy Homes work in pre-1978 homes with children under 6. Maricopa County will be focused on reducing lead-based paint hazards in 2020. Actions planned, in addition to undertaking the implementation of the lead hazard reduction grant, include:

- Participation as a member on the Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition, a state-wide group of governmental, Medicaid/Health Plans, healthcare, community services, education, and more with a common goal of reducing lead poisoning among children.
- Strengthening partnerships with the Maricopa County Department of Public Health, local non-profits, and local governmental organizations aimed at reducing lead-based paint hazards.

In addition, 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-based paint in its housing. Pursuant to CFR 36.900, Consortium members will continue to address, monitor, evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards throughout the community through their housing improvement programs, emergency rehabilitation grant programs, and rental rehabilitation programs. Consortium members will approach all pre-1978 units participating in its Rehabilitation Programs with a presumption of lead-paint hazards. As applicable, members will 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 also 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

The Maricopa County Human Services Department provides a wide array of programs and supportive services to enhance economic, educational, and social opportunities and encourage individual and family self-sufficiency including:

- Affordable housing programs that serve homeless and justice-involved families;
- Minority Business Enterprise/Women’s Business Enterprise and Section 3 opportunities in procurement;
- Family Self-Sufficiency Programs for assisted housing residents;
- Support services to TANF families;
- Community Action Programs; and
- Head Start Programs.

In addition, the Department continues to operate two comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers called Arizona@Work: Maricopa County. Services offered 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 Arizona@Work’s Business Services team; and improve job leads/employment connections.

Arizona@Work: Maricopa County started a program called Smart Justice which involves criminal justice partners that are individually and collaboratively promoting evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and to promote long-term public safety and cost effectiveness. Smart Justice addresses the most important criminal justice priorities, such as long-term public safety, reducing recidivism, and preventing victimization.

In addition to the two One-Stop Centers, Arizona@Work: Maricopa County operates four youth hubs where services are offered to youth between the ages of 16-24 to help them further their education and employment goals. Arizona@Work: Maricopa County is also conducting several pilot programs with services targeted at specific populations including Veterans, individuals dealing with homelessness, and those with criminal justice challenges.

**Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

Maricopa County continues to take a systems approach to researching and building upon existing partnerships, and with respect to specific gaps in institutional structure will work to create new partnerships with public, private, non-profit, and philanthropic organizations.

**Homelessness Initiatives**

- Participate in a partnership called Hand in Hand to reduce recidivism, and connect people experiencing homelessness, and are justice engaged, to appropriate housing and supportive services created from representatives of the Maricopa County Human Services Department, Maricopa County Correctional Health Services (CHS), Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC), and Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care (MMIC). The partnership's mission is to work hand in hand with supportive services, housing providers, physical and mental health services, jails, and policy makers to serve justice-involved homeless individuals and families by connecting them with necessary supports and housing.
- Work with the Continuum of Care to foster a coordinated entry system for homeless service programs.
- Participate in existing groups and committees such as ESG Subcommittee, Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Board, and Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Ending Chronic Homelessness Workgroup, Coordinated Entry Subcommittee, and Ending Veteran Homelessness Subcommittee.
- Utilizing CDBG Public Service allocation to fund a Workforce Development Coordinator position with a sole focus on helping people experiencing homelessness secure employment. The position will help individuals participating in any of MCHSD’s housing programs obtain training and employment in order to become self-sufficient.
- Provide up to $100,000 in Maricopa County general funds for homeless service providers to develop Diversion programs in order to assist people experiencing a housing crisis and/or seeking shelter to identify immediate alternate housing that is safe and appropriate through
crisis intervention.

Collaboration and Partnership

- Engage in landlord outreach to local private affordable housing providers during the implementation of the County’s Tenant Based Rental Assistance program in an effort to assist individuals experiencing homelessness and are justice engaged with finding safe and affordable homes.
- Work to further strengthen linkages between services provided under the umbrella of the Maricopa County Human Services Department. The Divisions of Early Education and Head Start, Community Services, Senior and Adult Services, and Workforce Development work closely with the Housing and 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, links to homeownership opportunities, and tools for long term financial stability.
- Leverage non-federal funding for Home Improvement/Rehabilitation Programs to assist the communities and families in the Urban County.

Regional Coordination

- Continue to serve as the administrator for the Urban County CDBG and as the Lead Agency for the Maricopa HOME Consortium. Continue to meet monthly in order to benefit from collective information sharing and training.
- Participation as a member on the Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition.
- Increase linkages between other Maricopa County departments including Correctional Health Services and Public Health, and strengthen contact with Real Estate to assist with data capture.

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

Coordination between public and private agencies allows affordable housing and social service agencies and programs to work effectively. Maricopa County benefits from strong partnerships forged with the Regional Continuum of Care, Housing Authority of Maricopa County (HAMC), local cities/towns and Public Housing Authorities, local non-profit organizations, participation as a member on the Arizona Lead Poisoning Prevention Coalition, and participation on the Arizona Partnership for Healthy Communities.

Members of the HOME Consortium regularly coordinate with private industry, businesses, private housing developers, non-profit housing providers, and social service agencies through their affordable housing and community development efforts. 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. Maricopa HOME Consortium members competitively award HOME and CDBG funding as applicable to local and federal laws. As a result, much of Maricopa HOME Consortium's HOME funds throughout the county are competitively awarded to non-profit organizations for activities including single-family housing new construction, down payment assistance, owner occupied housing rehabilitation, or new construction of multi-family housing. In some cases, the Maricopa County subrecipients and CHDOs also coordinate with social service agencies to provide activities such as homeownership counseling, career development, youth enrichment and achievement, day care centers, and “Starter Boxes” with essentials for previously
homeless tenants to be provided at move-in. Additional coordination activities by members with social service agencies are discussed at length throughout the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan.

Discussion

Please refer to the Appendix to review additional Consortium member contributions to this section.
Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

It is anticipated that the Urban County will not have CDBG 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.

Please see Appendix for AP-90 Supplementary Information regarding CDBG, HOME, Affordable Homeownership Limits, Resale/Recapture, HOME Program Income, and additional information.

Other CDBG Requirements:

Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan:

2018, 2019, 2020

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>$80,218.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The amount of income from float-funded activities</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Program Income:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$80,218.14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.               | 2018, 2019, 2020|

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:

Please refer to the Appendix to review Maricopa County Supplemental Information and additional Consortium member contributions to this section.

Recapture:
Under most circumstances, Maricopa HOME Consortium members use the Recapture Provision for homeownership projects undertaken by the entities themselves or subrecipients (except as noted below under Resale). These provisions are imposed for the duration of the period of affordability on all HOME-assisted homebuyer projects through a written agreement with the homebuyer, and enforced via deed restrictions. The recapture provisions are triggered by any transfer of title, either voluntary or involuntary, during the established HOME period of affordability.

The amount of homebuyer assistance, which determines the length of the affordability period, is secured with a Deed of Trust and Promissory Note between the low-income owner and the beneficiary (the Consortium member, subrecipient, or CHDO). The amount of homebuyer assistance/recaptured funds 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.

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 Use Restrictive Agreement (LURA).

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.

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 80% of area 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. Newtown CDC, the only HOME Consortium subrecipient using resale restrictions, will bring the property up to the minimum standards before reselling the property to a low-income household.

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)

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. Please see Appendix for performance standards for Shelter Operations and Rapid Re-Housing activities.

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 Entry System (CES) that meets HUD requirements. The importance of having a CES, 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.

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 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process to provide rapid re-housing for persons experiencing homelessness and/or temporary shelter operations. 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. A joint NOFA with a three-year option to renew was issued for PY2020 with ESG and CDBG Public Services funding.

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 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.**

Please see Appendix for performance standards for Shelter Operations and Rapid Re-Housing activities.
APPENDICES

Public Input Data

Maricopa County 8/27/19

Presentation

Comment: Just to be clear you have taken Phoenix and Mesa out of these numbers.

Presenter: I am saying Maricopa County, but anything that says Maricopa County Home Consortium takes out Mesa and Phoenix. There are a couple numbers as we go back where it is countywide, like the homeless numbers were countywide and then some of the economic was countywide.

Comment: Explain what the Consortium is and what the County is.

Presenter: The County is in a Home Consortium which means these cities that are listed under the Home Consortium, their HOIME funds are controlled by the County and these cities participate in this plan with the County. The whole of this plan also includes Maricopa Urban County which includes these unincorporated areas. So, most of this data that we are looking at includes everything except Phoenix and Mesa because they receive their own HUD funds. Is that clear to you?

Comment: Yes.

Presentation

Comment: I noticed that that big green area is the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Reservation. Is the Reservation included in all of the data we have seen so far as well?

Presenter: Yes.

Presentation

Comment: Less reported.

Presenter: It is not that it is less reported, it is just not as prominent in the community, 1 to 2 percent of households will have those issues, cost burdens are more common.

Presentation

Comment: So, I work for Care First Health Plan which is one of the access programs and my department basically contracts social service agencies that address the social determinates of health. Housing is huge. Homelessness, education, employment and all of those that contribute to a person’s wellbeing. Our health plan has a housing specialist that does primarily with the homeless population. Specifically, around the campus area and for us having about 380,000 members, we have a very high amount of homelessness, homeless members. That is homeless in shelters, that is homeless on the
street, and that is homeless couch surfing and all of those other definitions that fall under that. That is the biggest problem right now that we are seeing is affordable housing and homelessness. I go to multiple west valley meetings, resource center meetings, and everybody is talking about the same thing. How do we help the homeless numbers come down; what are we doing about affordable housing because there is not literally, and I use myself as an example. My mortgage is $1,300, my son’s 500 square foot studio is $1,139. So that was his option and he chooses to do that and to live there, but for the problem person that is not making 50, 60, 70,000 dollars plus, for those people that are earning minimum wage and having to work 2 or 3 jobs at a time, what do they do? Aside from multiple families living together and having latchkey kids because mom has to go to work so there are so many different factors involved that you can’t just address the homelessness or the housing without looking at the rest of the problems. Really when I worked at Sunnyslope for several years, a majority of my clients were homeless, and they chose to be homeless. So, there is that factor as well. You chose to stay on the streets, and you chose to be without shelter, without a home, resources are there, and they don’t want to take advantage of that. I would like to see kind of like human resource center on the westside of town. I heard they are starting around October I believe, but I think we need a little bit more than that because it is a 20-mile hike down to the campus to try to get an ID. You can’t work unless you have an ID. Where are you going to eat at, where are you going to take a shower so you can go to the interview. So, there are multiple facets involved and right now it is ridiculous that the housing costs and there is no affordable housing for anybody.

**Presenter:** Thank you.

**Comment:** One of the changes we made at the county in the last year is all of the money, all of our Community Development Block Grant money that we can possibly spend on homelessness, because HUD limits how much you can spend on contrition activities verse public services, we have put all of that money into that. Do we are funding that and I am excited about that, but I think we are definitely seeing, and she can speak to that, but we are seeing homelessness in these suburban areas grow at a really really high rate.

**Comment:** Burger King is experiencing homelessness.

**Comment:** I know El Mirage has a problem and it seems like it is a really growing problem and especially out here.

**Comment:** El Mirage is working with Sunrise in the health program. We are one of the partners and there is four communities that are working together and working with Sunrise as a good we are trying to work together.

**Comment:** Understanding isn’t going to end it, but at least it will get folks engaged and connected to services, but definitely affordable housing I think is at the top of the list.

**Comment:** It is and it is really sad though because you what we call the working poor and it doesn’t matter how many hours that they put in, if there is multiple mouths to feed at home that $900 or
$1,000 rent it is going to take two or three jobs to cover. They go all the time away from your household and taking care of your children. It is just a snowball effect.

Comment: Can we go back to that slide that had the rates of new construction for single family and rental units. I thought that was really interesting. It is not nearly, and this county has grown so fast and to see that we are not even at 2004 levels. That is really telling.

Comment: How was Mesa selected in the distribution of funds. They get their own.

Comment: They are a large enough community and high enough rates of poverty that they receive their own allocations of these funds. I definitely would have expected that, but I thought we would have been higher at this point now.

Comment: There is so much commercial construction that has taken it away.

Presenter: This is a similar trend that I have seen in other communities in the country is that I haven't seen very many of any communities that have recovered their housing production since the recession.

Comment: We lost a lot of contractors and building costs are so high now it is hard to build a $200,000 home. It is hard to. Looking for something affordable and that is 150 to 200,000 dollars and it costs so much to build now that many builders are not able to cover costs.

Presenter: I think part of this piece of the puzzle that exacerbates the problem is that the housing stock in the county is so much newer. A lot of the times older housing can because that affordable housing stock. It can sell for cheaper and you can rehabilitate it and it can be that affordable housing stock, but there is not a lot of older units in the county.

Comment: Also 10 years of just different group of kids are now adults who are willing to live in (Not Discernable).

Presenter: Any other comments or questions?

Presentation
Maricopa County 8/28/19

Presentation

**Comment:** Not a bad thing in a way.

Presentation

**Comment:** What is the seasonal, recreational, occasional?

**Presenter:** You have something you rent out for vacation use and things like that. It might not be occupied year-round, but it is available at some point during the year for rentals or recreation or vacation and things like that.

Presentation

**Comment:** Fountain Hills.

**Comment:** Yes.

**Comment:** Phoenix and then Gilbert or that is Mesa. Are you saying the red is Mesa?

**Presenter:** This white area is Mesa.

**Comment:** Oh….

**Presenter:** Because it is not a part of the study. This white area is Phoenix.

**Comment:** So, south of Mesa is what like Gilbert?

**Comment:** Chandler.

**Comment:** Chandler/Gilbert.

**Comment:** So, I am thinking that that one up there must have Fountain Hills.

**Comment:** It is huge.

**Presenter:** Is this what we are talking about?

**Comment:** Yes.

**Presenter:** That is one Census tract.

**Comment:** I think that this town Fountain Hill, which is very senior area, but its dos have all those mountains.

**Comment:** Is Paradise Valley considered part of Phoenix?

**Comment:** Yes.
Comment: Well, no because they wanted to be a part of the urban county at one point.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: This is Paradise Valley.

(Crosstalk)

Comment: This is the Phoenix Country Club, because it is own and not a part of the City of Phoenix.

Comment: No, serious?

Comment: Is this right here Grand?

(Crosstalk)

Presenter: This is just rents period.

(Crosstalk)

Map Discussion

Presentation

Comment: I would like to know what is causing that.

Map Discussion

Comment: If that is Tolleson, for 45-52 percent have housing problems.

Presenter: Most likely the majority of them would have cost burdens.

Comment: That doesn’t surprise me.

Presentation

Comment: For me I would like to go back and see the Tolleson piece, but I know it is just not about Tolleson. I think a lot of the story is countywide, but Tolleson has some things about this community that are maybe a little different. It is a smaller town and it is multigenerational, but people are having a hard time staying here, finding homes. The one trend that is very different about Tolleson is there is some newer housing, but there is a lot of older housing. So pre 70s housings. Maybe not old for the east coast but old for here. I am working with folks with homes from the 1920s to the 1960s and trying to do repairs and that is a challenge. Definitely talking to other folks who work in other areas of the city, renters are having a really hard time and families are having a really hard time finding affordable homes. If you are trying to buy it is definitely going out to qualify which is not what we... anyway but... I don’t work with those who are experiencing homelessness, but I know a few folks who are living in their vehicles in the summer here which is crazy. The office and to help house folks at a local hotel in
certain situations. I feel like there is a good and definitely a good reflection. I just don’t think I am speak for everybody.

Comment: We are also going to take her comments from earlier about the senior population. Services and house burdens.

Comment: I think there is just not enough senior housing in this community. What is so great about Tolleson is we have a lot of centralized services. So, we have a great senior center and meals for folks, and we help with utilities though other programs and stuff. The City puts up a lot of funds to help folks with additional services and there is transportation for folks that live here, but it is very difficult for people and the seniors who don’t own their homes and to find affordable rentals or places where they can have other services that they really need. Some wrap around services would be helpful as they get older. I know folks in the home repair programs that we run that are dealing with a lot of elderly that are disabled and we are trying to provide some in-home modifications so that they can stay in their home and be safe. That is challenge. Some of them have houses that you really can’t modify as much as they would like to be able to modify them. It is not structural feasible. I know that the Director of the Senior Center is going to be sending in the survey. I just spoke with him a little while ago to do that. He has worked here for four years and goes out to folks with Meals on Wheels and be able to talk a lot more about the needs of folks in the community. One of the more important feedback we could get as far at the people he talks too in the area. I would love to have access to this if that is possible.
Presentation

Comment: At our table we are wondering why Phoenix and Mesa are pulled out of some things, but in other things. We don’t understand that.

Presenter: So anytime that data allows us to pull that out we take that out, because this plan and those funds will not go into Phoenix and Mesa. The economic data that I just showed you is only available at the county level so we can't pull out Phoenix and Mesa because the way that the data is collected is only at the county level.

Comment: Phoenix and Mesa do their own plans. So all the rest of the cities that are under the lead agency in Maricopa County we have to work together to put ours in and then each year we will put out individual plans for our community, but Phoenix and Mesa receive their funds independently so they do this on their own.

Comment: Thank you.

Comment: You said all together do you break it down for city or town?

Presenter: It depends on how the Point-In-Time count was completed. We can probably break that down by each city.

Comment: Every city has a Point-In-Time count. That is actually people out there and it is just used in every report. So those that participated.

Comment: I was just wondering how many homeless people there are in Gilbert.

Comment: So, in Gilbert two years ago it was four and last year it was two. We do know that that is a one day count though and you go out at 5 in the morning and you finish by noon. We there is a lot more transitional that move back and forth. We know that there is probably chronically homeless at this rate that is closer to 10, but we only we able to count 2 that morning. We have a lot more that qualify through the school system that are doubling up, but that is not the definition of the homeless for the count. I can talk to you a little bit more later.

Presentation

(Map Explanation)

Comment: So, related to the seniors then where is Sun City in relation. Is that the purple area on the very top?

Comment: That line is heading out that way. That is Grant Avenue and that is Sun City out there when you are up in the green.

Comment: Can you go to the previous one.
Presentation

Comment: What areas are those?

Presenter: With the highest rates?

Comment: Yes.

Comment: Would you like to give some context here?

(Map Explanation)

Comment: Is this available to see online?

Comment: We haven’t posted it online, but people who came to our meetings the previous two nights and not as nearly as many we sent it out to them as well. It is hard to really take all of this in at once. We would be happy to send it out tomorrow.

Comment: Thank you.

Comment: (Not Discernable)

Presentation

Comment: It is hard to tell from the colors if there are any duplexes or triplexes.

Comment: They are very small.

Presenter: There are these little slivers in between like a little white line and a little purple line. The production of those is meniscal compared to the rest.

Presentation

Comment: There is a lot of media right now about Air B&B and BRBO and some of those others. Is that considered for seasonal recreational/occasional?

Presenter: Yes, anything like that would be considered under that.

Comment: So, there is a huge amount of change in that.

Presenter: We see 13 percentage point increase over seven years. So, the 2017 ACS data is a rolling average so when the 2020 Census comes out you may even see that number being higher than what it is showing here.

Comment: That number is also for people who have second homes here.

Comment: Right.

Comment: That is quite a number as well.
Presentation

Comment: Large purple at the top and this map is by Census tract and that is Fountain Hills. That is one tract. It is just a very large tract.

Presentation

Comment: Do you include and when you say the rents, does that include seasonal rents? They are much higher than.

Presenter: The rent data that is pulled is from the Census data. It depends on when that would be taken. So, it is just a snapshot of what is happening currently. So that was a question that I can get back to you about.

Presentation

Comment: Are those cost burdens broken down by age by chance.

Presenter: I don’t think that they are broken down by age category, but we do have them by income level and by race.

Comment: (Not Discernible) in our neighborhood and there are people on a wait list for five years and they are not being able due to the scale of veterans here. I had a lady that was a Vietnam Vet had cancer and she raised her amount that she received monthly and they gave her a 30 day notice to move out because she wasn’t because she wasn't prepared and she just went over the amount and they were going to keep her off. (Not Discernible) because there isn't housing available for people who are in that category. So, they are going to go and live with family members they are having to find places where they can live their life. So, it is a problem (Not Discernable) That is a problem for us with senior housing that is affordable for multi persons and not just that and I am not seeing that in Gilbert.

Comment: Lack of affordable housing options are pervasive. I mean throughout not only Maricopa County but Mesa, Phoenix, our state, the nation does especially for people who are in some of the deeper levels of poverty like you said people with a trauma or a disability and can no longer sustain. I think absolutely is a number one priority.

Comment: What I would love to see in my community is there is homeless and these homeless is just not and these people are not just and these people are and they are people who have drug problems and addition to that they are just homeless and I see that quite often. They are living in our community. There needs to be some type of service that can get them into a place where they get jobs and are able to live and contribute to society rather than living in the parks or the streets. They are killing people and they pull out a knife. I have seen that with one woman, and she lived.

Comment: The problem is that families are overlooked all of the time. So, it is not a representative sample of how many people are homeless in our community. In effect I just got a call yesterday from one of the homeless liaisons in Gilbert where there is a family of two kids sleeping in a car. We only
have enough emergency shelters, we don’t have enough transitional shelter, there is no place to put everybody.

**Comment:** We have an overabundance of builders building.

**Comment:** But not in an affordable way.

**Comment:** That is what I am saying. That is a start finding out how we can do something about that.

**Comment:** Building apartments because people are moving there, and I know the housing thing and a lot of people don’t want to buy because of what happened to their parents 10 years ago. So, they are out of the market and they are renting, and they are paying an astronomical amount of money for rents. These builders that come here and build maybe there are some standard that we have to meet in our city to be able to house everybody’s needs instead of just one. It is because they are making money on those people that are moving here and those people are eventually going to buy houses. If there was a way that they measure that and make it standardized or something.

**Comment:** In regard to condos verses apartments. They are totally two different people who buy a condo and an apartment regarding of what you do that to lessen the burden as they age, and they are getting loans so that they are able to buy condos. Gilbert is not seeing that trend. They are seeing apartments because that is where they make their money. So, a condo is affordable housing they can get into and to buy a house because they will never buy a house in Gilbert when they first. It is very typical for a first-time buyer to buy in Gilbert. So that is what I am seeing, and Oak Property in Gilbert and they can make a deal with a developer that they can develop their condos and they have the ability to sell those condos to people that can afford. They are (Not Discernable).

**Comment:** So, I was in the business one time and decades ago we explored. It was before the Department of Housing, it was the Department of Commerce I believe, but we floated the idea of laws that would require developers to set aside a certain percentage of units for lower income. So just trying for renters. It does two things. It starts to build your capacity for affordable housing and also integrates lower income families with higher income families that then sort of set higher norms and that kind of support. In the years past Arizona housing market wasn’t as inflated as it is today. The numbers are in pencil. I get the performance and I get that it has to be a profit. I can’t help but wonder as we are seeing the cost of rental units escalate when do we get to that point when we can do some of that creative thinking and kind of social responsibility. I put that out there.

**Presenter:** Thank you.

**Comment:** Along with what you were saying there are several low-income apartments in this community, and I have helped people find these locations, but after a year the rent keeps going up and each year it goes up again. People end back up at square one. So, rental cap on that or I don’t know if something like that can be done? At least in a certain amount of time. One year really is not enough time for people to get back on their feet, but I feel like two years is a pretty good amount of time before they get a rental raise or something. So...
Comment: Another thing that we are seeing is a lot of landlords now are putting in and they will not cover any maintenance at all unless it is fire or flood. So, you are looking at low-income people who are below the poverty line and barely making it and paying over 30 percent of their income and something breaks down like the kitchen or bathroom and none of the landlords will fix it.

Comment: So, somebody is not doing their job, because they have to. Those people have to be held to the standards, because if people don’t have bathrooms that is a problem.

Comment: We have private landlords in our community that are writing it into the leases and then the people are taking the leases and signing them.

Comment: They should not be signing them.

Comment: But if you are low-income and you are desperate for a place to rent that is why it is happening.

Comment: They are getting taken advantage of.

Comment: It is true.

Comment: Predatory renting.

Comment: I would like to be on that committee.

Comment: The population that I serve is the seriously mentally ill and particularly the ones that cannot advocate for themselves and they are incapacitated, and they do not have a family member that can advocate, but I do help a lot of families as well. So, what we are seeing is high eviction rates for this population, because they are not getting the adequate support. They may act out because of symptoms of their mental illness and the landlord is like that is our ticket to get them out of here. Also, the continuum of care for this population is really a triage. It treat, street, repeat. We need more flexible housing options and some long term options where it is much more affordable to have like say a group home with four or five individuals there with a staff member there verses trying to put everybody in an apartment which the rates are going through the roof and we can’t really do that. So, we need to look at this maybe a smaller population, but if you look around in every city this is the population, we are seeing very visible on the streets. Also, what I have learned and what I have heard in working with Access and we are working on this issue right now is that there are housing vouchers and I don’t know if this is true, but there is not capacity. Again, landlords with our prosperity and increase in income they are redoing their apartments and they want high they want to make money. Everybody wants to make money. So, there is just a lot of a lot against this population and I think that they get overlooked a lot, yet they are the ones that our county is spending money whether it is jails or booking or police or tragedy. The families are living in crisis and they cannot take care of them anymore in their home. It is too difficult. There is lose of income there with those families. So again, smaller population but they are using up huge amount of our resources because we are not prioritizing and focusing on them.
**Comment:** I don’t see why the funds can’t be aligned to rehab houses that are dilapidated where it is not an emergency or whether it is not the air conditioner or an emergency repair where they actually have funds to rehab. According to her they had a like a lean type thing in order to receive funds. To me you are not serving anybody if all you are doing is fixing the air conditioning or the plumbing when the whole house is dilapidated and sooner or later it will be in bad condition. That is one of the things and in addition to that we have a drainage problem. They are going to be taking care of and every year they ask, or I ask, and the drainage problems are not being taken care of. My Spanish speaking neighbor is so concerned with all the mosquitoes constantly and it is a health and safety problem. Lots of things can happen when you don’t and so it is kind of unfortunate.

**Comment:** Is only set to rehabilitate houses or (Not Discernible)

**Presenter:** The types of funding could be used for that, but it depends on how the county prioritizes their funding. There is only so much, and it only goes so far. So, part of this process is deciding what properties the county is going to set for this. I appreciate the comments and the input in this process.

**Comment:** When I look at this and a problem that we see everyday is I look at the kids that are impacted by all of this. The stresses that happen in family where they can’t afford the bills and maybe they are not getting as much at work. Is if we could find a place for the kids are safe and being taking care of then the parents and maybe fed then the parents are able to deal with a little bit more or if it having to pick up a second job to pay the bills or having to worry about the kids. That is a part of all of this, and it also teaches the kids a work ethic so hopefully they do not end up in that cycle.

**Comment:** The Boys and Girls Clubs do they and I know there one in the community maybe they need more (Not Discernable)

**Comment:** we are constantly getting phone calls about it, but facilities in communities for affordable after school and non-school funded care and it is the parents are coming in and asking for more and more financial assistance, because they can’t afford regular daycare programs because the amount they receive.

**Comment:** I will say that we are seeing more and more family living in hotels because they just can’t afford the utility deposit, the security deposit and they are getting charged higher because they have had evictions. So, we have a whole generation of kids growing up in motels, which is not stable because they are not making it to school on time and they have no descent place to play and no other friends in the neighborhood to get involved with.

**Comment:** Is it easier to get a motel voucher than a housing voucher?

**Comment:** No, they can pay with their weekly check the weekly rate.

**Comment:** So, they are not on vouchers they are just choosing...

**Comment:** That is their only choice.
(Crosstalk)

Comment: It is way cheaper...

Comment: In some ways.

Comment: Depending on what time of the year and they get busy in the wintertime and the rates go up, but they are living paycheck to paycheck. They don’t have enough money to get the rent.

Presenter: What do you think that the county is doing well? Are there any programs or efforts that are already in progress that could be improved?

Comment: We have a new facility that allows people dental care, but it only allows children. The seniors are not able to go to the dental and receive services. So, the seniors that are living in the community and I know one, three that just talked to me about this. So, I don’t understand why the children are receiving the dental care when the people and the elderly and the people who cannot afford it who are elderly do not receive that care. To me that is not really taking care of the aspects of the community. I think that program should include seniors. It costs a lot more to go to the dentist when you are older then when you are younger.

Comment: I think something that the county is well is they collaborate now.

Comment: The County also has a really robust home repair program for low-income houses which can keep people safely housed in the long run.

Comment: They have been investing in affordable housing.

Comment: They also do a great job. It doesn’t affect homelessness housing so much, it is a support with the community services, like road improvement or sewer improvements and those kinds of infrastructure in residents throughout the county that are major.

Presenter: Any other comments or questions?

Presentation

Comment: I work for a non-profit here in Gilbert and we serve the addiction community. So, we have one house for single moms with kids, but we do have a waiting list and the need is great. Moms can’t afford to live on their own and this home allows them to keep their kids, but we need more homes like this. We can’t afford another one at this time.

Comment: (Not Discernable) we really see that families need places to live.

Presenter: Any other comments or questions?

Comment: I do think that I agree with all of these comments. I see the same thing, but also just with the seriously mentally ill I think we tend to because of Not In My Backyard we tend to put them in situations where they, we set them up to fail and there is no hope for them to have a life with dignity.
So, I think we need to look at are we being fair and equitable. We are not setting them up to succeed and putting these houses and where we put, and they usually get the bottom of the barrel. So that is all.

**Comment:** That is what we were talking about over here. We want to help, but we will help you from here. We don’t want that home in our neighborhood. It is that. (Not Discernable)

**Comment:** I would suggest that funding be proportionate to attendance at these meetings.

**Comment:** I thought the presentation was very informative and helpful very succinctly put together. I appreciate that.
Survey Responses

Maricopa County

Housing and Community Development Survey

Table 1.2
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction of new affordable for sale housing</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of new affordable rental housing</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-time home-buyer assistance</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental assistance</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeowner housing rehabilitation</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental housing rehabilitation</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficient improvements</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating/cooling HVAC replacement or repairs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) improvements</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing demolition</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Use housing</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Income housing</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior-friendly housing</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofitting existing housing to meet seniors' needs</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of federal subsidized housing</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership for racial and ethnic minority populations</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive housing for people who are homeless or disabled</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental housing for very low-income households</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit-oriented housing</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1.3
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do any of the following act as barriers to the development or preservation of affordable housing in your community:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water system</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of sewer system</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of other infrastructure</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of qualified contractors or builders</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of available land</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of land or lot</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of materials</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of labor</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting fees</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1.4
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street and Road improvements</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalk improvements</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water system capacity improvements</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water quality improvements</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer system improvements</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste facility improvements</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm sewer system improvements</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood drainage improvements</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge improvements</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle and walking paths</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Planting</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1.5
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Centers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Centers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare facilities</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks and recreational centers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior center</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare facilities</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential treatment centers</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public buildings with improved accessibility</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless shelters</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Stations/equipment</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities for persons living with AIDS</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities for abused/neglected children</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 1.6
Providing a Suitable Living Environment
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness services</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth services</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior services</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation services</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare services</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childcare services</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Housing activities</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant/Landlord counseling</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-buyer education</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime awareness education</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of lead-based paint hazards</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of radon hazards</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation of asbestos hazards</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment services</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health/chemical dependency services</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse services</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for victims of domestic violence</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food banks</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1.7
#### Needs of Special Populations
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeless persons</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors (65+)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with severe mental illness</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with physical disabilities</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with developmental disabilities</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with substance abuse addictions</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of domestic violence</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons recently released from jail/prison</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pease rate the need for the following HOUSING types for special needs populations:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional housing</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelters for youth</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior housing, such as nursing homes or assisted living facilities</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing designed for persons with disabilities</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent supportive housing, such as subsidized housing that offers services for persons with mental disabilities</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental assistance for homeless households</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 1.8
#### Enhancing Economic Opportunities
Maricopa County
Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>No Need</th>
<th>Low Need</th>
<th>Medium Need</th>
<th>High Need</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attraction of new businesses</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention of existing businesses</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of existing businesses</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of job training</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of job re-training, such as after plant or other closures</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster businesses with higher paying jobs</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement of businesses infrastructure</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of working capital for businesses</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of technical assistance for businesses</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of business incubators</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of business parks</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1.9
Providing Decent and Affordable Housing
Maricopa County Housing and Community Development Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you were in charge of distributing funds, how would you allocate Federal HUD resources among the areas below?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Facilities</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human/Public Services</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF BROWN

MARICOPA COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES
DHIT
234 N. CENTRAL AVE 3 RD FLOOR
PHOENIX, AZ 85004

I, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That I am the legal clerk of the Arizona Business Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation in the counties of Maricopa, Cochise, Pima and Pinal, in the 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.

Ad number: 0003739070
PO Field:
Published Date(s):
08/22/19

[Signature]
Sworn to before me this 29th day of September, 2019

[Seal]
My Commission Expires on 09/21/21

[Notary Public]
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

ARIZONA CAPITOL TIMES

P.O. Box 2260 Phoenix, AZ 85002
Phone: (602) 258-7026 Fax: (602) 258-2504

STATE OF ARIZONA
County of Maricopa

I, Gary Grado as Managing Editor of the Arizona Capitol Times (AZ), and authorized by the publisher as agent to make this affidavit of publication. Under oath, I state that the following is true and correct.

The Arizona Capitol Times (AZ) which is published weekly, is of general circulation. The notice will have been published 1 consecutive times in the newspaper listed above.

DATES OF PUBLICATION:
8/23/2019

DESCRIPTION:
2020-2025 MARICOPA COUNTY FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE
Gary Grado

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME
ON THE _ 23rd _ DAY OF August 2019

NOTARY SIGNATURE
Maria Engelmann

Maricopa County HOME Consortium
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Page 2 of 2
PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC INPUT:
2020-2025 Maricopa County Five-Year Consolidated Plan and
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)

CONSOLIDATED PLAN MEETINGS AND SURVEY

Maricopa County is preparing a 2020-2025 Five Year Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. This Plan will guide the use and investment of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) federal funds to address affordable housing, homelessness, community development, special needs housing, and fair housing over the upcoming five year period. The regional meetings will also allow participants to provide input on fair housing issues for the County’s Regional AI.

Regional Community Meetings
Tuesday, August 27, 2019, 5:00 PM
B Mirage City Hall, Council Chambers
10000 N E Mirage Rd.
B Mirage, AZ 85335

Wednesday, August 28, 2019, 6:00 PM
Tolleson City Hall
9555 W. Van Buren St.
Tolleson, AZ 85353

Thursday, August 29, 2019, 6:00 PM
St Valley Regional Library, Shakespeare
Assembly Room
775 N Greenfield Rd.
Gilbert, AZ 85294

Consolidated Plan Survey
The public is invited to provide input by completing a housing and community needs survey available in English and Spanish at:
- Housing and Community Development Survey https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/MaricopaCounty_HCD_Survey
- Encuesta sobre Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/Encuesta sobre Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario

FAIR HOUSING IMPEDIMENTS MEETING AND SURVEY

In addition to the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Maricopa County is also conducting a study concerning fair housing known as the “Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice” (AI).

Community Meeting
Thursday, August 19, 2019 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM
Security Building, Maricopa County Human Services Department, 3rd Floor, Roosevelt Room
234 N Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Fair Housing Impediments Survey
The public is invited to provide input by completing a fair housing impediments survey available in both English and Spanish at:
- Fair Housing Survey http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/MaricopaCounty_FH
- Encuesta de Vivienda Justa https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/Maricopa_Encuesta de Vivienda justa

CONTACT
For additional questions, contact Maricopa County Human Services Department at (602) 506-5911 or 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004, or HCD@maricopa.gov. Also available is Arizona Relay Service number 711, or TTY 1-800-367-8939.

More information can be found by visiting our website at: http://www.maricopa.gov/491/Housing-Community-Development

For accommodations for individuals with disabilities or assistance with translation call Human Services, 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 506-5911 or TTY 1-800-367-8939 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Para obtener ayuda con alojamientos para personas con discapacidades o necesidades de traducción, llame a Servicio Humanos a (602)506-5911 o TTY 1-800-342-2089 o Servicio de Relevo de Arizona 7-1-1. Se encuentran en 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix Arizona 85004. En la medida de lo posible, se facilitará alojamientos razonables adicionales dentro de las limitaciones de tiempo de la solicitud.
Affidavit of Publication

Order #: 00:04052220
P.O. #
Published Date(s):
02/13/20

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF BROWN

I, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That I am the legal clerk of the Arizona Republic, a newspaper of general circulation in the counties of Maricopa, Coconino, Pima, and Pinal, in the State of Arizona, published weekly at Phoenix, Arizona, and that the copy hereof attached is a true copy of the advertisement published in the said paper on the dates indicated.

SHERYL PAPPAS
Sworn to before me this
6TH day of
FEBRUARY 2020

SHERYL HORA
Notary Public
My Commission expires: 8-25-23
State of Wisconsin
Appendices

Maricopa County HOME Consortium

2020-2025 Consolidated Plan

Final Report

May 8, 2020


Maricopa County and the Maricopa HOME Consortium will hold two public hearings for the purpose of obtaining citizen input and comments on the draft Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban Opportunity Fund (UOF) Consolidated Plan (CP) for FY2020-2025. The CP will include the County's commitment to the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs. The CP will be reviewed and submitted to HUD. The CP is a planning document that describes the organization's initiatives during the next five years. The CP provides a means of integrating housing and community development activities across federal, state, and local programs. The CP also demonstrates the County's commitment to achieving equality of opportunity for all persons in the community.

The public hearing will be held on Wednesday, May 6, 2020, at 6:30 p.m. at the Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. The public hearing will also be available via teleconference by dialing 1-844-952-7013 or 1-602-922-4545 (TTY). Those requiring assistance with English language interpretation may request assistance by calling 602-772-6182 or 602-772-6202 (TTY). Assistance may also be obtained by e-mailing Maricopa County Home Investment Partnership Program, Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or by calling 602-506-6419.

The public hearing will also be available via teleconference by dialing 1-844-952-7013 or 1-602-922-4545 (TTY). Assistance may also be obtained by e-mailing Maricopa County Home Investment Partnership Program, Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or by calling 602-506-6419.

Maricopa County and the Maricopa HOME Consortium will hold two public hearings for the purpose of obtaining citizen input and comments on the draft Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban Opportunity Fund (UOF) Consolidated Plan (CP) for FY2020-2025. The CP will include the County's commitment to the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs. The CP will be reviewed and submitted to HUD. The CP is a planning document that describes the organization's initiatives during the next five years. The CP provides a means of integrating housing and community development activities across federal, state, and local programs. The CP also demonstrates the County's commitment to achieving equality of opportunity for all persons in the community.

The public hearing will be held on Wednesday, May 6, 2020, at 6:30 p.m. at the Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. The public hearing will also be available via teleconference by dialing 1-844-952-7013 or 1-602-922-4545 (TTY). Those requiring assistance with English language interpretation may request assistance by calling 602-772-6182 or 602-772-6202 (TTY). Assistance may also be obtained by e-mailing Maricopa County Home Investment Partnership Program, Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or by calling 602-506-6419.

Maricopa County and the Maricopa HOME Consortium will hold two public hearings for the purpose of obtaining citizen input and comments on the draft Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban Opportunity Fund (UOF) Consolidated Plan (CP) for FY2020-2025. The CP will include the County's commitment to the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs. The CP will be reviewed and submitted to HUD. The CP is a planning document that describes the organization's initiatives during the next five years. The CP provides a means of integrating housing and community development activities across federal, state, and local programs. The CP also demonstrates the County's commitment to achieving equality of opportunity for all persons in the community.

The public hearing will be held on Wednesday, May 6, 2020, at 6:30 p.m. at the Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. The public hearing will also be available via teleconference by dialing 1-844-952-7013 or 1-602-922-4545 (TTY). Those requiring assistance with English language interpretation may request assistance by calling 602-772-6182 or 602-772-6202 (TTY). Assistance may also be obtained by e-mailing Maricopa County Home Investment Partnership Program, Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or by calling 602-506-6419.

Maricopa County and the Maricopa HOME Consortium will hold two public hearings for the purpose of obtaining citizen input and comments on the draft Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban Opportunity Fund (UOF) Consolidated Plan (CP) for FY2020-2025. The CP will include the County's commitment to the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs. The CP will be reviewed and submitted to HUD. The CP is a planning document that describes the organization's initiatives during the next five years. The CP provides a means of integrating housing and community development activities across federal, state, and local programs. The CP also demonstrates the County's commitment to achieving equality of opportunity for all persons in the community.

The public hearing will be held on Wednesday, May 6, 2020, at 6:30 p.m. at the Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. The public hearing will also be available via teleconference by dialing 1-844-952-7013 or 1-602-922-4545 (TTY). Those requiring assistance with English language interpretation may request assistance by calling 602-772-6182 or 602-772-6202 (TTY). Assistance may also be obtained by e-mailing Maricopa County Home Investment Partnership Program, Maricopa County Government Center, Building 3, Room 319, 1441 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or by calling 602-506-6419.
Para información en Espanol, favor de comunicarse con el Servicio de Mensaje de El Consejo de Maricopa o 602-566-9111. El Consejo de Maricopa no discrimina sobre la base de raza, color, religión, origen nacional, circunstancia familiar, sex, genereceidad a tracta en consideración de sus anfitriones, arrendamientos y prácticas.

A todos ofrecerá servicios de residencia en los 7 albergues que se encuentran en el Condado. Se encuentra a 29th North Central, sur de 1st, Phoenix, Arizona 85013. En la medida de la posibilidad, se facilitarán alojamientos rápidos para 500 personas dentro de los límites de la ciudad.

Feb. 25, 1999
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

ARIZONA CAPITOL TIMES

P.O. Box 2260
Phone: (602) 258-7026
Phoenix, AZ 85002
Fax: (602) 258-2504

STATE OF ARIZONA)
County of Maricopa)

I, Gary Grado as Managing Editor of the Arizona Capitol Times (AZ), 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 Arizona Capitol Times (AZ) which is published weekly, is of general circulation. The notice will be has been published 1 consecutive times in the newspaper listed above.

DATES OF PUBLICATION:

2/14/2020

DESCRIPTION:

MARICOPA URBAN COUNTY AND THE MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM

FEB 2 4 2020

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND SOLICITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM 6-YR CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR FISCAL YEARS 2020-2025 AND 2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (YEAR 6)

The FY2020-2025 Citizen Participation Plan, and the FY2020-2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AIFHC) has been developed by the Maricopa Urban County and the Maricopa Home Consortium, in accordance with the requirements of the Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Act, 42 U.S.C. 3600 et seq. The Plan is intended to fulfill the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., for nondiscrimination in all programs and activities receiving funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Plan is intended to address the needs of traditionally underserved communities, including those who have experienced discrimination in the past, or who are likely to experience discrimination in the future. The Plan is designed to ensure that all members of the community have equal access to housing opportunities, and that housing choices are available to all residents, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability.

PUBLIC HEARING
Maricopa Home Consortium Meeting
February 24, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Public Hearing
February 24, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
Phoenix, AZ 85004

FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN (FY2020-2025)

The Five Year Consolidated Plan describes housing needs of low and moderate-income families in the community area, including the urban county area, establishes goals, and identifies performance measures for meeting the goals as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Plan will serve as a guide for the allocation of HUD funds provided by the Maricopa Home Consortium and other community development needs. The Plan has been developed in consultation with citizens, agencies, participating members of the Consortium, professional, sectors, public health, community development, public housing, and the local housing agencies that serve the community. The Plan is intended to ensure that all members of the community have equal access to housing opportunities, and that housing choices are available to all residents, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability.

The 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan will be updated and published annually. For more information, please visit:

HUD.gov - Arizona, 85030-1301
FBIG: Approve, 85030-1301
HOME: Approve, 85030-1301

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN (FY2020-2025)

Maricopa County is required to notify the public of federal resources proposed for funding, planning, and community development activities. The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) further explains the consultation process and timing of federal resources available to the community.

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (FY2020-2025)

Maricopa County, as an entitlement jurisdiction, along with the Maricopa Home Consortium entitlement cities, are required to complete a fair housing study. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AIFHC) ensures that HUD-funded programs are being administered in a manner that furthers fair housing for protected classes. This AIFHC is a review of regional and local impediments or barriers that affect the right of fair housing choices. It covers public and private policies, practices, and procedures affecting housing choice. Impediments to fair housing choices are defined as any action, omission, or declaration that results, or has the effect of restricting, the availability of housing choices, based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability.

REVIEW DRAFT DOCUMENTS

NOTARY SIGNATURE

Maria Engemann

AUTHorized Signature
Gary Grado

SUBSCRIBED AND SWEORN TO BEFORE ME ON THE 14th DAY OF February 2020

MARIKA, ENGEMANN
Notary Public - State of Arizona

Final Report
May 8, 2020
AFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Copies of the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban Community Plan (CPP) and Draft API will be available for formal review and comment from February 14, 2020 to March 16, 2020 at https://www.maricopa.gov/0009/Release-Documents. They will also be available by request at the following locations during regular business hours 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., Monday-Friday:

- Maricopa County Human Services Department, 999 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004
- Housing Authority of Maricopa County, 801 N. 79th Ave, Peoria, AZ 85345

COMMENTS

Comments on the draft documents should be directed to Maricopa County Human Services Department, Housing and Community Development Division; 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004; phone number (602) 506-6011 or email HCDMaricopa@co.maricopa.az.us.

In addition, members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium will prepare CPs for their respective jurisdictions, with separate public hearings and 30-day comment periods. Copies of each member's CP include housing and non-housing community development needs and strategies for the respective Consortium member housing, with the use of COGs, HOME, and ESQ (if applicable to the member) on a more detailed basis. Information on past performance, and may be reviewed by contacting the HOME Consortium cities individually.

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, familial circumstance, sex, disability, or age in any of its policies, procedures, or practices. For Accommodations for Individuals with Disabilities or Assistance with translation call Human Services, 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 506-6811 or TTY 1-800-367-8399 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Para información en Espanol, llame al Servicio de comunicaciones con Servicio Humano de las Casas de Maricopa a (602) 506-5011. El Servicio de Maricopa no discrimina sobre la base de raza, color, religión, origen nacional, circunstancias familiares, sexo, discapacidad o edad en cualquier de sus programas, procedimientos o prácticas. Para obtener ayuda con programas para personas con discapacidades o necesidades de traducción, llame a Servicio Humano a (602) 506-6811 o TTY 1-800-862-1088 o Servicio de TTY de Arizona 7-1-1. Se encuentran a 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004. En la medida de lo posible, se facilitarán ajustes razonables dentro de las limitaciones de tiempo de la solicitud.
PUBLIC NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND REQUEST FOR PUBLIC INPUT:
Draft Maricopa HOME Consortium 5-Yr Consolidated Plan for FY2020-2025; FY2020 Annual Action Plan (Year 1 of 5); FY2020-25 Citizen Participation Plan; and Draft FY2020-25 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI)

CONSOLIDATED PLAN – Maricopa County is preparing a 2020-2025 Five Year Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. This Plan will guide the use and investment of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) federal funds to address affordable housing, homelessness, community development, special needs housing, and fair housing over the upcoming five-year period. The related HUD funding sources are HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) resources by the Urban County and Maricopa HOME Consortium in FY2020-2024, as well as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) resources of the Urban County for FY2020. The Maricopa HOME Consortium consists of Maricopa County (lead agency) and the municipalities of Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe, and Maricopa Urban County. The Urban County consists of approximately 10 incorporated cities and towns, 15 unincorporated communities, and the balance of unincorporated Maricopa County. The 2020-25 Consolidated Plan will identify priorities for use of the following estimated annual resources:

- CDBG - Approxi. $2,900,000/year.
- ESG - Approxi. $250,000/year.
- HOME - Approxi. $4,300,000/year.

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE – Maricopa Urban County as an entitlement jurisdiction, along with the Maricopa HOME Consortium entitlement cities, are required to complete a fair housing study. The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) ensures that HUD-funded programs are being administered in a manner that furthers fair housing for protected classes. This AI is a review of regional and local impediments or barriers that affect the rights of fair housing choice. It covers public and private policies, practices, and procedures affecting housing choice.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN – Maricopa County is required to notify the public of federal resources programmed for housing, homeless, and community development activities. The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) further explains the notification process and timing of federal resources available in the community.

PUBLIC HEARINGS
Maricopa HOME Consortium Meeting
February 20, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
234 N. Central Ave, Security Bldg, Roosevelt Conf. Rm.
Phoenix, AZ, 85004

Public Hearing
February 25, 2020, 3:30 p.m.
234 N. Central Ave, Security Bldg, Roosevelt Conf. Rm.
Phoenix, AZ, 85004

REVIEW DRAFT DOCUMENTS
Copies of the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Urban County draft CP, CPP, and draft AI will be available for formal review and comment from February 4, 2020 to March 16, 2020 at https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Notices-Documents. They will also be available by request at the following locations during regular business hours 8am – 5pm, Monday-Friday:

- Maricopa County Human Services Department, 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ
- Housing Authority of Maricopa County, 8910 N 78th Ave, Peoria, AZ 85345

COMMENTS
Comments on the draft documents should be directed to Maricopa County Human Services Department/Housing and Community Development Division at: 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004; phone number (602) 506-5911 or email HCD@maricopa.gov. Also available is Arizona Relay Service number 711, or TTY 1-800-367-8939.

More information can be found by visiting our website at: https://www.maricopa.gov/491/Housing-Community-Development

For Accommodations for Individuals with Disabilities or assistance with translation call Human Services, 234 North Central, 4th Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 506-5911 or TTY 1-800-367-8939 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Fora obtener ayuda con alosiamentos para personas con discapacidades o necesidades de traducción, llame o Servicio Humano 8 (602)506-5911 o TTY 2-800-342-2508 o Servicio de Relaciones con Arizona 7-1-1. Se encuentran en 234 North Central, 4th Floor, Phoenix Arizona 85004.

En la medida de lo posible, se facilitarán alosiamientos razonables adicionales dentro de las limitaciones de tiempo de la solicitud.
Order #0004103885  # of Affidavits 1
P.O. #
Published Date(s):
03/12/20

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY OF BROWN

I, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: That I am the legal clerk of the Arizona Republic, a newspaper of general circulation in the counties of Maricopa, Coconino, Pima and Pinal, in the State of Arizona, published weekly at Phoenix, Arizona, and that the copy hereof attached is a true copy of the advertisement published in the said paper on the dates indicated.

Sworn to before me this
12 TH day of
MARCH 2020

Notary Public

My Commission expires: 9/1921
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND SOLICITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM 2020-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN (PART 1 OF 2)

Maricopa Community College and the Maricopa HOME Consortium will hold two public hearings for the purpose of obtaining public input and comment on the draft FY2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP).

The Maricopa HOME Consortium consists of Maricopa County (local agency) and the municipalities of Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Sun Lakes, Sun City West, Surprise, Tempe and Maricopa County Urban Area. The Urban Area consists of all incorporated communities and unincorporated communities and lands within the Consolidated Metropolitan Planning Area.

ACTION PLAN PUBLIC HEARING

Community Development Advisory Committee Meeting: April 20, 2020, 6:00 p.m.
Security Title, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Rancho del Rey, Phoenix, AZ 85044
Maricopa HOME Consortium Meeting: April 23, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
Security Title, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Rancho del Rey, Phoenix, AZ 85044

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN 2020

The AAP offers assistance to the homeless and community development needs of Maricopa County. The Consolidated Plan (CONPLAN) will be available for 30 days from the date of adoption as outlined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the Notice of Funding Availability for the FY 2020 Consolidated Plan. The Notice of Funding Availability will be posted on the Maricopa County Homeless Task Force website. The Notice of Funding Availability will be published in the Federal Register in the publication of the Final Annual Action Plan. The Notice of Funding Availability will be posted on the Maricopa County Homeless Task Force website.

MARICOPA COUNTY HOME SERVICES

242 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044

COMMENTS

Comments on the draft document should be directed to Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, or visit the Maricopa County Homeless Task Force website.

In addition, the members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium will prepare an AAP for their respective jurisdictions with service area public hearings for these comments. Each member's AAP includes funding and non-funding community development needs of Maricopa County, the definition of service areas, and other data. Contact the individual to discuss the need for information about services of their AAP.

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, age, disability, or sex in any of its policies, programs and services. Maricopa County does not discriminate in its employment practices.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.

Please contact Peter Powell, Social Services Department, 224 E. Central Ave, 2nd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85044, phone number (602) 359-2120, email: ihs@maricopa.gov, for more information.
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

ARIZONA CAPITAL TIMES
P.O. Box 2260 Phoenix, AZ 85002
Phone: (602) 258-7026 Fax: (602) 258-2504

STATE OF ARIZONA )
County of Maricopa ) ss

I, Gary Grado as Managing Editor of the Arizona Capitol Times (AZ), am
authorized by the publisher as an agent to make this affidavit of publication. Under
oath, I state that the following is true and correct.

The Arizona Capitol Times (AZ) which is published weekly, is of general
circulation. The notice will be published 1 consecutive times in the
newspaper listed above.

DATES OF PUBLICATION:
3/13/2020

DESCRIPTION:
MARICOPA URBAN COUNTY AND THE MARICOPA HOME
CONSORTIUM

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE
Gary Grado

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME
ON THE ____th DAY OF March 2020

NOTARY SIGNATURE
Maria Engelman

NOTARIZED
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND SOLICITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS
ON THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT
Draft Maricopa HOME Consortium PY2020 Annual Action Plan (Year 1 of 5)

The 2020-21 Annual Action Plan (AAP) is the annual update for the upcoming Five Year 2020-25 Consolidated Plan which outlines the intended uses of approximately $9 million in HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources by the Urban County and Maricopa HOME Consortium, as well as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) resources of the Urban County for HUD Program Year 2020. This draft plan may include detailed contingency provisions to explain how the amounts will be adjusted if the exact amount of funding is not known at time of publication.

Funding recommendations listed in the draft AAP are calculated on anticipated funding amounts of:
$4,745,999 HOME
$3,206,671 CDBG
$262,711 ESG

REVIEW DRAFT HUD PLAN
Copies of the Maricopa HOME Consortium draft HUD Annual Action Plan for HOME, CDBG, and ESG funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will be available for formal review and comment from March 16, 2020 to April 17, 2020 at the following locations:
(Maricopa County office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday)
- Maricopa County Human Services Department, 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ
- Housing Authority of Maricopa County, 8916 N. 78th Avenue, Peoria, AZ
- Documents are also available for download at https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Notices-Documents

PUBLIC HEARINGS
Community Development Advisory Committee Meeting: April 8, 2020, 6:30 p.m.
Security Bldg, 234 N. Central Ave, Fl3, Roosevelt Rm, Phoenix, AZ 85004

Maricopa HOME Consortium Meeting: April 16, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
Security Bldg, 234 N. Central Ave, Fl3, Roosevelt Rm, Phoenix, AZ 85004

COMMENTS
Comments on the draft will also be accepted at Maricopa County Human Services Department/Housing and Community Development Division, 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004, phone number (602) 506-5911 or TTY (602) 506-4802. Additional details can be viewed at http://www.maricopa.gov/491/Housing-Community-Development

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, familial circumstance, sex, disability, or age in any of its policies, procedures or practices. For Accommodations for Individuals with Disabilities or assistance with translation call Human Services, 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 506-5911 Or TTY 1-800-367-8339 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Para información en Español, favor de comunicarse con Servicios Humanos de El Condado de Maricopa a (602) 506-5911. El Condado de Maricopa no discrimina sobre la base de raza, color, religión, origen nacional, circunstancia familiar, sexo, incapacidad o edad en cualquiera de sus políticas, procedimientos o prácticas. Para obtener ayuda con alojamientos para personas con discapacidades o necesidades de traducción, llame a Servicio Humanos a (602) 506-5911 o TTY 1-800-842-2088 o Servicio de Relevo de Arizona 7-1-1. Se encuentran a 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix Arizona 85004. En la medida de lo posible, se facilitación alojamientos razonables adicionales dentro de las limitaciones de tiempo de la solicitud.
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION AND UPDATE TO PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE
FOR THE MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM FY 2022 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (YEAR 1 OF 5)

Due to the current public health concern and recommendations around COVID-19 (Coronavirus), the following updates to the Maricopa HOME Consortium 2020 Annual Action Plan public hearing schedule have been made:

THE FOLLOWING IN-PERSON HEARINGS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED:
Community Development Advisory Committee Meeting: April 8, 2020, 6:30 p.m.
Security Blvd., 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Roosevelt Room, Phoenix, AZ 85004

THE FOLLOWING HEARINGS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED:
To collect citizen input and comment on the 2020 Annual Action Plan, the following hearings will occur telephonically. To submit comments via email, send an email to RooseveltRoom@maricopa.gov. The system will prompt you to enter the conference pass code: When prompted, dial 44271 followed by the # (pound sign).
• April 9, 2020, 5:30 p.m.
• April 16, 2020, 9:30 p.m.

REVIEW DRAFT
The Maricopa County HOME Consolidated Plan draft AAP will be available for formal review and comment from March 16, 2020 to April 17, 2020 at https://www.maricopa.gov/3899/notices/Documents.

COMMENTS
Comments on the draft document should be directed to the Maricopa County Human Services Department, Housing and Community Development Division, 234 N. Central Ave., 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004. Phone number: (602) 506-2971.

In addition, the members of the HOME Consortium will prepare AAPS for their respective jurisdictions with separate public hearings and 30-day comment periods. Each member’s AAP includes housing and non-housing community development needs and strategies; the detailed use of CDBG, HOME, and ESOP (if applicable to the member); and information on past performance. Contact the City/County Individually for information about or copies of their AAPS.

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, sex, disability, or age in any of its policies, procedures, or practices. For accommodations for individuals with disabilities or assistance with translation call Human Services, 234 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, HCO @maricopa.gov, (602) 506-5911 or TTY 1-800-367-4829 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Para información en Español, favor de comunicarse con Servicios Humanos de El Condado de Maricopa a 602-506-2971.

(602) 506-7315 FAX (602) 506-5901
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

ARIZONA CAPITOL TIMES

P.O. Box 2260 Phoenix, AZ 85002
Phone: (602) 258-7026 Fax: (602) 258-2504

STATE OF ARIZONA )
County of Maricopa ss

I, Gary Grado as Managing Editor of the Arizona Capitol Times (AZ), am authorized by the publisher as an agent to make this affidavit of publication. Under oath, I state that the following is true and correct.

The Arizona Capitol Times (AZ) which is published weekly, is of general circulation. The notice will be/has been published 1 consecutive times in the newspaper listed above.

DATES OF PUBLICATION:

3/27/2020

DESCRIPTION:

MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM PY/2020 - CANCELLATION

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION AND UPDATE TO PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE FOR THE MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM FY2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN YEAR 1 OF 5

Due to the current public health concerns and recommendations around COVID-19 (Coronavirus), the following updates to the Maricopa HOME Consortium FY2020 Annual Action Plan public hearing/schedule have been made:

THE FOLLOWING HEARINGS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED:

Community Development Advisory Committee Meeting: April 8, 2020, 6:30 p.m.
Security Bldg., 124 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Roosevelt Room, Phoenix, AZ 85004
Maricopa HOME Consortium Meeting: April 16, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
Security Bldg., 124 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Roosevelt Room, Phoenix, AZ 85004

THE FOLLOWING HEARINGS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED:

To collect public input and comments on the 2020 Intra-Annual Action Plan, the following hearings will occur telephonically. To submit comments via email, send an email before the meeting starts to HDC@maricopa.gov. To comment live by phone, dial 602-506-9696. The system will prompt you into the conference pass code. When prompted, dial 442191 followed by the pound sign.

• April 4, 2020, 6:30 p.m.
• April 16, 2020, 9:30 a.m.

REVIEW DRAFT

The Maricopa HOME Consortium draft AAP will be available for formal review and comment from March 14, 2020 to April 17, 2020 at https://www.maricopa.gov/housing/Documents.

COMMEND

Comments on the draft document should be directed to Maricopa County Human Services Department Housing and Community Development Division, 234 N Central Ave 3rd Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85004, phone number (602) 506-6911, email HDC@maricopa.gov.

In addition, this notice is being distributed to the HOME Consortium by email to: Disability.gov, Maricopa County Human Services Department, Maricopa County Government, Maricopa County Government,

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, familial status, sex, disability, or age in any of the programs, procedures or practices. For information or a referral to individuals with disabilities, contact: Human Services, 234 N Central Ave 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, Telephone (602) 506-5811 or TTY (602) 1-800-367-8938 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. If the service is available, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Para información en Español, llame al 602-506-5811. El Consorcio de Maricopa no discrimina de ninguna manera sobre la base de raza, color, religión, origen nacional, familia, discapacidad, edad, etc.

Authorized Signature
Gary Grado

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the 27th day of March, 2020

Notary Signature
Maria Engelmann
PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION AND UPDATE TO PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE
FOR THE MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM PY2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (YEAR 1 OF 5)

Due to the current public health concern and recommendations around COVID-19 (coronavirus), the following updates to the Maricopa HOME Consortium 2020 Annual Action Plan public hearing schedule have been made:

THE FOLLOWING IN PERSON HEARINGS HAVE BEEN CANCELLED:
Community Development Advisory Committee Meeting: April 8, 2020, 5:30 p.m.
Security Bldg, 234 N. Central Ave, Fl3, Roosevelt Rm, Phoenix, AZ 85004

Maricopa HOME Consortium Meeting: April 16, 2020, 9:30 a.m.
Security Bldg, 234 N. Central Ave, Fl3, Roosevelt Rm, Phoenix, AZ 85004

THE FOLLOWING HEARINGS HAVE BEEN SCHEDULED:
To collect citizen input and comment on the 2020 Annual Action Plan, the following hearings will occur telephonically. To submit comments via email, send an email before the meeting starts to HCD@maricopa.gov. To comment live by phone, dial 602-505-9895. The system will prompt you to enter the conference pass code. When prompted, dial 442719 followed by the # (pound) sign.
- April 8, 2020, 5:30 p.m.
- April 16, 2020, 9:30 a.m.

INFORMATION
The 2020-21 Annual Action Plan (AAP) is the annual update for the upcoming Five Year 2020-25 Consolidated Plan which outlines the intended use of approximately $6 million in HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) resources by the Urban County and Maricopa HOME Consortium, as well as Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) resources of the Urban County for HUD Program Year 2020. This draft plan may include detailed contingency provisions if exact funding is unknown. Funding recommendations listed in the draft AAP are calculated on anticipated funding amounts of $4,745,993 of HOME, $3,206,671 of CDBG; and $262,711 of ESG.

REVIEW DRAFT
The Maricopa County HOME Consortium draft AAP will be available for formal review and comment from March 16, 2020 to April 17, 2020 at https://www.maricopa.gov/3833/Notice-Documents.

COMMENTS
Comments on the draft document should be directed to Maricopa County Human Services Department/Housing and Community Development Division, 234 N. Central Ave, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, phone number (602) 505-6911, email HCD@maricopa.gov.

In addition, the members of the HOME Consortium will prepare AAPs for their respective jurisdictions with separate public hearings and 30-day comment periods. Contact the offices individually for information about or copies of their AAPs.

Maricopa County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, familial circumstance, sex, disability, or age in any of its policies, procedures or practices. For Accommodations for Individuals with Disabilities or Assistance with Translation of Human Services, 254 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, HCD@maricopa.gov, (602) 505-6911 or TTY (602) 505-6900 or Arizona Relay Service 7-1-1. To the extent possible, additional reasonable accommodations will be made available within time constraints of the request.

Para información en Español, favor de comunicarse con Servicios Humanos en El Concello de Maricopa a (602) 505-5911. El Concejo de Maricopa no discrimina sobre la base de raza, color, religión, origen nacional, circunstancia familiar, sexo, incapacidad o edad en cualquier de sus políticas, procedimientos o prácticas. Para obtener ayuda con acomodaciones para personas con discapacidades o necesidades de traducción, llame a Servicios Humanos a (602) 505-5911 o TTY 1-800-345-5666 o Servicio de Relieve de Arizona 7-1-1. Se encuentran a 254 North Central, 3rd Floor, Phoenix Arizona 85004. En la medida de lo posible, se facilitarán acomodaciones razonables pertinientes dentro de los límites de tiempo de la solicitud.
Citizen Participation and Community Input Summary
2020 Annual Action Plan

The Citizen Participation Process for the development of the 2020 Annual Action Plan follows processes prescribed in the Maricopa County FY2020-25 Consolidated Plan and Citizen Participation Plan included a broad range of activities for both Maricopa County and members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium. The primary goal of the Citizen Participation Plan is to provide all citizens with adequate notice, access and opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation, and assessment of activities related to the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and subsequent Annual Action Plans. In addition to the efforts made to broaden citizen participation, Maricopa County Human Services Department, as well as the cities/towns of Avondale, Chandler, Gilbert, Glendale, Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, and Tempe were involved in the development of the Action Plan. In addition, the cities/towns of the Urban County were involved in the process through participation at a public hearing or by attendance at a community input meeting.

For Maricopa County, efforts involved included public notices in PHA, library, and HSD buildings; public notices in newspapers; public hearings; and public meetings, as well as website outreach on the Maricopa County website. Detailed information can be found in the PR-10 and PR-15 sections of the Consolidated Plan. The citizen participation activities undertaken by the entitlement members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium are outlined in depth in their respective Annual Action Plan submissions to HUD. Urban County members often undertake their own efforts to solicit citizen input and participation. The combined efforts of all members of the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Maricopa Urban County represent an extensive citizen participation process across the Maricopa County region.

Input Summary

Two public comments were received at a meeting held January 16, 2020. The two public comments included:

1. The need for affordable housing with the longest term of affordability possible.
2. The need for more affordable rental housing.

Three public comments were received at an evening public hearing held on January 29, 2020. The public comments included the need for:

1. Continued support for housing rehabilitation and emergency repair programs.
2. Continued support for homeless and homeless prevention services.
3. Tiny housing options for veterans.

Two public hearings on the draft Annual Action Plan were held to be held during the Action Plan public comment period of March 16, 2020 – April 17, 2020. No comments were received.
Maricopa HOME Consortium Consolidated Plan Contributions

MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM
FY2020-25 CONSOLIDATED PLAN MEMBER DISCUSSION
NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The following document contains individual Maricopa HOME Consortium member contributions to the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment

Glendale

Housing cost is a significant challenge for both owners and renters in Glendale. The most common housing problems experienced by renter households in Glendale are (in descending order) housing cost burden greater than 30% of income; housing cost burden greater than 50% of income; and households that are overcrowded. For owners, those problems are (in descending order) housing cost burden greater than 50% of income; housing cost burden greater than 30% of income; households that are overcrowded.

Peoria

In Peoria, the most common housing problem tends to be housing cost burdens. Some 17.6 percent of households had a cost burden and 11.7 percent had a severe cost burden. Some 25.6 percent of renters were cost burdened, and 21.4 percent were severely cost burdened. Owner-occupied households without a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 7.8 percent and a severe cost burden rate of 4.1 percent. Owner occupied households with a mortgage had a cost burden rate of 16.9 percent, and severe cost burden at 9.3 percent.

Scottsdale

In Scottsdale, the most common housing problem tends to be housing cost burdens. More than 15,780 households have a cost burden and 14,200 have a severe cost burden. Some 6,190 renter households are impacted by cost burdens, and 6,370 are impacted by severe cost burdens. On the other hand, some 9,590 owner-occupied households have cost burdens, and 7,830 have severe cost burdens.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Glendale

As a whole, the City of Glendale had 37.1% of households reporting no/negative income or housing cost burdens greater than 30%. Black/African American households were disproportionately affected, with 49.4% of households reporting no/negative income or housing cost burdens greater than 30%. At 46.9%, American Indian/Alaska Native households were close to being disproportionately affected.
**NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need**

**Glendale**

As CPD maps indicate, within large sections of Glendale, on both sides of I-60, between 47.69 and 58.44% of households are paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. Further, in the area south of Bethany Home Road and west of I-60/NW Grand Ave, over 58.44% of households are paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. A review of CPD maps shows that, in the area bound by West Maryland Ave to the south, West Glendale Ave to the north, and N 57th and N 59th Avenues, the share of African-American population is between 4.89% and 13.33%.

**Scottsdale**

In Scottsdale, 25.8 percent of homeowner households have housing problems. Black households face a disproportionate share of housing problems, at 38.2 percent. Renter households face housing problems at a rate of 39.0 percent. Black renter households also face a disproportionate share of housing problems, at 49.1 percent. Overall, 31,868, or 30.3 percent of households, face housing problems, while 690 black households, or 45.8 percent of black households face housing problems.

**NA-35 Public Housing**

**Scottsdale**

The City of Scottsdale's Housing Agency (SHA) administers 735 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). The households on the waiting list for vouchers, tend to be in greater need of housing options and face housing problems, including cost burdens, at a higher rate than the population overall.

**NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment**

**Glendale**

Within Glendale, the number of homeless people has increased from 44 in 2016 to 57 in 2017. With a more collaborative PIT count effort, the number of homeless people increased to 164 in 2018 and to 194 in 2019, or a four-fold increase in four years. Nearly 89% of the 194 were unsheltered homeless people, who tended to be located in the southeastern part of the City on 59th Avenue between Camelback Rd and Glendale Avenue, as well as on Glendale east of 59th Avenue. Bell Road between 83rd and 59th Avenue also has a larger concentration of homeless individuals.

**Peoria**

The unsheltered homeless population in Peoria has risen from 31 in 2016 to 78 in 2019. This rise in the unsheltered population has mirrored the increase in both the unsheltered and sheltered homeless population in the County in recent years.

**Scottsdale**

The unsheltered homeless population in Scottsdale has risen from 67 in 2016 to 76 in 2019. This rise in the unsheltered population has mirrored the increase in both the unsheltered and sheltered homeless population in the County in recent years.

**NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment**
Glendale

City officials spoke of the challenges of an increased need for mental health and substance abuse services for both adults and children/teens. Citizen surveys ranked Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse Services, and Services for Victims of Domestic Abuse as top needs. A 2016 Banner Thunderbird Health Assessment rated Mental/Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse as top priorities, and noted that Mental Health issues are among the top 10 causes of emergency room visits and inpatient admissions for the county.

Peoria

The special needs populations in the City of Peoria have continued need for services and housing options. In Peoria, the elderly population, or those aged 65 and older, is growing as a proportion of the population, from 14.1 percent in 2010 to 16.0 percent in 2017. As this population continues to grow there will be additional housing and supportive service needs for the elderly. The population with a disability was 12.3 percent in 2017. Some 51.7 percent of those aged 75 and older have one form of a disability.

Scottsdale

The special needs populations in the City of Scottsdale has a continued need for services and housing options. In Scottsdale, the elderly population is growing as a proportion of the population, from 20.0 percent in 2010 to 23.0 percent in 2017. As this population continues to grow there will be additional housing and supportive service needs for the elderly. The population with a disability was 10.6 percent in 2017; 43.4 percent of those aged 75 and older have one form of a disability. These populations, along with victims of domestic violence and persons with substance abuse disorders have continued unmet needs in Scottsdale.
The following document contains individual Maricopa HOME Consortium member contributions for the Consolidated Plan Market Analysis.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS - MA-10 Number of Housing Units

Glendale

Per 2013-2017 ACS data, Glendale has 90,168 housing units, with 60.4% being 1-unit, detached structures. Approximately 8.6% of housing stock are 10-19 unit structures, with a similar percentage of 20+ unit structures. Glendale has a larger percentage of 1-bedroom units (13.3%) than the county as a whole.

Peoria

In Peoria, the current housing stock does not meet the needs of its residents, particularly its lower income households. This is demonstrated by the proportion of households that face cost burdens. A total of 6,260 owner-occupied and 4,125 renter-occupied households with a cost burden of greater than 30 percent and less than 50 percent. An additional 3,380 owner-occupied and 3,400 renter-occupied households had a cost burden greater than 50 percent of income. This accounts for 29.3 percent of households in Peoria. For households at the lowest income levels, or below 30 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), some 75.0 percent of households face housing cost burdens.

Scottsdale

In Scottsdale, the current housing stock does not meet the needs of its residents, particularly its lower income households. This is demonstrated by the proportion of households that are faced with cost burdens. An estimated 30,869 households, or 29.3 percent of households, face cost burdens. For households at the lowest income levels, or below 30 percent HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), 73.3 percent of households face some sort of housing problem.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

Glendale

Per ACS, Median Home value in Glendale is $180,500, vs $225,000 for the county. Median gross rent is $917 in Glendale, vs $1,033 within the county. As part of the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale MSA, the FY2020 HUD Fair Market Rent is $847 for an efficiency, $958 (1-bedroom), $1,173 (2-bedroom), $1,676 (3-bedroom), and $1,916 (four-bedroom). These increases range from 7.9% (4-bedroom) to 13.8% (efficiency), underscoring the rapidly-escalating housing costs within the City.

Peoria

The cost of housing in Peoria has continued to rise in recent years. The median value of a single family home in Peoria is $230,400 as of 2017. Units built in 2014 through 2017 have an estimated median value
of $388,000 in the City. Rents have continued to rise as well. As these housing costs continue to rise, housing becomes less affordable, as indicated by the proportion of households with housing cost burdens. This indicates there are not sufficient housing options for lower income levels. It is expected that housing will become less affordable as costs continue to rise.

**Scottsdale**

The cost of housing in Scottsdale has continued to rise in recent years. The median value of a single-family home in Scottsdale in 2017 was $433,500. Units built in 2014 through 2017 have an estimated median value of $703,800. Rents have continued to rise as well. As these housing costs continue to rise, housing becomes less affordable, as indicated by the proportion of households with housing cost burdens. This indicates a lack of sufficient housing options for lower income levels. It is expected that housing will become less affordable as costs continue to rise.

**MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing**

**Glendale**

Per ACS 2013-17 data, Glendale's housing stock is older than that of the county, with only 14.6% of housing built after 2000 and over 37% built prior to 1980. Nearly half was built between 1980-99, and 35.7% between 1950-79, and 1.7% built pre-1950. Per CPD maps, the oldest rental housing is generally located in the southeastern section of the City, with the exception of an area between W Union Hills and W Bell, bounded by N 75th Ave and just west of N 59th Ave, in which nearly 85% of the rental housing was built prior to 1980.

**Peoria**

The majority of the housing stock in Peoria is newer. In fact, some 89.6 percent of housing units have been built since 1980. An estimated 11.5 percent of the housing stock was vacant in 2017, with more than a third of these units being for seasonal or recreational use.

**Scottsdale**

The majority of the housing stock in Scottsdale is newer. In fact, 65.9 percent of housing units have been built since 1980. There is continued need for new housing options in the City, with the growing population. However, the limitations in space make new development difficult in Scottsdale. An estimated 18.3 percent of the housing stock was vacant in 2017, with a large portion of these units being for seasonal or recreational use. In addition, an estimated 3 percent of the housing stock has a lead-based paint risk with children ages 6 or under living in the unit.

**MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services**

**Glendale**

The City’s 2016 Glendale Homeless Strategic Plan has proven effective in developing a comprehensive, collaborative strategy between the City and nonprofits and faith-based organizations to support homeless and at-risk individuals. Partner agencies, including CBI, Phoenix Rescue Mission, and Glendale Works, as well as a Community Services Department half-time liaison, provide outreach and navigation services to homeless people.
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

Scottsdale

As the elderly population grows in Scottsdale, it is expected that there will be continued need for elderly housing options. In addition, since such a large proportion of the elderly population has at least one form of disability, the needs for persons with disabilities is expected to grow. These needs include supportive services, accessible housing options, and access to transportation. Services for persons with substance abuse addictions and victims of domestic violence continue to be rated as a high need by the Housing and Community Development survey results for Scottsdale.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Scottsdale

The results of the Housing and Community Development survey in Scottsdale found that the top barriers to affordable housing in Scottsdale are a lack of affordable housing development policies and a lack of available land.
MARICOPA HOME CONSORTIUM
FY2020-25 CONSOLIDATED PLAN MEMBER DISCUSSION
STRATEGIC PLAN
The following document contains individual Maricopa HOME Consortium member contributions for the Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan.

SP-35 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:

Avondale

Approximately $44,000 in HOME matching funds from the City’s General Fund for FY 2020 will be available to support the City’s projects. The City provides development fee reductions as an incentive for residential and/or commercial development within the city’s designated Infill Development District. This area largely coincides with the City’s designated Revitalization Areas that contain significant number of low and moderate income residents.

Chandler

The Neighborhood Resources Department utilizes a variety of federal and local resources to fulfill its mission of preserving neighborhoods, providing affordable housing, offering community programs, and promoting diversity. Federal funds include CDBG funds awarded by HUD, HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds awarded by HUD and passed through the Maricopa HOME Consortium, and funds awarded to the City of Chandler Public Housing Authority by HUD to support the Section 8 and Public Housing Programs. HOME matching requirements are met on a project by project basis, with all match funds currently retained by Maricopa County. The City of Chandler also provides General Funds to leverage federal funds and increase the level of services to Chandler residents, with a focus on serving the following populations in need as identified from the 2019 Community Needs Assessment:

1. People experiencing homelessness and/or housing crisis
2. Households with low and moderate income
3. Seniors who are isolated or have low household incomes
4. Youth who are isolated or have low household incomes
5. People living with mental health and/or substance use disorders
6. People living with physical and/or intellectual disabilities

Gilbert

In face of extensive needs and limited resources, the Town’s funding strategy is to focus its efforts in activities that offer the greatest potential for maximizing benefits for the community. The Town also attempts to allocate general funds in areas that can leverage additional public or private funding, or complement investments already committed. Town criteria for its annual funding application process includes support for agencies and projects that effectively leverage other resources.

The Town is required to make match contributions under the HOME Program. The contributions must be at least 25 percent of the HOME expenditure, unless the jurisdiction has received a reduction in the match requirement. HOME match requirements will be met with non-federal cash contributions to
projects by the developer issuance of below market interest rate mortgages and other mechanisms to assist in the development of affordable housing units.

**Glendale**

Part of Glendale’s strategy includes providing funding to local nonprofits who in turn leverage outside funding sources to serve Glendale’s citizens. For example, in FY2018-19, 20 funded nonprofits leveraged an additional $21.9 million from outside sources. Additionally, the City and its sub-recipients provide matching HOME and ESG funding, including $262,675 in FY2018-19.

**Peoria**

To achieve the goals and objectives identified in this Plan, the City will use a combination of federal, county and city funds reasonably expected to be available. Federal assistance will largely consist of funds the city will receive for the Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships Programs.

**Scottsdale**

Federal funds will be leveraged through the ability of service organizations to raise program funds through outside sources, other loan sources needed for housing development activities, and the City's General Funds, where appropriate.

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise offers incentives for new affordable housing developments in the Original Town Site. Surprise provided over $275,000 in development fee reduction in the Heritage at Surprise project. Surprise continues to find ways to leverage funding for matching requirements.

**Tempe**

Tempe will commit resources to match its annual allocation of HOME resources for TBRA and downpayment/closing cost support going forward. Matching requirements are anticipated to continue to be funded with HOME program income resources.

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

**Avondale**

The City is examining vacant lots in greater detail to determine ownership, zoning, size and potential for assemblage.

**Chandler**

The City does not have publicly owned land or property that will be used to address the needs identified in this plan.
Gilbert

The Town does not retain public land for development.

Glendale

The City will consider the potential use of publicly owned lands in the future.

Peoria

In the past, the City had certain vacant parcels available for disposal, which were donated to a local non-profit developer of affordable housing. However, the City does not anticipate that other vacant land will be available for donation during the program year. Additionally, the City previously received vacant foreclosed parcels through donation by Wells Fargo Bank. Those properties were in-turn donated for future development. The City cannot, and does not, anticipate receiving more donated property in this manner.

Surprise

The City of Surprise owns the land for the Heritage at Surprise project. Additionally, Surprise owns 17 acres in the Heritage District of the Original Town Site, and is actively seeking partners to develop the property that could include new affordable rental units.

Tempe

While not technically publicly owned, some of Tempe’s current and future HOME resources for downpayment support may be used for dwellings with land leases held by NewTown, a non-profit entity.

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.

Chandler

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

Not applicable as the Chandler PHA does not have a Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

In order to encourage and increase public housing resident involvement, the PHA continues to offer scholarships to public housing residents through the Scott Detherage Foundation who are attending two- or four-year colleges or vocational training. Since the inception of Scott Detherage Foundation that benefits Chandler Public Housing residents 54 one year college scholarships. Scott Detherage Foundation is a non-profit child advocate that helps City of Chandler Housing Youth. The Scott Detherage Foundation aims to provide financial support through college scholarships to
disadvantaged students living in the Chandler area. Through funding activities and donations, the foundation’s mission is to continue Scott’s life work of unwavering dedication to the Chandler youth by expanding educational and development opportunities for students demonstrating academic and financial need. 

The PHA stimulates public housing resident interest and involvement through quarterly newsletters, monthly Tenant Community Builders meetings, and publicized important information of interest to the residents. PHA staff coordinate food delivery program to the seniors and family sites, access to career fairs, community resources guides, presentations on local organizations, transportation.

In addition we encourage public housing residents to join the Resident Advisory Board, which meets several times a year. Public housing and/or HCV program participants attended at least three meetings and average 10 residents attend. RAB meetings are usually held October thru January. RAB meeting topics included the public housing policies, public housing budget, 2020-2025 5-Year Plan, fair housing, security, deposit and homeless assistance, communication barriers for those with limited English proficiency, family self-sufficiency program, capital fund projects, and the new online application portal.

**Gilbert**

Gilbert does not have a housing authority.

**Glendale**

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

Glendale has signed contracts to begin construction to make three more public housing units 504 accessible, raising its total to 5% of all housing, per HUD’s standards. The City will be the only jurisdiction in the state to meet this 5% standard.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City’s Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC) has two members who are either residing in public housing or utilizing Section 8 assistance. The agency has recently nominated a third resident to join this board. The Public Housing Agency (PHA) also communicated directly with all residents, rather than through a board, when public comment is needed. In the next five years, the PHA hopes to create a community center that will also include doctors’ offices, meals services, and other services to support public housing residents and others in the community.

Discussion

The Housing Authority also hopes to double the number of units at one of its properties, Lamar Homes, in the next 3-5 years, in order to house more elderly people and people with disabilities.

**Peoria**

N/A- 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

Not applicable. The City of Scottsdale does not have any public housing units.

Surprise

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

With an increase Seniors experiencing housing cost burden in Surprise, the City will consider developing new affordable rental housing with additional accessible units to meet this growing population.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Surprise makes all draft and final planning documents available at the HAMC offices, and actively seeks resident input through mailers, public notices, and press releases.

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

The Housing Authority of Maricopa County is not a troubled agency.

Tempe

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

Tempe is not subject to a voluntary Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Tempe does not contain any public housing however the city executes a wide array of activities to increase resident involvement under its Section 8 & TBRA programs and includes a tenant Resident Advisory Board. The role of the Resident Advisory Board is to assist and make recommendations regarding the development of the PHA plan, and any significant amendment or modification to the plan. In addition, Tempe Housing Services utilizes the Resident Advisory Board to assist and make recommendations regarding the Section 8 Administrative Plan and the Family Self-Sufficiency Action Plan.

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

The City of Tempe is a very highly ranked PHA and is not troubled.

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing

Avondale

Rising cost of land, construction, permitting costs/processes, and antiquated infrastructure.

Chandler

An integral part of the CNA is to assess the need for housing for all incomes. Affordability of housing needs are measured based on the current inventory of housing at various price levels, current home
ownership statistics, and the expected housing demand for homes at various price levels. The following section is extracted from the Housing Needs Assessment and Workforce Housing Need Projection, produced by Gruen Gruen + Associates in November 2018. The study highlights some of the key capacity and income, workforce, and demographic shift-related issues that impact and provide greater insight to the Chandler Community Needs Assessment. Some of the report’s highlights follow.

Housing Capacity and Income - The 2018 Housing Needs Assessment provides a detailed analysis of affordable housing issues, supporting data, and the suggested strategies for growing the supply of affordable housing and housing needs.

- There is a shortage of approximately 9,400 units of housing in Chandler which would be affordable for people with annual household incomes under $35,000 (which equates to monthly rent or home ownership payment of $875). Specifically, the shortage includes approximately 4,800 apartments with monthly rent under $875 and 4,600 lower-priced homes selling for $130,000 or less.

- There is an adequate supply of housing units for people at all other annual income categories from $35,000 to $370,000 – equating to a monthly apartment rent of $2,400 or home ownership costs of $2,400 per month.

- The 10-year potential workforce growth is estimated to be about 18,000; this growth is anticipated to require an additional 19,000 housing units (about 75% of which are expected to be single-family homes).

(a) Of the roughly 14,000 new family homes required to meet the anticipated demand, the current stock of remaining development capacity in Chandler of 4,820 units indicates a potential shortfall of over 9,000 units.

(b) The shortfall may result in rising prices for single-family homes and/or more people paying greater than 30% of their income for housing.

- Current housing cost burdens are more common among renters than homeowners.

(a) Of the current stock of 91,671 housing units in Chandler, 71,057 are single-family homes (including mobile homes). Slightly fewer than one in five (19.1%) owners pay more than 30% of their income for housing costs. However, more than two of five renters (40.9%) are “housing cost-burdened” – paying more than 30% of their income for rent.

(b) Renters earning less than 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI) are particularly cost burdened with over 75% paying burdensome housing costs.

The tight housing market is reflected in the steadily increasing apartment occupancy rate as well as rising costs of living. Occupancy rates (now over 94%) have risen steadily since early 2016, as well as monthly rental rates (which increased approximately 20%).

Workforce-related Housing Issues - Workforce housing is defined as housing required by any household with at least one active workforce member in the labor force. Workforce growth reflects growing economic opportunities in Chandler, as well as the associated workforce housing pressure. The Maricopa Association of Government’s (MAG) “2016 Socioeconomic Projection” anticipates an average of 2,950 new jobs per year from 2015 to 2030. Additional estimates from the Housing Needs Assessment suggest that approximately one of four will earn annual household income less than 80%
AMI (i.e., the population segment more likely to require low-cost housing). The majority of the new jobs, though, are expected to provide annual incomes greater than $120,000.

Demographics and Housing Demand - The changing demographic landscape also impacts the housing demand in Chandler – specifically, the profile of home buyers and renters. In a trend seen from 2007 to 2017, the majority of City of Chandler’s population growth (approximately 11%) was comprised of people age 55 and older. Correspondingly, the total growth rate of owner-occupied housing grew five percent while the growth rate among households without children (i.e., tending to be the older residents) grew at a rate more than four times the total growth rate (22%).

The shortage of affordable housing – especially given the expected workforce demands and demographic trends – will continue to present challenges to the area and contribute to broader community needs.

**Gilbert**

Gilbert is continuing to grow with new development and although the town does not have a primary property tax, the cost to purchase land remains at a premium; there are also a limited number of smaller lots that are vacant or in need of redevelopment. In addition, the cost of housing is above average compared to surrounding municipalities. In review of regulatory barriers, Gilbert found no obvious issues to discourage the development of affordable housing nor does there appear to be significant barriers to affordable housing about public policy, however staff is committed to reviewing the code for any possible changes to encourage affordable housing development.

**Glendale**

With nearly 11% growth in population since 2010 pushing housing costs upward, and a median home price of $255,000 and a median rent of $1,499, Glendale’s individuals and families are finding themselves priced out of the market. This becomes a particular challenge for people renting on fixed incomes (senior citizens, people with disabilities), whose landlord may eventually seek higher market-rate rents. Per 2013-17 ACS data, 52.6% of renters pay more than 30% of their income toward rent, including 44.4% who pay more than 35%. While the City’s developers are creating new housing, few incentives exist to develop low- and moderate-income housing.

**Peoria**

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.

**Scottsdale**

According to the City of Scottsdale responses to the County’s Housing and Community Development Survey, the top rated barriers to the development of affordable housing include a lack of affordable housing development policies and a lack of available land. Other responses also include the Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) mentality and the cost of lot or land.
Surprise  
The City of Surprise lacks multi-family units which contributes to a limited supply of affordable rental opportunities. Currently, in Surprise, less than .1% of current planning area land use is designated for multi-family, and less than 1% of existing residential units are multi-family. As a result, 46% of Surprise renters are experiencing Housing Cost Burden.

Tempe  
Briefly stated, the sustained rise of rent levels and home purchase pricing are significantly increasing the barriers and viability of affordable housing in Tempe.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the 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  
The 2016 Chandler General Plan includes public policies to address barriers to affordable housing, including to:

- Encourage live/work developments, where appropriate (e.g., Downtown, high capacity transit corridors, regional commercial nodes).
- Provide for a variety of housing choices for all income levels.
- Promote a compatible mix of housing types in in-fill areas.
- Encourage a range of housing types within walking distance of schools and other community facilities (e.g., libraries, transit centers, community centers, health clinics, recreation spaces, and healthy food establishments).
- Address housing needs of fixed income elderly persons and other special needs populations.
- Support the aging and disabled population in neighborhoods by continuing to implement programs that assist them in meeting neighborhood maintenance codes.
- Increase capacity for and coordination of affordable housing programs and projects.
- Concentrate on improving housing affordability Citywide.
- Continue to encourage private investment in affordable housing.
- Enforce housing and neighborhood maintenance policies.
- Improve rental housing maintenance to ensure quality neighborhoods.
- Ensure compatible transition between residential areas and incompatible land uses as well as between intensity of land uses (e.g., between employment and residential).
- Improve transition between and continuity of old and new neighborhoods.
- Maintain, and where needed, improve infrastructure as neighborhoods age.
- Create and promote educational outreach and training seminars on housing and neighborhood maintenance.
• Continue to increase the quality of life in neighborhoods by promoting civic engagement.
• Continue to recognize adopted neighborhood and specific area plans that provide further development guidance in targeted areas.
• Foster organization of and training for HOA and traditional non-HOA neighborhoods.
• Continue to provide programs that encourage neighborhood identity and a sense of place.
• Foster partnerships and collaboration with non-profits, businesses, and other organizations to support neighborhood and community development.

Gilbert

As recommended in the December 2019 Needs Assessment, Gilbert will continue to pursue the development of additional safe, affordable housing and emergency/transitional housing, including a plan to establish a housing advocate to inspect unsafe housing conditions and excessive rent increases that put individuals and families at risk of homelessness. This may include the following strategies over the next five years depending on availability of funds and partnership opportunities:

• Identify a plan to assist those who are “cost burdened” and are currently living in an at-risk status for homelessness and other crisis circumstances.
• Provide emergency short-term temporary shelter assistance funding for homeless, low to moderate income individuals and families, and victims of violence.
• Offer a Housing 101 workshop in older neighborhoods locations targeted to residents to provide information and potential resources related to housing assistance that could help residents navigate housing challenges and meet cost-effective solutions for home repairs and maintenance.
• Develop housing advocacy options for low-income individuals and families, specifically an advocate for exorbitant rent increases and an eviction court navigator.

Bilingual housing resource workshops for topics such as repairs, new painting program, water pooling/drainage, mosquitos, maintenance of old town area, e.g., trash, tumbleweeds by the fences, feral cats, roots from town trees planted, town sweepers missing certain streets.

Glendale

The City hopes to double the number of public housing units at one of its three complexes over the next 3-5 years, and would eventually make that complex focus on serving elderly people and people with disabilities. Specific HOME initiatives in place to remove or ameliorate barriers include continuing its partnership with nonprofit developers such as with Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona to construct new single-family housing in the City’s Centerline District.

In addition, the City may explore leveraging HOME funds with various tax credits to incentivize developers to build low- and moderate-income housing. Similarly, the City may look at ways to ease some of the building requirements for rehabilitating a historic property.

Peoria

The City continues to afford non-profit developers a reduction in some development plan review fees. Non-profits (organizations with verified tax-exempt status) receive a 50% credit on planning fees.

Additionally, the following actions have contributed and will continue to contribute to the removal or amelioration of barriers to affordable housing:
• CDBG funds allocated for major rehabilitation and emergency home repair programs through the City's Single Family Major Rehabilitation and Emergency Home Repair Programs.
• HOME funds allocated to provide affordable housing units within the City.
• The City’s General Fund allocated Neighborhood Pride funding to make aesthetic improvements to the exterior of homes in disrepair or otherwise needing improvement.
• The City’s General Fund allocated grant funds to provide pro-bono legal services to low-income residents experiencing critical legal issues that impacted their basic survival needs.

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 a variety of efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing. These include: Acquisition of housing to preserve affordability; Green Housing rehabilitation, roof repair and replacement, and emergency repair assistance to extend the livability of owner-occupied housing; Down Payment assistance through Housing Choice Voucher FSS escrow accounts, Homebuyer education; Rental Assistance through Housing Choice Voucher Program; Affordable rental housing through Belleview of Scottsdale multi-family rental units.

Surprise

The City of Surprise strategy to improve access to affordable housing opportunities is to leverage resources and develop partnerships to create new affordable rental housing units. In addition to maximizing opportunities, Surprise will provide rental assistance to low income households experiencing housing cost burden. The City will also actively seek partners to assist with outreach and housing navigation, to more effectively provide affordable housing assistance.

Tempe

The City of Tempe plans to continue to commit resources for rental assistance (TBRA), foster the economic independence of assisted renters into private, unassisted dwellings, preserve and created new affordable apartment dwellings in the community, strengthen the quality of affordable housing in the community through targeted housing rehabilitation endeavors, continue to foster homeless prevention services and support and work with the Tempe Community Development/Planning Department to encourage the preservation and creation of affordable housing via existing and proposed city planning ordinances, etc.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy

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

Avondale

The City participates in the Annual Point in Time Homeless Count, which indicated that there were 35 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**

The City of Chandler works to reduce and end homelessness through prevention and outreach, addressing emergency shelter and transitional housing, and addressing permanent housing needs.

The City of Chandler and its partners will continue to provide the following to reach out to homeless persons and assess individual needs:

- Crisis stabilization and peer support services for individuals experiencing homelessness who are indigent or are working poor.
- Home delivered and congregate meals for seniors with low incomes.
- Certified peer navigation services for residents experiencing homelessness.

Regional Continuum of Care activities to serve homeless people, including hydration stations during summer months and participating in the point-in-time homeless count to identify the number of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered and unsheltered on the day of the count.

**Gilbert**

The Town in collaboration with the East Valley Managers regional group and the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care committee (CoC) will continue striving to end chronic homelessness by partnering with service providers to address the underlying financial, medical and behavioral health barriers of individuals and families which led them to homelessness. The Town maintains regular attendance and involvement with the East Valley Managers group to discuss homeless solutions and the Town will continue to conduct the annual point-in-time homeless count and coordinate with the CoC in reporting and compiling results.

**Glendale**

As part of its 2019 update to the 2016 Glendale Homeless Strategic Action Plan, the City will continue to work with faith-based organizations and nonprofit partners such as Community Bridges and the Phoenix Rescue Mission, to provide outreach to homeless people to connect them with services. A planned CASS Day Resource Center will also support homeless persons. This coordinated engagement strategy also includes case management services if clients are interested in receiving help connecting to benefits and assistance for which they are eligible. The county has been especially active in connecting Veterans to potential case management services, and Glendale outreach workers try to connect veterans to services quickly.

**Peoria**

The City of Peoria is committed to identifying and addressing the needs of homeless individuals as well as providing support to those at risk of homelessness. Peoria offers Homeless Outreach Events throughout the year that bring together city departments, mental health providers, veteran services, homeless shelters, Maricopa County probation officers and counseling agencies, to provide a one-stop location where homeless individuals can receive services. The City’s Human Services Coordinators also work closely with local schools, through Homeless Student Coordinators and nurses, to provide
connections to organizations that provide services to homeless children and youth. Peoria works with the Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) in addition to being a member of MAG. Through this partnership, the City provides support to the Continuum of Care and regional non-profits that provide services to persons who are homeless, including chronically homeless individuals and families. The City of Peoria also participates on the West Valley Municipal Human Services Collaborative, attended by staff from a number of west valley cities. The focus of this group is to work on issues affecting the west valley. The current focus of this group is addressing the issue of 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.

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise Resource Center provides a central location for local service providers to reach out to persons experiencing homelessness. The City has partnered with Lutheran Social Services for their I-Help program, and will actively seek additional partners for local homeless outreach, and housing navigation.

**Tempe**

Tempe will continue to commit targeted public services for homeless persons and those ‘at-risk’ of such. Tempe employs an in-house ‘Navigator’ that assesses clients and connects them to needed services and shelter.

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

**Avondale**

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.

**Chandler**

The City of Chandler and its partners will continue to provide the following to address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

- Emergency shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness using federal funds.
- Case management and support services for persons in families experiencing homelessness living in transitional housing.
- Case management services to persons experiencing homelessness living in rapid rehousing.
- Emergency shelter and case management services for individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Shelter and services for individuals, including victims of domestic violence.

Regional homeless planning and coordination services.
Gilbert

The Town’s strategy for addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of people who are homeless includes: 1) regular involvement and coordination with the East Valley Managers team and CoC; 2) providing Town funds for homeless and transitional housing and related support services to local entities which leverage further resources for those purposes. This includes funds for agencies providing emergency and transitional services, as well as information referral services for the homeless.

Glendale

The City has limited emergency housing available through a program supporting victims of domestic violence, as well as limited faith-based assistance in neighboring West Valley Cities based on the I-Help Model. One area emergency shelter, Family Promise in Scottsdale, allows families to bring their pets, whom many families are reluctant to leave behind to enter a shelter.

Peoria

The City addresses shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless by providing funding for these services. CDBG funding and the City’s General funding is used to provide support to meet the needs of emergency shelter and transitional housing. Typical projects that receive funding are as follows:

- Case management for families residing in a transitional shelter
- Operating expense to aid Community Information and Referral’s HMIS program
- Operating expenses and personnel expenses to local domestic violence shelters
- Operating and personnel expenses to aid youth shelters
- Personnel expenses at Central Arizona Shelter Services
- Operating expenses to aid local veteran’s and transitional housing shelter
- Operating expenses and to provide emergency shelter and transitional housing services to trafficked teens.

Scottsdale

Scottsdale provides Intake and case management, food boxes, utility assistance, and emergency mortgage and rent assistance to reduce the number of families in poverty.

Surprise

The City of Surprise has partnered with Lutheran Social Services for their I-Help program, to assist with emergency housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness in Surprise. The City will continue to work with the West Valley Human Services Collaborative to establish new and innovative ideas to assist those in need of housing.
Tempe

The City of Tempe currently does and will continue to commit needed public services for sheltered and unsheltered homeless clients. In addition, the city may target future HUD resources toward existing and planned emergency and transitional facilities for homeless persons.

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

Avondale

The City has funds budgeted to assist with rental/transitional housing for homeless persons.

Chandler

The City of Chandler utilizes Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds to provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for households experiencing homelessness. The Chandler Public Housing Authority (PHA) administers the TBRA program, while CDBG funds are utilized to provide the wrap-around case management services administered by AZCEND, a local non-profit. The City continues to identify individuals and families eligible for the assistance, inspected potential housing units to ensure they are decent and safe, and entered into housing assistance payment contracts with landlords. The Chandler PHA provides preferences to people experiencing homelessness and for homeless families to facilitate their access to affordable housing units. Participants in the City’s TBRA program are also referred to the PHA to ensure long-term access to permanent affordable housing. Households assisted with TBRA may successfully transfer to permanent housing, either in City of Chandler Public Housing, the Housing Choice Voucher Program or other permanent housing solutions.

Gilbert

Gilbert is a participant in the Maricopa County Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) and a member of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG). Gilbert provides support to the Maricopa Continuum of Care and regional homeless service providers that provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and basic needs assistance to homeless individuals and families including chronically homeless, veterans and unaccompanied youth.

The MAG Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness is responsible for developing a regional plan to end homelessness and the CoC prepares the application for funding to support regional homeless assistance programs. Gilbert participates and contributes data in preparation for the annual funding application by participating in MAG’s regional Point-In-Time Homeless Street Count, MAG’s annual Heat Relief Campaign, and assists in recommending SSBG funding for organizations through participation on the MAG Human Services Technical Committee.

Gilbert also anticipates utilizing general fund dollars to support the non-profit providers who are serving chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, unaccompanied...
youth and persons at risk of homelessness. In addition, Gilbert has an IGA in place with the City of Mesa supporting the VASH program.

**Glendale**

In terms of public housing, the City has adopted a local preference to move Glendale citizens to the top of their wait lists, including homeless people. Additionally, support and financial assistance services -- including rental, mortgage, and utilities assistance -- is available through local nonprofits and the City's Community Action Program to prevent families from becoming homeless again. A new state-funded Eviction Prevention Program also helps people to remain in their homes in times of financial crisis.

**Peoria**

The City provides CDBG funding to local transitional shelters, for case management expenses. These family shelters provide training in life skills such as establishing budgets, instruction on how to pay off debts and establishing savings accounts amongst many other important skills.

General Fund grants help to fund the Continuum of Care’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and assist an additional local shelter, with operating expenses so that other funding could be utilized to focus on job training and job searches.

General Fund grants will also provide assistance to the following agencies:

- Local domestic violence shelter whose progressive strategy aims to keep women, men and children safe and break the intergenerational cycle of abuse
- Agencies which provide housing for homeless families and/or youths
- Agencies which provide emergency shelter and transitional housing to trafficked youth
- Crisis Shelters for domestic violence
- Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) for shelter operations

**Scottsdale**

Long term strategies are additionally provided through the Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Vista Job Prep Program and case management and employment services that are provided by non-profit organizations.

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise will provide short and long term rental and utility assistance utilizing HOME and CDBG funding to assist families her are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless to access stable affordable housing. The City's partnership with Lutheran Social Services and HAMC will help families make the transition, and provide stable housing opportunities.

**Tempe**

To reiterate, the City of Tempe currently does and will continue to commit needed public services for sheltered and unsheltered homeless clients. In addition, the city may target future HUD resources toward existing and planned emergency and transitional facilities for homeless persons.
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.

Avondale

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

To prevent homelessness, the City of Chandler provides families with emergency financial assistance to prevent evictions and utility shut-offs through AZCEND’s Community Action Program. The City also supports prevention and education programs that provide financial and case management assistance to individuals and families facing homelessness. The City will continue its partnership with For Our City - Chandler, which coordinates services offered by the City and non-profit organizations with the service resources of faith-based communities, employers, business groups, and others.

The City also uses HUD funds to maintain its stock of owner-occupied housing for extremely low, low, and moderate income families. Chandler assisted homeowners with emergency repairs to their homes and assisted homeowners with renovations to their homes. Emergency repairs address urgent, life safety issues such as repairing or replacing roofing, air-conditioning, heating systems, water heaters and major plumbing issues. Work items addressed through the rehabilitation program may include replacement and/or repair of windows/doors, plumbing/electrical/HVAC systems, roofs, structural repair, mitigation/abatement of lead-based paint hazards and removal and/or repair of code violations.

In addition to these programs, the City provides general fund resources to programs that support some of our most vulnerable populations, including those experiencing homelessness, isolated seniors and youth. Programs typically funded include health-related and transportation programs; independent living programs for seniors and people with disabilities; home-delivered and congregate meals and nutrition programs; and socialization, recreation, and education opportunities to seniors, youth, and adults with disabilities to combat depression, maintain or improve functional living skills, aid in workforce readiness, improve physical health or enhance quality of life.

Gilbert

As recommended in the December 2019 Needs Assessment Gilbert will work to develop a transitional, seamless model for immediate connection with services and resources, in addition to linkage to follow-up at periodic intervals appropriate to individual and family needs. This will include exploring the following actions based on funding and partnership availability:

- Establish a Gilbert Advocacy Center where police, social workers/counselors, human services providers, prosecuting attorneys, and on-site physicians work together to reduce the trauma of domestic violence, child and adult sexual assault and abuse, and human trafficking.
- Implement a Navigator for connection to services
- Develop a community-wide coordinated program for treatment and counseling for individuals in need of mental health, behavioral health, substance abuse, and health care treatment
services (includes referral options for public safety, providers, schools, faith communities, and families in crisis).

- Create additional opportunities to connect with youth in need of social services.
- Develop short-term and long-term local transportation solutions to alleviate burdens on residents in need.

**Glendale**

With its partner agencies, Glendale seeks to stabilize family incomes by helping adults to develop skills leading to higher-wage employment. Families may also enroll in classes related to Fair Housing, debt management, understanding credit, and financial literacy to help stabilize their family situation. The Human Services Group Divisions within the Community Services Department refer their clients to each other for services and even complete as much intake paperwork for the client as they can. The City also works through the court system to get services to severely mentally ill people who may end up in the court system. The Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) plans to utilize a donated building in downtown Glendale to offer homeless people and people at risk of homelessness services such as housing assistance or eviction prevention support. As stated previously, local government and nonprofit agencies offer assistance, including rental, mortgage, and utilities assistance, to help them avoid becoming homeless.

**Peoria**

The City is committed to helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless through its in-house services and partnerships with non-profit agencies. Through emergency services the, the City utilizes funding to help prevent homelessness. The Emergency Home Repair program is utilized to repair life-safety issues to homes that, left unaddressed or unassisted, would likely result in condemnation and homelessness. The Utility Assistance Program funded by the City's general fund, provides residents with a way to pay their utility bills in crisis situations. In addition, many residents received assistance through social service programs and/or health programs that helped them avoid homelessness.

The City's Human Services Coordinators continuously collaborate with citizens and agencies throughout the West Valley to match identified public service needs with services currently available. The Community Assistance Division staff holds seminars and collaborative impact workshops (approximately one each month) for Peoria residents including programs aimed at veterans, homeless youth, seniors and families. Topics covered included veteran suicide prevention, empowerment for disabled individuals, mental health, fair housing and Alzheimer's disease. These seminars were designed to reach Peoria's most vulnerable populations in order to give them access to tools and resources to help improve their quality of life and prevent homelessness. In addition, the City utilized CDBG funds and City general funds to enhance the Peoria Community Center for the purposes of opening a Resource Center for Peoria residents. The Resource Center allows Peoria residents to receive wrap-around services at a single centrally located site in order to increase accessibility to direct services and close the gap in unmet needs.
Scottsdale

The Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program combines the resources of case management with career counseling and job coaching with longer term assistance through Housing Choice Voucher 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.

Surprise

The City of Surprise will provide rental assistance to very low income families who are at risk of becoming homeless. The City will actively seek partnerships to provide homeless outreach and housing navigation in Surprise.

Tempe

The City of Tempe continues to operate and extensive rental assistance program replete with substantial services to foster the ultimate transfer of residents to economic self-sufficiency and prospective entry into the private housing market on a long-term basis. In addition, as noted earlier, the city commits targeted public services to homeless and ‘at-risk’ clients in addition to navigation aid for shelter and needed services.

SP-80 Monitoring

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 (for HOME):

Avondale

All activities funded with HOME are monitored for compliance with federal regulations and contract parameters. Avondale monitors its federal activities through performance reporting, review of payment requests and in depth audits of subrecipient files and financial information.

Chandler

Program monitoring for regulatory compliance is critical to the success of the HOME program and will occur on a continual basis throughout FY 2020-2024. Monitoring begins with the application process with agencies being required to submit information on fiscal and program capability, non-profit status, disability accessibility, compliance with federal regulations, and conflict of interest statement. In addition, applicants are required to include a performance measurement strategy to demonstrate that proposed services will enhance the lives of City residents, including client demographics, projections of the number of individuals and households that will be served, and annual unit-of-service projections. Information is confirmed through a technical review by staff to ensure applicants are able to meet federal regulations and are fiscally sound.
A subcommittee of our Housing and Human Services Commission reviews applications, and makes funding recommendations to Chandler’s City Council. Staff present these recommendations to City Council and report how proposed activities align with the City’s Five-Year Consolidated Plan. Proposed projects are submitted to HUD for approval.

Upon receiving approval of funded projects from HUD, written agreements are entered into with both City and non-City agencies. Written agreements include measurable objectives, monthly reporting requirements, reimbursement processes, federal requirements as applicable, and insurance requirements.

Throughout the program year, the City performs ongoing monitoring to ensure compliance with federal regulations and contract requirements. Monitoring activities may include a review of fiscal audits, desk audits, agency risk assessments, regular phone or in-person meetings, and formal site visits. The City also makes sure that all activities meet environmental, affordability, Davis-Bacon, Section 3, and MBE/WBE requirements as appropriate. Sub-recipients provide reports that quantify the number of clients/households served and units of service to demonstrate progress toward their goals and objectives as well as a narrative describing the work being done. The City will provide technical assistance to mitigate any unforeseen barriers or challenges. In addition, City staff review reports and source documents for accuracy, cost allowability and reasonableness prior to reimbursement.

Risk assessments are completed based on the desk audits utilizing a Program Performance Monitoring Checklist. After completing the risk assessment and identifying areas for review, staff coordinates site visits with the sub-recipients. At the site visits, staff conducts an entrance discussion with key agency staff. Following review, City staff conducts exit conferences to discuss preliminary findings and concerns and later prepares and delivers formal monitoring letters. The City then follows up to ensure that corrective actions are addressed.

**Gilbert**

The Town’s monitoring process has three components: a) On-site monitoring of entities implementing HUD Grant-funded programs; b) Desk reviews of performance and financial reports during these entities’ contract periods; and c) Wellness reviews of files after activity close-out. On-site or desk monitoring of all CDBG and HOME subrecipients is done annually. All regulatory requirements are reviewed during, including but not limited to income eligibility, administrative and financial requirements, rents, and Fair Housing compliance. Non-compliant organizations are given findings, and additional monitoring visits may be scheduled to verify that corrective action has been taken. The Town’s internal auditor conducts on-site financial audits and reviews annually. Construction inspections are made during each phase of a project, and Housing Property Standards inspections are made at all HOME housing locations. If applicable, on-site interviews of construction workers are conducted to verify Davis-Bacon wage rate requirements.

If Gilbert provides funds for public service subrecipients, desk reviews of cost documentation and performance reports will occur at least quarterly. This information is also routinely reviewed for any major projects funded with CDBG and HOME (public facilities construction), as expenditures are approved. Desk reviews verify client income eligibility, evidence of mitigation of environmental concerns, Fair Housing compliance, adherence to the Lead Safe Housing Rule, and implementation of Uniform Relocation Assistance requirements, as well as other HUD requirements.
The Town maintains a system of “checks and balances” by conducting internal reviews of its own procedures and documentation. Outcomes of these reviews are reported to the Director of the Department so that appropriate corrective action and process improvements can be undertaken. The Town uses HUD monitoring checklists to review a sample of client files, and all deficiencies are noted and corrected. At close-out of any subrecipient or CHDO contract, the files are reviewed to ensure that compliance with HUD requirements is adequately documented. Cost documentation for major projects is verified by Town staff.

**Glendale**

MOUs with partner agencies and internal City agreements include provisions for monitoring and require monthly or quarterly reports of activities and expenditures. The City does on-site monitoring before funds for the year are expended. The City also provides technical assistance as needed for agencies requesting such assistance.

**Peoria**

Each monitoring is performed utilizing the current Maricopa County HOME Consortium Monitoring Tool which is designed for use in both the CDBG and HOME programs. Additional desk monitoring of invoices and reports are performed at the time staff authorizes reimbursement of costs according to compliance with requirements. Support and technical assistance are provided as necessary to assure community needs and program requirements are met. Activity monitoring is often coordinated with other municipalities and agencies to eliminate duplication of efforts and improve effective use of resources.

**Scottsdale**

Monitoring begins with the application process for the development of the Annual Action Plan, which reviews each application for funding for compliance with national objectives, eligibility, and the Consolidated Plan. The second monitoring step will be the review of invoices for reimbursement of costs incurred against the grant. This will occur before reimbursements are authorized for contracted work performed. The more formal monitoring will begin with a risk assessment of all grant-funded projects and subrecipient contracts. Based on the risk assessment, there are three possible options that include review of monthly invoices only, desk review, or on-site monitoring.

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise has adopted Policies and Procedures for HOME and CDBG funded programs. City staff will oversee all activities that receive federal funding, and will ensure compliance with all statutory, regulatory and standard practices. Policies and Procedures include methods of outreach, procurement, and selection of programmatic partners that assist in reaching Minority and Woman-Owned businesses, and Section 3 qualified contractors, as well as long and short term strategic planning methods that will ensure timely expenditures, and programmatic success.

**Tempe**

Refer to SP-80 in the City of Tempe Consolidated Plan currently in IDIS. Briefly stated, the city does and will continue to monitor for compliance with applicable federal regulations (including HOME and relevant overlay statutes), regularly inspect ongoing projects, foster MBE/WBE participation via
outreach, provide needed technical assistance to clients regarding applicable federal regulations and compliance and aggressively implement prudent financial controls, etc.
Citizen Participation Plan
Maricopa HOME Consortium

Citizen Participation Plan

2020-2025
Contents

Introduction ........................................................................................................................................... 3
HOME Consortium Applicability ............................................................................................................. 3
Citizen Participation Plan Adoption and Amendments .............................................................................. 4
Consolidated Plan Summary .................................................................................................................. 4
Encouragement of Citizen Participation ................................................................................................. 5
Consolidated Plan .................................................................................................................................... 5
Annual Action Plan ................................................................................................................................... 6
Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) ......................................................... 7
Public Hearings ....................................................................................................................................... 7
Comments Received at Public Hearings ................................................................................................. 7
Amendments to Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan ..................................................................... 7
Criteria .................................................................................................................................................... 7
Process ..................................................................................................................................................... 8
Emergency or Disaster Procedures ........................................................................................................... 9
Technical Assistance ............................................................................................................................... 9
Access to Records ..................................................................................................................................... 10
Comments and Complaints ..................................................................................................................... 10
Other Citizen Participation Requirements ............................................................................................... 10
Anti-Displacement Plan .......................................................................................................................... 10
Acquisition and Relocation Policies ........................................................................................................ 11
Introduction

HOME Consortium Applicability

The Maricopa HOME Consortium is committed to encouraging citizens to participate in the planning, implementation, and assessment of the performance of its federal HUD-funded programs including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG). The Citizen Participation Plan emphasizes the need to provide citizens with adequate information and to afford them the opportunity to give meaningful input.

The goal of the Citizen Participation Plan is to fully integrate citizen input into the participation, planning, and reporting activities required to successfully manage the Maricopa HOME Consortium’s HUD programs. These activities include developing the following:

1. Amendments to the Citizen Participation Plan (CPP);
2. Five-year Consolidated Plan;
3. Annual Action Plans (AAP);
4. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPER);
5. Substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan or Annual Action Plans.

This document implements the consultation and 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 2020 through FY 2025, HUD Program Years 2020-2024, pursuant to:

- 24 CFR 91.400 for Consolidated Plan submission for 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 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 Housing and 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. This program year corresponds with each jurisdiction’s fiscal year.

To request access to documents, or for more information concerning the citizen participation process associated with the 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) 503-6956
- 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

**Citizen Participation Plan Adoption and Amendments**

The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is a required component of the Consolidated Plan. The CPP, and any subsequent amendments to the CPP, are 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. Amendments to the CPP may occur on an as-needed basis at any time during the Consolidated Plan period.

**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, unless a delay in HUD allocation causes delay in the submission deadline to HUD and subsequently delays the draft preparation. 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 HOME Consortium is regional in nature and focuses on affordable housing, homeless and special needs priorities and strategies pursuant to 24 CFR 91.400, 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 strategies pursuant to 24 CFR 91.200. 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 91.400, CDBG entitlement communities that are members of a consortium must provide additional information for the consolidated plan.

Encouragement of Citizen Participation
In order to encourage citizens to participate in the development of the consolidated plan, any substantial amendment to the consolidated plan, and the performance report, the following efforts shall be undertaken by HOME Consortium members. Consortium members shall encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those persons living in areas designated by the jurisdiction as a revitalization area or in a slum and blighted area and in areas where CDBG funds are proposed to be used, by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, as defined by the jurisdiction. Consortium members must take appropriate actions to encourage the participation of all its citizens, including minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.

Per 24 CFR 91.100, the HOME Consortium members shall consult with housing authorities in their jurisdictions to solicit participation of the residents of public and assisted housing (including any resident advisory boards, resident councils, and resident management corporations) 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 Regional 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.

Per 24 CFR 91.100, Maricopa Consortium members shall encourage participation of local and regional institutions and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community-based and faith-based organizations), public and private organizations, broadband internet service providers, organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land or water resources, and emergency management agencies in the process of developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan.

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 30-day 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.
• Proposed strategies and actions for affirmatively furthering fair housing.
• Other aspects of the Consolidated Plan as applicable.

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. If HUD annual funding allocations have not been released by March 15, the timeline for the draft and subsequent submission to HUD may be delayed. 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 one or more newspapers 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 CAPEFs. 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.

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.

Public Hearings
Public hearings to be conducted by Maricopa Consortium members shall be publicly noticed with a minimum one week lead time, and two weeks whenever possible, before the actual meetings are conducted and be noticed in one or more newspapers with general circulation in the community. All postings shall include relevant information to permit informed citizen comment. Consortium members shall explore alternative public involvement techniques to encourage citizen participation, i.e. use of the internet, and making copies of the notices and documents available on City/Town/County websites. Consortium members will provide a reasonable number of free copies of the Consolidated Plan as applicable to residents or groups that request it.

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 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 the related document for final submission to HUD.

Amendments to Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan
Criteria
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 made to funding priorities in the Consolidated Plans over time when not undertaken through annual submission requirements stipulated by HUD; and/or;

- 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;

- 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.

Process

Should substantial amendments be made to any aspect of the Consolidated Plan after its formal adoption, Maricopa Consortium members will undertake the following:

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.

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).

e) Update Plan document available to the public to include amendment i.e., paper or electronic
f) Prior to the close of the program year in which the amendment occurred or earlier by HUD request, submit substantial amendments to HUD through Information Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), (i.e. complete the required updates in IDIS in approximately April-May each year if needed)

Emergency or Disaster Procedures

In the event of a local, state, or federally declared disaster or emergency, including the COVID-19 or other health-related Pandemic, public places may be closed to the public, or in-person participation may not be feasible, or large gatherings may be considered a public health risk. In some situations, it may be necessary to expedite the Substantial Amendment to a Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, or Citizen Participation Plan to provide updated procedures or rapid allocation or reallocation of funds in order to respond to a disaster or emergency; expedite the amendment to a Consolidated Plan or Action Plan prior to the submission/approval of the plan to HUD to provide allocation or reallocation of funds to be used to respond to a disaster or emergency; and/or receive public input using alternate methods such as holding public hearings remotely.

In these cases, the following modifications to the citizen participation processes may be made, subject to any applicable or mandated HUD regulations, requirements, approval, or waivers:

- **Public Comment Period** - Provide reasonable public notice of the proposed documents and/or amendment(s) and enable review and comment by the public for at least 5 days. Conduct a public hearing on the subject of the proposed amendment during the abbreviated or expedited comment period. Draft documents will be provided to the public through posting on the appropriate Consortium member websites.
- **Public Hearing** - Public hearings and meetings may be conducted virtually via conference call or live web-streaming with the ability for participants to ask questions and provide comment in real time. Accommodations for persons with disabilities and/or with limited English proficiency will be made available to the greatest extent possible upon request.
- **Submission Deadline** - In the event that HUD waives or updates the submission deadlines for any HUD-required Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, CAPER, or other any other document or report, Consortium members may opt to follow revised submission deadlines within HUD guidelines.
- In the event that HUD waives any or all components of the public participation process, Consortium members may opt to follow revised citizen participation allowances within HUD guidelines.

Technical Assistance

Maricopa Consortium members will provide assistance to very low- and low- income persons and groups representative of them that request such assistance in commenting on the Consolidated Plan, or in developing proposals for funding under the CDBG, ESG, and HOME resources as applicable. Each respective Consortium member will determine the level and type of technical assistance on a case-by-
case basis.

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 the Consolidated Plan as adopted, substantial amendments, the performance report, and 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 and persons with disabilities in alternate formats as reasonably requested and shall be so noticed.

Comments and Complaints
Any citizen, organization or group desiring to make a comment or complaint regarding the Consolidated Plan, any activity related to the implementation of the Consolidated Plan, amendments, or performance reports 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, CAPERs, or Assessment of Fair Housing 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.

Other Citizen Participation Requirements
People and agencies seeking resources from individual 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 jurisdictions noted under the “HOME Consortium Applicability” 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.

Anti-Displacement Plan
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 HOME Consortium members have agreed to abide by the anti-displacement plan. For efforts other than federally funded acquisition or rehabilitation, Consortium members may utilize adopted local policies concerning displacement assistance.
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 570.506(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 to relocating households 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.
Action Plan Appendix

Contents
1. AP-90 Supplementary Information
   a. CDBG Program Specific Requirement Supplement - Overall Benefit
   b. HOME Specific Requirement - Maricopa County Affordability Discussion
   c. Maricopa County HOME Recapture Affordability Period
   d. Maricopa County HOME Resale Affordability Period
2. HOME Funded Activities – Supplementary Information
   a. HOME Eligible Applicants
   b. Affordable Homeownership Limits
   c. HOME Program Income
3. Maricopa County Bulletin for PY20 Homeownership Value Limits
4. Maricopa Consortium Member Contributions & Discussion
5. Maricopa County ESG Performance Standards

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: 2018, 2019, 2020

HOME Specific Requirement - Maricopa County Affordability Discussion

Maricopa County HOME Recapture Affordability Period – Supplemental Information

Affordability Period. The period of affordability specified in the legal documents will be for the minimum periods for the HOME assisted activities as outlined in the below tables.

Urban County: The Maricopa County Home Improvement Program (MCHIP) is an owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program funded through HOME and CDBG. The funds are secured by a note and deed of trust. The HOME funds are made in the form of a zero interest, deferred payment loan which run for the number of years in which $10,000 per year is forgiven up to the total cost of the repairs.

Urban County: Currently does not have a homebuyer assistance program.
HOME Specific Requirement - Consortium Member Discussion Regarding Resale vs Recapture Provisions

Please refer to Appendix for Maricopa HOME Consortium contributions.

Additional Information Regarding Consortium Members Homebuyer Programs:

- For a complete 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, please refer to AP-90 HOME Program Specific Requirements section of Maricopa HOME Consortium Annual Action Plan Contributions.

Additional Information Regarding CHDOs:

HOME Consortium CHDO set-aside projects include the following:

**Guadalupe CDC**: Utilizes the recapture provision and the amount subject to recapture is 100% of the direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer. The period of affordability is based on the amount of direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer—see Table 1 below. If the purchase price of the home is reduced from fair market value to an affordable price, the amount of the reduction will also be recaptured.

**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. 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. 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. This activity will be completed in the City of Tempe. Tempe will be the administrator of the contract with Newtown CDC. The period of affordability is based on the total amount of the HOME funds invested in the housing activity—see Table 2 below.

**Trellis**: Utilizes HOME funds for new construction of single-family residential properties that are sold to income qualifying persons. The period of affordability is based on the amount of direct HOME subsidy to the homebuyer—see Table 1 below. If the purchase price of the home is reduced from fair market value to an affordable price, the amount of the reduction will also be recaptured. The funds will be secured by a Note and Deed of Trust.

**ARM of Save the Family**: Utilizes HOME funds to acquire, rehabilitate, and rent single family residential rental properties to families with an annual income at or below 60% of the area median income. Because the HOME investment in the acquisition of the property exceeds $40,000, ARM has a 15-year affordability requirement which is secured with a promissory note and Deed of Trust.
HOME Eligible Applicants

Members of the HOME Consortium have developed and will utilize the HOME Consortium Policy Manual as its guide for policies and procedures. 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 [http://www.maricopa.gov/491/Housing-Community-Development](http://www.maricopa.gov/491/Housing-Community-Development) website. If a Notice of Funding Availability was issued, that information could be found on the list of open NOFAs on the Human Services Department website. See each Consortium member’s Annual Action Plan for a detailed description of the application process and applicable websites.
HOME Program Income

2020 HOME Program Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Project Breakdown by Member</th>
<th>Program Income</th>
<th>Recapture</th>
<th>Repayment</th>
<th>Program Income Admin</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chandler</td>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>$ 25,051.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 25,051.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendale</td>
<td>Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction</td>
<td>$ 61,197.97</td>
<td>$ 20,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 81,197.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Income Administration</td>
<td>$ 6,719.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 6,719.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsdale</td>
<td>Acquisition and Rehabilitation of Rental Housing</td>
<td>$ 638.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 638.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>$ 31,986.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 31,986.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Income Administration</td>
<td>$ 3,554.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 3,554.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempe</td>
<td>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</td>
<td>$ 227,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 227,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Program Income Administration</td>
<td>$ 22,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 22,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maricopa County</td>
<td>Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation or Reconstruction</td>
<td>$ 36,754.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 36,754.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 382,617.99</td>
<td>$ 20,000.00</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
<td>$ 32,273.77</td>
<td>$ 434,911.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affordable Homeownership Limits
Maricopa County Bulletin 2020-01 regarding the FY2020 Homeownership Limits, which will become effective July 1, 2020, pending HUD approval.
Appendices

Maricopa County HOME Consortium

2020-2025 Consolidated Plan

May 8, 2020

Maricopa County HOME Consortium

2020 Information Bulletin

Maricopa County Human Services Department
Housing and Community Development

Information Bulletin No.: 2020-01
Issued: June 30, 2020
Re: HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
HOME Homeownership Value Limits (“95% Limits”)

Notice is given to Maricopa HOME Consortium participating jurisdictions (PJs) and CHDOs that the Maricopa HOME Consortium 2019-20 Homeownership Value Limits (“95% Limits”) have been approved by HUD. PJs/CHDOs should use the single-family home limit of $313,000, effective July 1, 2020. This limit will remain in effect until new limits are approved.

PJs/CHDOs using HOME funds for either homebuyer assistance or single-family rehabilitation projects must determine the assisted property has an initial purchase price or estimated value after rehabilitation that does not exceed 95% of the median purchase price for the area. These limits apply to homeownership units assisted with HOME funds for the following single-family activity types:

- New housing construction for resale
- Acquisition with rehabilitation for resale
- Homebuyer assistance
- Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation

HOME Homeownership Value Limits
Effective July 1, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-Unit</th>
<th>2-Unit (Duplex)</th>
<th>3-Unit (Triplex)</th>
<th>4-Unit (Fourplex)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S313,000</td>
<td>$400,640</td>
<td>$485,150</td>
<td>$600,960</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: PJs and CHDOs must also be aware of and continue to separately apply the HOME Maximum Per-Unit Subsidy Limits. For current Maricopa HOME Consortium limits, refer to additional Maricopa County Information Bulletins here: [https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Funding-Notices-Bulletins](https://www.maricopa.gov/3893/Funding-Notices-Bulletins)

Background:
Section 215(b) of NAHA requires that the initial purchase price or after-rehabilitation value of homeownership units assisted with HOME funds not exceed 95 percent of the area median purchase price for single family housing, as determined by HUD. In lieu of the limits provided by HUD, a PJ may determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price for single family housing in the jurisdiction annually in accordance with procedures established at § 92.254(a)(2)(iii). More information can be found here: [https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2312/home-maximum-purchase-price-after-rehab-value/](https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/2312/home-maximum-purchase-price-after-rehab-value/)

According to the Multiple Listing Service, there were 3,494 existing single family homes sold between February 1, 2010 and February 29, 2020 within the geographic boundaries of the Maricopa HOME Consortium and Maricopa Urban County. Based upon the criteria outlined in 92.254(a)(2)(iii), $313,000 is 95% of median area purchase price of existing single-family housing.

Human Services Department • 234 N. Central Avenue, 3rd Floor • Phoenix, AZ 85004
For further information contact: Housing and Community Development Assistant Director at 602-506-5611
This information is also available the HSD website at [http://www.maricopa.gov/3868/Human-Services](http://www.maricopa.gov/3868/Human-Services)
Maricopa HOME Consortium Action Plan Contributions
Maricopa HOME Consortium

Annual Action Plan Community Contributions

PY2020

The following document contains individual Maricopa HOME Consortium member contributions for the 2020-21 Annual Action Plan.
Contents

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d) ................................................................. 2
AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h) .......................................................... 4
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i) ..................... 7
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j) ......................................... 15
AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k) – HOME and Housing Activities .................... 18
Program Specific Requirements .................................................................................. 27
HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) ..................................................... 27
AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)
Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

### Avondale
In order to restore and stabilize neighborhoods, the City will continue to promote homeownership through the implementation of a first-time homebuyer program. Demand for the program has been high, and the City expects to expend all funds in the same program year.

### Chandler
In 2019, the City of Chandler conducted a comprehensive Community Needs Assessment to identify Chandler residents’ top areas of need, as well as populations or groups that are most vulnerable. This information was then used to develop funding priorities to ensure that Federal, State and local resources, including HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds (HOME), are allocated effectively to meet the most pressing needs of Chandler residents.

Housing for all incomes, and services for persons experiencing homelessness were identified as top areas of need in the Community Needs Assessment. Nearly 40% of Chandler rental households are cost burdened, spending over 30% of their income on housing. Over 16% of Chandler rental households are severely cost burdened, spending over half of their income on housing. As a result, Chandler will continue to utilize HOME funds to support the expansion of affordable housing opportunities for Chandler residents with low to moderate income and persons experiencing homelessness. Examples include assistance for qualifying first-time homebuyers and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for persons experiencing homelessness.

### Gilbert
Reasons for allocation priorities are based on citizen input, broad goals established by the Community Resources Department, other Town departments, Town Council, and the need for activities such as housing rehabilitation, ADA compliance, and access to services. For the ConPlan, the results of citizen input strongly supported increasing and maintaining affordable housing, so the Town sets a priority on housing rehabilitation. Significant funds are invested in the Emergency and Minor Home Repair program, and project completion for ADA compliance. These goals are consistent with the Town's General Plan and ConPlan.

### Glendale
The City of Glendale seeks to increase access to affordable housing through the development of a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program to help individuals and families afford housing costs. Additionally, the City will partner with Habitat for Humanity to address underserved housing needs through the potential development of new owner construction, rehabilitations of existing owner units, and replacement of existing owner housing. Through LHTC, the City will build 72 units at Bethany Crossing in the next 14-16 months.

### Peoria
Allocation priorities were based upon the City’s needs assessment, priorities and goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. The greatest obstacle in meeting underserved needs continues to stem from the lack of local, state and federal resources.

The City has been able to make great efforts to reduce the effect of this obstacle by the implementation of a centrally located Community Assistance Resource Center. The center houses the City's Community Assistance staff and selected non-profits that provide direct services to residents. These services have helped to close the gap on various identified community needs. The assistance for homeless persons, victims of domestic violence, physically and mentally disabled, frail and/or poor elderly, jobless and HIV positive persons are the responsibility of a broad network of agencies, non-profits and government offices. This forms the basis for the metro area Continuum of Care. The needs of these identified special needs groups continue to grow. Our local challenge continues to be developing priorities and regionally focused systems that will make the most impact and stimulate the leveraging of other resources to address growing needs. Public service needs will continue to be addressed through funding of (and knowledgeable referral to) human service providers, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. In addition, priority is also given to housing rehabilitation and emergency repair, home ownership assistance and other affordable housing projects.

Therefore, HOME funding for FY20-21 will be allocated to the addition of three affordable single-family units and homebuyer assistance.

### Scottsdale
CDBG investments will generally be targeted to income-eligible persons citywide, rather than to targeted neighborhoods. However, with the exception of persons with disabilities and victims of domestic violence who are presumed to be low-income, the majority of beneficiaries will reside in Census Tracts south of Indian Bend Road. This area coincides with the South Scottsdale Revitalization Area and is served by an interdepartmental city task force that coordinates the City’s revitalizations efforts. Two neighborhoods in this area that have higher percentages of minority and lower-income residents are served by the Vista del Camino Center (85257 zip code) and the Palis neighborhood Center (85251 zip code). These neighborhoods are areas of focus for Human Services, brokerage agencies, and HOME investments in acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family residential.

Obstacles to underserved needs relative to the City are:
- geographic shape of Scottsdale
- relative age of the built environment in the southern part of the community compared to the newer and larger master-planned, northern area of the City
- appreciation of residential properties, decreasing the availability of affordable housing
- aging of residents in the community
- decrease in Federal, State and local funding
- increase in requests for services with the continuing decrease in resources
- Economic conditions

Surprise
The City of Surprise chose first-year action plan project (TBRA) based upon the needs of the community identified in Human Services & Community Vitality - A Community That Cares (2019), input from stakeholders and residents, and the recommendation identified in the Maricopa HOME Consortium – Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The City of Surprise lacks multi-family units which contributes to a limited supply of affordable rental opportunities. Currently, in Surprise, less than .1% of current planning area land use is designated for multi-family, and less than 1% of existing residential units are multi-family. As a result, 46% of Surprise renters are experiencing Housing Cost Burden.

Tempo
The execution of Tenant Based Rental Assistance Support foster homeless prevention and rental housing affordability while down payment assistance motivate homeownership for low- and moderate- income households. These are both goals embraced by the City of Tempe.
### AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avondale</strong></td>
<td>N/A – The City does not operate public housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chandler</strong></td>
<td>Actions planned to address the needs to public housing include but are not limited to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide monthly rental assistance to low-income households, many of whom are elderly or have special needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Continue to successfully manage 303 units of public housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Make improvements to public housing units and developments such as replacement of outdated components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gilbert</strong></td>
<td>Although Gilbert does not have its own public housing authority or public housing, staff will continue to work with the City of Mesa to assist in the promotion and utilization of VASH vouchers in Gilbert as well as promote those landlords or apartment owners who accept housing vouchers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glendale</strong></td>
<td>Glendale has signed contracts to begin construction to make three more public housing units 504 accessible, raising its total to 5% of all housing, per HUD’s standards. The City will be the only jurisdiction in the state to meet this 5% standard. The Housing Authority will begin the process of reviewing the feasibility of converting its Lamar Homes public housing property to a RAD project over the next 3-5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoria</strong></td>
<td>HUD’s Office of Indian and Public Housing approved a transfer of the permanent operation, management and ownership of the Peoria Public Housing Authority to the Housing Authority of Maricopa County. This transfer was effective on April 1, 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scottsdale</strong></td>
<td>The City of Scottsdale does not own any public housing units; however, the Scottsdale Housing Agency (SHA), through the Community Assistance Office, administers the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. The SHA separately adopts a Five-Year and Annual Agency Plan which describes the operation of the HCV rental assistance program and the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supreme</strong></td>
<td>The City of Surprise Intends to address the needs to public housing by improving access to affordable housing opportunities by leveraging resources and developing partnerships to create new affordable rental housing units. In addition to maximizing opportunities, Surprise will provide rental assistance to low income households experiencing housing cost burden. The City will also actively seek partners to assist with outreach and housing navigation, to more effectively provide affordable housing assistance and improve access to public housing opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tempe</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable as Tempe has no public housing within its corporate limits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avondale</strong></td>
<td>N/A – The City does not operate public housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chandler</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 4 of 28
During the program year, the City of Chandler Public Housing Authority encourages public housing resident involvement in management and homeownership by:

- Meeting with residents through Resident Advisory Board to secure their input into the Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher annual plans.
- Conducting monthly Tenant Community Builders meetings with Public Housing residents to discuss community issues.
- Distributing quarterly newsletters to Public Housing residents.
- Meeting quarterly with Public Housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) participants.
- Partnering with local nonprofits to offer free-of-charge training to assist FSS participants in finding and maintaining jobs.
- Offering financial literacy classes and one-on-one financial counseling.
- Providing workshops focused on managing student loan debt, household budgeting, and credit repair.
- Partnering with Maricopa Integrated Health Systems to provide a wide range of primary care health services.
- Partnering with Newtown Community Development Corporation to provide homebuyer preparation classes, such as budgeting and repairing credit.
- Preparing Public Housing clients and Housing Choice Voucher clients for future home purchase.

**Gilbert**
Gilbert will continue to provide resources on homeownership options through our website.

**Glendale**
The City’s Community Development Advisory Committee (CDAC), which helps allocate HUD funding, has two members who are either residing in public housing or utilizing Section 8 funding. The agency has recently nominated a third resident to join this board. The City offers the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) to help Section 8 Voucher holders become self-sufficient through a five-year commitment of planning and training. Through the program, participants earn escrow credits that can be used for schooling/training, the purchase of a home, etc. The City’s Public Housing Authority recently received notice that it will receive a grant through the Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program to assist public housing residents in becoming self-sufficient.

**Peoria**
N/A

Scottsdale
N/A – Scottsdale does not own/operate any public housing.

**Surprise**
Through the city’s Citizen Participation Plan, the City of Surprise will continue to make all draft and final planning documents available at the HAMC offices, and actively seek resident input through mailers, public notices, and press releases. In an effort to address Fair Housing Goals, the City will offer Fair Housing workshops and homeowner credit workshops to help provide residents homeownership opportunities.

**Tempe**
Not applicable as Tempe has no public housing within its corporate limits.

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

**Avondale**
N/A – The City does not operate public housing.

**Chandler**
The Chandler PHA is not a troubled PHA.

**Gilbert**


### Discussion of involvement or coordination with your Public Housing Authority:

#### Chandler
The City of Chandler’s Community Development staff works closely with the Chandler Public Housing Authority (PHA) in serving its low- and moderate-income Chandler residents. The Chandler PHA administers the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) serving households experiencing homelessness. The Community Development staff provides oversight for homeless outreach and services. Communications are ongoing with the Chandler PHA regarding individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and those who may be eligible for this service.

#### Glendale
As part of the Community Services Department, the Glendale Public Housing Authority works with other Community Services colleagues to provide services for residents. For example, recognizing that they share many of the same clients, the PHA, along with the City’s Library, Community Revitalization, and Community Assistance Programs, refer clients to each other’s services.

#### Surprise
The City will continue to coordinate with Housing Authority of Maricopa County in addressing needs of affordable rental housing, and lack of accessible rental housing. CoreLogic’s Single-Family Rental Index (SFI) that was published in January 2020 showed that for the 12th consecutive month, Phoenix MSA had the highest year-over-year increase in single-family rents in November 2019 at 6.9% (compared to November 2018). Data collected for November 2019 shows a national rent increase of 3% year over year, unchanged from November 2018. With a lack of multi-family housing and increasing rental rates, coordination with HAMC is integral to ensure a diverse supply of affordable multifamily rentals are available for those who are priced out of market rate units.
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

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

**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 Care 1st 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 partnerships with schools (A New Leaf and Smear Family Stability Program); transportation meals and referrals to seniors (Area Agency on Aging) and utilizes CDBG funding for AviTEMP, a youth employment program. The City also partners with Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program in conjunction with Lutheran Social Services that provides beds to homeless individuals at local churches, and has a relationship with Phoenix Rescue Mission to provide direct, on-call services to those experiencing homelessness in Avondale.

**Chandler**

The City of Chandler participates in local and regional efforts to reduce and end homelessness through direct operation and financial support of a broad range of interventions designed to meet the diverse needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The City also invests in permanent, affordable housing solutions and long-term stability services to support residents in obtaining and sustaining permanency.

The FY 2020-2021 Action Plan goals reflect Chandler’s commitment to ensuring homelessness is rare, brief and non-recurring. Chandler will invest human and financial resources in the following strategies:

- **Prevention**: 1) Rent and/or utility assistance to households at immediate risk of homelessness; 2) Diversion assistance to aid persons experiencing, or at imminent risk of homelessness, to utilize natural or financial resources outside the homeless service delivery system to avoid homelessness.

- **Outreach and Engagement**: Identification, engagement and assessment of persons living without shelter.

- **Intervention and Stabilization**: Connection to appropriate shelter, housing and services to provide immediate safety and support towards stabilization.

- **Permanent Housing**: Permanent, affordable housing opportunities and connection to long-term support systems.

- **Regional Coordination**: Active participation in the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care and East Valley Collaborative to End Homelessness.

**Gilbert**

Gilbert conducted a Human Service Needs Assessment in December 2019 to assist in setting and guiding our goals and actions. As noted in the assessment, homeless individuals and families were identified as the fourth highest priority population needing additional support and services out of the nine priority populations acknowledged. This was a shift from being in the fifth priority spot five years ago. Gilbert will utilize general funds to provide support to regional homeless service providers to provide outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, prevention services and permanent housing solutions for homeless men, women, and families.

**Glendale**

As part of its 2019 update to the 2016 Glendale Homeless Strategic Action Plan, the City will continue to work with faith-based organizations and nonprofit partners such as Community Bridges and the Phoenix Rescue Mission to reduce and end homelessness in Glendale. As a member of the Maricopa Association of Government’s (MAG) Continuum of Care (CoC), the City assists efforts to track data to identify where the CoC can help streamline or facilitate systems to get people into housing and services most quickly, as well as share data and resources to coordinate homelessness services.

**Peoria**
The City of Peoria will continue to partner with the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care to provide as many resources to the homeless as possible. In addition, Peoria funds several agencies to ensure that these resources are always available to those in need. Peoria is allocating $57,070 in federal funding and $231,200 in general fund specifically to reduce and end homelessness. This does not include a combined federal amount of $872,200 for affordable housing. In total, Peoria intends to assist over 6,000 clients in FY20-21.

Scottsdale
Each year the City of Scottsdale allocates funding to several categories of human services to address homelessness as well as those who are currently homeless.

Surprise
The City of Surprise Resource Center provides a central location for local service providers to reach out to persons experiencing homelessness. The city has partnered with Lutheran Social Services for their I-Help program to provide case management and emergency overnight shelter to align with the reduction and ending homelessness. Additionally, the City of Surprise will provide short- and long-term rental and utility assistance utilizing HOME and CDBG funding to assist families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, to access stable affordable housing. Surprise’s partnership with Lutheran Social Services and HAMC will help families make the transition and provide stable housing opportunities. The city actively seeks additional partners for local homeless outreach, housing navigation and homeless prevention services.

Tempe
Tempe will assist up to 845 homeless persons and those at-risk through direct support to shelters and navigation support, etc. In addition, Tenant Based Rental Assistance will be provided to about 50 low-income households thereby preventing homelessness. Public services support will be provided to Maggie’s Place assisting 35 homeless pregnant women. In addition, the CDBG program will fund The HOPE program to coordinate homeless outreach and prevention activities within Tempe.

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

Chandler
Chandler is committed to ensuring all residents, especially those without shelter, have access to information and services to assist them in ending their homelessness. The City has a dedicated team of homeless navigators, staffed by trained professionals with lived experience, who actively seek and engage people living unsheltered. Once a relationship has been established, the team works with the household to assess their immediate and long-term needs and makes appropriate connections to services. While the ultimate goal is permanent housing, navigators often begin by assisting with basic health and safety concerns such as food and medical care. Other primary navigation services include assistance obtaining documentation such as birth certificates and identification, connection to benefits, and enrollment in the behavioral health system. Frequently, navigators are also able to reconnect individuals with services and benefits they were previously receiving, as well as with natural support systems from which they lost touch. Ultimately, homeless navigators serve as liaisons to persons living without shelter, renewing individuals trust in “the system” and subsequent willingness to access services.

One-year goals and actions include but are not limited to:

- Increase support for homeless navigation services to identify and engage persons living without shelter.
- Partner with Chandler Municipal Court to develop enhanced navigation and diversion services to persons experiencing homelessness.
- Participate in the Maricopa Regional Outreach Collaborative to coordinate outreach services and strategies for more integrated services.

Gilbert
Gilbert participates annually in the Maricopa Association of Governments Point in Time Homeless Street Count to identify unsheltered persons and asking questions regarding their individual needs. Additionally, regional service providers assess homeless individual and family needs during intake to provide the most suitable emergency and transitional housing placement and wrap around services.

Glendale
Appendices

Maricopa County HOME Consortium

308
Final Report
2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
May 8, 2020

The City works with nonprofit partners to provide street outreach to homeless people to connect them with services and help them navigate. Glendale also funds Glendale Works, which provides homeless people with day employment and connections to employment and housing assistance and other services. One nonprofit partner’s services include helping homeless people to get IDs and bus vouchers. A planned CASS Day Resource Center will also support homeless persons. This coordinated engagement strategy also includes case management services if clients are interested in receiving help connecting to benefits and assistance for which they are eligible. The county has been especially active in connecting Veterans to potential case management services, and Glendale outreach workers try to connect veterans to services quickly.

Peoria

The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Continuum of Care Task Force is the regional body that manages the collaborative efforts of communities and agencies in Maricopa County to plan for the needs of the homeless and access federal funding on behalf of agencies organized to address those needs. The City participates in the Point-In-Time Homeless Street Count, which is administered by MAG. The most recent count was conducted January 28, 2020 and Peoria reported a count of 83 homeless individuals; 65 male, 16 female, 2 unidentified genders, 4 children (under 18) and 6 families.

Scottsdale

On an annual basis the City of Scottsdale is in partnership with Maricopa County Association of Governments (MAG) conducts a homeless count. At this time, homeless individuals are approached and surveyed to determine what basic needs are not being met. These results are sent back to MAG and City of Scottsdale uses these results to continue contributing funds to homeless shelters such as Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) and include in the strategic planning process.

Surprise

Surprise participated in the annual 2020 Point in Time count to reach out to sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in our region to survey and assess their needs. While preliminary results have not been released, it was clear that many persons experiencing homelessness in our region have fewer dedicated services within the City of Surprise. Often persons experiencing homelessness need to travel outside the City to access services. The city actively seeks additional partners for local homeless outreach, housing navigation and homeless prevention services.

The City of Surprise Police & Fire Medical Departments work collaboratively with many behavioral health and social service providers to assist with providing solutions for those experiencing homelessness. Surprise Police Departments actively engages with and provides resource referral to those encountered.

Tempe

The focused strategies for this year are:

- Enhance access to existing services, to prevent and reduce length of time people are homeless
  - Connect to regional coordinated entry system (family, youth and individual)
  - Assess and strengthen Tempe ending homelessness service system
  - Create community data collection system
  - Provide low-barrier pathways to permanent housing

- Prioritize ending chronic homelessness
  - Assess unsheltered homeless people
  - Mobilize Mid-Year Supplemental plan to address encampments
  - Increase housing options, including Permanent Supportive and Rapid Re-Housing

- Concentrate resources on programs that offer measurable results
  - Assess and monitor City of Tempe investment in ending homelessness
  - Connect and collaborate with the Maricopa Regional Plan to End Homelessness

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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) and utilizes CDBG funding for AviTEMP, a youth employment program. The City also partners with Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program in conjunction with Lutheran Social Services that provides beds to homeless individuals at local churches, and has a relationship with Phoenix Rescue Mission to provide direct, on-call services to those experiencing homelessness in Avondale.

Chandler
Chandler provides financial support through local and federal funds to non-profit organizations in Chandler, and across the Maricopa Region, to provide access to emergency shelter, rapid-rehousing and Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Shelter for individuals is provided via an Interfaith Hospitality Emergency Lodging Program (IHELP), in which faith organizations partner to open their doors each night on a rotating basis to provide emergency shelter for single individuals experiencing homelessness. In addition to overnight sleeping accommodations, the program provides meals and housing focused case management services. Emergency shelter for families experiencing homelessness or domestic violence is provided via contract with partnering non-profit organizations in Chandler and neighboring cities. Finally, Chandler provides up to two years of housing assistance and intensive support services through the TBRA program for households experiencing homelessness, through a multi-agency partnership with the Chandler Public Housing Authority (PHA) and a local non-profit organization.

One-year goals and actions include but are not limited to:

- Continue to support emergency shelter, domestic violence shelter, and TBRA through contracts with partnering organizations.
- Participate in regional efforts to decrease the length of time in shelter and increase exits to housing.
- Work with the Coordinated Entry System to enhance the progressive engagement protocol for participants utilizing transitional programs in need of a higher level of support to sustain permanency.

Gilbert
Gilbert annually provides financial support to regional emergency and transitional housing service providers to assist Gilbert homeless individuals and families. It is anticipated Gilbert will continue to do so in FY 2020-2021.

Glendale
The City has limited emergency housing available through a program supporting victims of domestic violence, as well as limited faith-based assistance in neighboring West Valley cities based on the I-Help Model. One area emergency shelter, Family Promise in Scottsdale, allows families to bring their pets, whom many families are reluctant to leave behind to enter a shelter.

Peoria
The City intends to address shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons during the plan year by providing funding for these services. Specifically, CDBG funding will be utilized to provide case management for families residing in a transitional shelter (Homeward Bound). Additionally, City General Funds will be provided to support to assist with personnel expenses at a regional shelter (Central Arizona Shelter Services), provide operating expense aid to local, and domestic violence shelters (A New Leaf and Chrysalis, respectively). A variety of services are provided by Homeward Bound for students experiencing homelessness. As well as homeless outreach and services being provided by Phoenix Rescue Mission.

Scottsdale
Each year the City of Scottsdale allocates funding to several categories of human services to address homelessness as well as those who are currently homeless. Currently funding 4 activities to assist 110 persons to help prevent homelessness.

Surprise
The City of Surprise has partnered with Lutheran Social Services for their I-Help program, to assist with emergency housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness in Surprise. Partnership with IHELP and HAMC allows for cross collaboration to aid homeless persons in the transition to the Heritage at Surprise project. The City will continue to work with the West Valley Human Services Collaborative to establish new and innovative ideas to assist those in need of housing.

Tempe
Tempe will assist/support EVMC which is the only emergency shelter program for men experiencing homelessness, 18 years and older, in Maricopa County East Valley that helps men rebuild their lives. EVMC is equipped to serve 94 homeless male residents with emergency shelter services at any one time. Services are designed to target key barriers to their success including mental illness, substance abuse, financial instability, social isolation and limited employment and/or education. To empower residents and facilitate their successful re-integration back into the community, EVMC offers the following supportive services: food, clothing, case management, workforce development, life skills education/training, financial literacy, a mandatory savings program, referrals to behavioral health counseling and AA/NA support groups, legal aid, GED preparation, adult literacy, and asset building.

Tempe provides funding and assists with navigation services to local and regional shelter providers for individuals and families in Maricopa County.

Through TCC funding, the city supports a local nonprofit which offers the only shelter program in the City of Tempe, the Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program (I-HELP). Its goal is not only to provide for the immediate needs of homeless individuals, but also to offer them resources for finding employment and regaining self-sufficiency. In partnership with the local faith community, I-HELP provides emergency shelter, meals, workforce development, and life skills training. I-HELP operates in Tempe seven nights per week, 365 days a year. Every night, 35 to 40 homeless individuals are fed dinner and provided safe shelter by teams of community volunteers. Through the mobile shower unit “Shower Power” program, sponsored by the Henkel Corporation and the Dial brand, these clients also have access to proper hygiene, an invaluable tool in gaining and maintaining employment.

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

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 Care41st 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) and utilizes CDBG funding for AviTEMP, a youth employment program. In partnership with Maricopa County, the City has utilized a grant to employ a full time position for a homeless services specialist. The City also partners with Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program in conjunction with Lutheran Social Services that provides beds to homeless individuals at local churches, and has a relationship with Phoenix Rescue Mission to provide direct, on-call services to those experiencing homelessness in Avondale.

Chandler

The City of Chandler is an active participant in the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Governing Board and Subcommittees. Through this work, Chandler participates in regional efforts to ensure that the homeless service delivery system is maximizing resources and continually improving its ability to serve those who are most vulnerable, including individuals and families experiencing chronic homelessness, families with children, Veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

One-year goals and actions include but are not limited to:

- Coordinate and distribute resources to those who are most vulnerable through utilization of a regional By Name List (BNL) and participation in regional case conferencing.
- Participate in efforts to reduce length of time in shelter through increased training and implementation of critical time intervention and motivational interviewing.
- Enhance relationships and coordination with support networks and systems of care that provide on-going support to
promote long-term stabilization and reduced returns to homelessness.

**Gilbert**
Regional homeless service providers that partner with Gilbert assess individual and family needs to place them in the most appropriate housing setting that will foster success and reduce instances of repeat homelessness. Gilbert HOME funds purchase and rent housing for families with dependent children that may have been homeless or about to become homeless and provides them with safe, affordable long-term housing. Supportive services are also offered to the family to ensure long-term success.

**Glendale**
The City’s Community Action Program and other local nonprofits provide support and financial assistance services — including rental, mortgage, and utilities assistance — to prevent families from becoming homeless again. Nonprofits also provide employment assistance to homeless individuals and families. One nonprofit funds hotel and motel accommodations for some chronically-homeless people. A new state-funded Eviction Prevention Program also helps people to remain in their homes in times of financial crisis. In terms of public housing, the City has adopted a local preference to move Glendale citizens to the top of their wait list, including homeless people. The Glendale Works Program, in partnership with Phoenix Rescue Mission, engages the homeless on the street, provides temporary employment, and coordinates individualized services that include access to transitional and/or permanent housing, as well as long-term employment and educational services to prevent a reoccurring episode of homelessness.

**Peoria**
Through the use of Federal funds, the City will provide funding to a transitional shelter (Homeward Bound) for case management expenses. The shelter is a family shelter that provides training in life skills such as establishing budgets, instruction on how to pay off debts and establish savings accounts amongst many other important skills. In addition, ODBG funding will be provided to Phoenix Rescue Mission to provide wrap around services and Central Arizona Shelter Services for case management expenses. General Fund grants will help fund Phoenix Rescue Mission’s Diversion Toolkit that will provide life essential items such as: ID’s, birth certificates, social security cards, etc. to help individuals secure permanent housing and financial security.

**Scottsdale**
Each year the City of Scottsdale allocates funding to several categories of human services to address homelessness as well as those who are currently homeless. Currently funding 10 activities to assist 2,061 persons to help prevent homelessness.

**Surprise**
The City has strategically planned to address the needs of homeless persons to make the transitions to permanent housing opportunities by implementing the following projects. 1. Affordable housing. The City will may include tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to help residents from becoming homeless or transition homeless persons into permanent housing. 2. Public services. Public services will have a narrow focus providing services for persons who are homeless, at-risk of becoming homeless, disabled, or are for life skill training for youth. Additionally, City departments also meets regularly help provide comprehensive services across disciplines and to find solutions to address homelessness that are utilizes available resources.

**Tempe**
HOPE Outreach Team serves as a mobile access point for individuals experiencing homelessness for the Continuum of Care Regional Coordinated Entry System (RCES). The benefits of RCEMC participation are that it provides Youth and singles are directly linked to resources and housing available not just in Tempe but through all of Maricopa County. These housing resources often come with services provided by the behavioral health system or non-profit housing-based case management, that is paid for through regional Maricopa County HUD dollars that Tempe alone cannot provide. These housing-based case management services improve the chances that people will remain stably housed. Tempe residents are provided greater numbers of and variety of services and housing options, because we are an access point for the region. This requires participation in the following COC activities:

- City of Tempe (COT) provides outreach workers that preform assessments
- COT provides ongoing feedback and support to the RCEMC
- COT participates in monthly partnership meetings for purposes of providing feedback and gaining information regarding updates and changes.
In addition, Tempe will render support to Maggie’s Place which provides life-changing programs and services for the Valley’s most vulnerable, homeless pregnant women. We provide supportive housing and healing-centered services for pregnant and parenting women and their children by offering a warm and welcoming community, a safe place to live and learn, and ongoing services to help them become self-sufficient. Our model program has been operating successfully for 19 years, and we continue to meet the needs of the community by building more homes and serving more women and children. (PS)

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.

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 CareFirst 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 Serna Family Stability Program); transportation meals and referrals to seniors (Area Agency on Aging); and utilizes CDBG funding for AvTEMP, a youth employment program. In partnership with Maricopa County, the City has utilized a grant to employ a full time position for a homeless services specialist. The City also partners with Interfaith Homeless Emergency Lodging Program in conjunction with Lutheran Social Services that provides beds to homeless individuals at local churches, and has a relationship with Phoenix Rescue Mission to provide direct, on-call services to those experiencing homelessness in Avondale.

Chandler
Chandler strives to make homelessness a rare occurrence by providing financial support to the local Community Action Program (CAP) and other non-profit service providers for rent and utility assistance to households at immediate risk of homelessness. In addition, Chandler invests in homeless diversion activities such as providing bus fare or facilitating communication with family members to facilitate utilization of resources outside of the homeless service delivery system if at all possible. Once a person becomes homeless, and enters the homeless service delivery system, it is much more difficult to regain stability and independence. Evictions become barriers to future rental opportunities, and it can be challenging to maintain or obtain gainful employment without reliable shelter, food and transportation.

Chandler also operates Emergency Home Repair and Home Rehabilitation programs to assist households with low/moderate- and extremely low-income address safety concerns they cannot afford to resolve so they can remain housed in their own homes. Without assistance, the residence may become unsafe and uninhabitable, forcing the household to leave the residence and risk homelessness in the competitive Chandler housing market.

One-year goals and actions include but are not limited to:

- Support eviction prevention and diversion services to keep Chandler residents from entering the homeless service delivery system.
- Support emergency home repair and home rehabilitation programs.

Gilbert
Gilbert will continue to provide general fund support to non-profit organizations providing services to income eligible individuals or families to address overall needs for housing, health, social services, workforce development, education and youth prevention/intervention services. Gilbert also utilizes CDBG funds that provide repairs to low income residents to keep individuals and families in their homes.
Glendale
With its partner agencies, and the Glendale Works program, Glendale seeks to stabilize family incomes by helping adults to develop skills leading to higher-wage employment. Families may also enroll in classes related to Fair Housing, debt management, understanding credit, and financial literacy to help stabilize their family situation. Many agencies within the Community Services Department refer their clients to each other for services and even complete as much intake paperwork for the client as they can. The City also works through the court system to get services to severely mentally ill people who may end up in the court system. The Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) will use a donated building in downtown Glendale to offer homeless people and people at risk of homelessness services such as housing assistance or eviction prevention support. As stated previously, local government and nonprofit agencies offer assistance, including rental, mortgage, and utilities assistance, to help them avoid becoming homeless.

Peoria
The City will use Federal funding to provide emergency services to repair life-safety issues to homes that, left unrepaired or unassisted, would likely result in condemnation and homelessness. In addition, the City will provide General funding to help fund the Utility Assistance program in the Peoria Resource Center. Many of the residents applying for assistance through these programs are receiving assistance through social service programs and/or health programs. General funding will also be used to fund Community Legal Services to address wrongful evictions, Dust: Partners in Health & Aging to provide resources so that seniors may continue to live successfully on their own, HART Pantry to provide the necessary food and essential for low income, at risk youth, Foundation for Senior Living to provide food and utility assistance to low-income seniors and Community Hope Centers to provide food and utility assistance to low-income families.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale provides funding assistance and license agreements to non-profit providers of services to Scottsdale’s youth, seniors, special needs populations, victims of domestic violence, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons. The City improves the quality of life through connecting people to services, providing access to basic needs, providing prevention assistance through intake and referral, emergency rent and mortgage assistance and emergency utility assistance.

Surprise
To address barriers that low income individuals and families face to help avoid from becoming homeless, Surprise will implement the following: 1. Affordable housing. The City will may include tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to help residents from becoming homeless or transition homeless persons into permanent housing. 2. Public services. Public services will have a narrow focus providing services for persons who are homeless, at-risk of becoming homeless, disabled, or are for life skill training for youth. Additionally, The City of Surprise Resource Center provides a central location for persons in crisis to find solutions and utilize available resources.

Tempe
A local Community Action Program funded by TCC provides limited financial assistance for rent and utility assistance. The City has partnered with Mercy Maricopa Behavioral Health Authority. The Mercy Maricopa Bridge to Permanency Housing Program is Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless individuals diagnosed as having a serious mental illness. It is an independent, permanent, community-based housing program. All housing providers utilize the “housing-first” approach and the SAMHSA evidence-based Permanent Supportive Housing fidelity model to provide subsidized housing scattered throughout Maricopa County/GSA. The long-term goal of this program is to transition the subsidy to a Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8). The Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) is utilized to assist in prioritizing members for Bridge to Permanency Housing. In addition to the support provided by a member’s clinical team, each individual referred to the program is provided the opportunity to work with a Permanent Supportive Housing Services provider. In addition to the items noted above, Tempe will assist approximately 50 low-income households with tenant based rental assistance, thereby contributing to homeless prevention.
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Actions 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

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 continue to implement the Infill Incentive Program, which provides developers and owners with fee reductions to construct housing in the City's low and moderate income Revitalization Areas. The City will also 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
Chandler’s General Plan includes public policies to address barriers to affordable housing, including but not limited to:

- Encourage live/work developments, where appropriate (e.g., Downtown, high capacity transit corridors, regional commercial nodes);
- Provide for a variety of housing choices for all income levels;
- Promote a compatible mix of housing types in in-fill areas;
- Encourage a range of housing types within walking distance of schools and other community facilities (e.g., libraries, transit centers, community centers, health clinics, recreation spaces, and healthy food establishments);
- Address housing needs of fixed-income elderly persons and other special-needs populations;
- Support the aging and disabled population in neighborhoods by continuing to implement programs that assist them in meeting neighborhood maintenance codes;
- Increase capacity for and coordination of affordable housing programs and projects;
- Concentrate on improving housing affordability Citywide;
- Continue to encourage private investment in affordable housing;
- Enforce housing and neighborhood maintenance policies;
- Improve rental housing maintenance to ensure quality neighborhoods;
- Ensure compatible transition between residential areas and incompatible land uses as well as between intensity of land uses (e.g., between employment and residential);
- Improve transition between and continuity of old and new neighborhoods;
- Maintain, and where needed, improve infrastructure as neighborhoods age;
- Create and promote educational outreach and training seminars on housing and neighborhood maintenance;
- Continue to increase the quality of life in neighborhoods by promoting civic engagement;
- Continue to recognize adopted neighborhood and specific area plans that provide further development guidelines in targeted areas;
- Foster organization of and training for HOA and traditional non-HOA neighborhoods;
- Continue to provide programs that encourage neighborhood identity and a sense of place; and
- Foster partnerships and collaboration with nonprofits, businesses, and other organizations to support neighborhood and community development.

Gilbert
The high cost of housing in Gilbert significantly increases the difficulty of meeting affordable housing needs. Staff will continue to research and explore public/private partnerships in the construction and development of affordable housing. Gilbert will also continue to look for opportunities to leverage its HOME funds and affordable housing options through the Maricopa County HOME Consortium. In addition, Gilbert will continue to offer fair housing activities including outreach and education to both residents and employees.

Glendale
The Housing Authority will begin the process of reviewing the feasibility of converting its Lamar Homes public housing property to a RAD project over the next 3-5 years. Specific HOME initiatives in place to remove or ameliorate barriers include continuing its partnership with nonprofit developers such as with Habitat for Humanity Central Arizona to construct new single-family housing over the next five years.

In addition, the City may explore leveraging HOME funds with various tax credits to incentivize developers to build low- and moderate-income housing. Similarly, the City may look at ways to ease some of the building requirements for rehabilitating a historic property.

**Peoria**
The City will continue to afford non-profit developers a reduction in some development plan review fees. The entitlement fees or “planning fees” are assessed at 50% of the normally required fees. These fees include rezone and use permits, site plan review, design review and others.

**Scottdale**
The following actions will be taken during the upcoming year to address barriers to affordability:

- Manage federal assistance:
  - Housing Rehabilitation to preserve affordability through acquisition and rehabilitation of single-family residential homes through ARM of Save the Family
  - Green Housing Rehabilitation, Roof Repair and Replacement, and Emergency Repair assistance to extend the livability of owner-occupied housing.
  - Homeownership assistance through Housing Choice Voucher FSS escrow accounts
- Rental Assistance through Housing Choice Voucher Program
- Affordable rental housing through Bellview of Scottdale multi-family rental units and administration of the Housing Choice Voucher Program

**Surprise**
The City of Surprise strategy to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing is to leverage resources and develop partnerships to create new affordable housing units. For instance, in the Surprise Heritage District, the City’s provides financial incentives to promote both residential and commercial development that will aid in the revitalization of the Original Town Site. Available incentive and procedure to obtain it will be determined by the type of project: residential or commercial.

- New residential development on parcels zoned either SHO-R0 or SHO-C0 shall receive a 100% waiver of the City of Surprise Development Impact Fees
- New, expanding qualifying commercial development may request a 100% waiver of Building Plan Review, Building Permit, and City of Surprise Development Impact Fees at the approval of City Council.

In accordance with the Analysis of Impediment Fair Housing Goals, the City of Surprise will review zoning ordinances for areas that restrict housing development. For instance, the City has a lack of multi-family housing with less than 1% of existing residential units being multi-family. Currently, less than .1% of land in Surprise is zoned for multi-family housing. This may be a barrier to the development of new multi-family housing units in Surprise.

**Tempe**
Tempe will incentivize the inclusion of affordable units in private development per the provisions of the adopted City of Tempe Affordable and Equitable Housing Strategy, 2018.

**Additional Discussion**

**Chandler**
The primary impediment to accomplishing Consolidated Plan goals is the high cost and limited supply of permanent housing. Planned housing and public services activities will address this need to the extent possible with available resources.

**Glendale**
Throughout the Public Outreach phase of this Consolidated Plan, the depth, breadth, and intensity of stakeholder interest in affordable housing was overwhelming. In Community Surveys, stakeholders ranked “Cost of Land or Lot,” “Not In My Backyard (NIMBY)” “Cost of Labor” and “Cost of Materials” as top barriers to affordable housing. Even at a discussion at the Chamber of Commerce, members did not wish to discuss economic development issues as much as they wanted to understand how the community can create more affordable housing for all of its citizens and how to reduce homelessness. A 2019 analysis by the National Low Income Housing Coalition notes that median-wage workers in the retail, food preparation, office work, and educational fields cannot afford a 2-bedroom apartment in the City of Glendale; this may change with the new $12 minimum wage law.

**Peoria**
In addition, the following actions will contribute to the removal or amelioration of barriers to affordable housing:

- CDBG funds will be allocated to emergency home repair programs.
- CDBG funds will be used to provide major rehabilitation, up to and including total reconstruction, for eligible homeowners whose repairs fall outside of the scope of the city’s Emergency Home Repair Program.
- CDBG funds will be used to provide exterior home improvements.
- HOME funds will be allocated for the construction of new owner – occupied housing including providing direct homebuyer assistance.
- The City’s General Fund will allocate Neighborhood Pride funding to make aesthetic improvements to the exterior of homes in disrepair or otherwise needing improvement.
- The City’s General Fund will allocate grant funds to Community Legal Services to provide pro-bono legal services to low-income residents experiencing critical legal issues that impact their basic survival needs.
- CDBG funds will be allocated to assist people with disabilities with improvements to their housing situations as well as assist disabled group home facilities with much needed rehabilitation.

The City of Peoria strives to assist housing providers with sensible affordable housing development. At times, this may include the use of Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) for development of housing that is affordable to low-to-moderate income renters or buyers. Currently, there are no developers seeking LIHTC projects in Peoria. Should a feasible project be proposed and funded, the City will assist a developer with the LIHTC process.
AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k) – HOME and Housing Activities

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

**Avondale**
The City will continue to operate its successful programs, such as CAP, Helping Families in Need, Contributions Assistance and the myriad of others operated through Neighborhood and Family Services. The City continually seeks to improve the efficiency in program operations, as well as increase partnerships that expand existing programs and develop new programs. The City will continue to partner to build capacity and implement projects.

**Chandler**
The City utilizes a number of approaches to address the diverse needs of Chandler residents. The first priority for individuals and families in crisis is stabilization and support. The root causes of poverty cannot be addressed until basic health and safety needs are met. Subsequently, the City invests in programs that assist residents in crisis to regain stability and develop a strong foundation for future growth. These include emergency food and shelter, clothing and hygiene supplies, transportation services, and specialized services for vulnerable youth, older adults, and Veterans.

Chandler utilizes HOME funds to support Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for households experiencing homelessness. The program serves households needing up to two years of financial assistance and intensive support services to gain stability and develop a foundation to carry them into the future independently. Participants selected for the program face multiple obstacles. Many have untreated medical and behavioral health conditions, negative rental history, and criminal history, which serve as barriers to housing and employment. In addition, many participants have been homeless for a significant period of time, are unaccustomed to living indoors in a traditional housing environment, and lack trust in the justice and service delivery systems.

Chandler also utilizes HOME funds to support first-time homebuyers to get their foot in the market and build wealth through homeownership. This is accomplished through a Community Land Trust model, in which the first-time homebuyer purchases a home on land belonging to the Trust. The new homeowner has an affordable mortgage payment, and when they sell the home, they receive a portion of the equity. The Trust then has the opportunity to re-selling the home to another first-time homebuyer, continuing the trend of affordability.

Chandler leverages CDBG and HOME funds with 1.1 million in General Fund resources to support agencies that address the needs of the City’s vulnerable residents. The specific program areas that are funded are: 1) Youth, including educational support, health programs, and prevention/interaction activities; 2) Basic Needs, including crisis intervention, temporary assistance, basic needs, and support services focused on employment assistance and adult education; 3) Special Populations, including basic needs, independent living programs, socialization and education services; 4) Transportation Services for low-income Veteran’s.

**Gilbert**
Gilbert will focus on increasing Gilbert’s affordable rental housing stock by using HOME funds and also educate the community on the opportunities to receive emergency home repair services to preserve current homeowner housing stock. In addition, Gilbert will continue to fund organizations providing essential services such as rent assistance to help vulnerable Gilbert populations.

**Glendale**
The City will continue its strategy of leveraging its HOME resources, along with those of nonprofit agencies, to maximize the impact of funding dollars in meeting housing needs of residents. The City has also expanded its efforts to participate in regional coalitions, such as MAG and various subcommittees of the CoC, to coordinate its efforts to support homeless families and those facing significant housing problems or cost burdens. Glendale has also helped establish the West Valley Human Resources Collaborative, which works to resolve issues of homelessness at the regional level. Glendale also continues to seek out additional funding from local, state, or federal sources to supplement their efforts.

**Peoria**
The City employs two Human Services Coordinator positions in the Community Assistance Division. The coordinators are primarily responsible for bringing together efforts of various social service agencies within the City for its residents. Additionally, these positions are tasked with providing outreach regarding regional services available.

**Scottsdale**
The City of Scottsdale will:
- Continue increased levels of code enforcement to preserve neighborhoods
- Fund programs offering rehabilitation to preserve older housing stock
- Fund non-profit agencies to provide programs and services to the elderly and frail elderly
- Increase services for basic needs
- Tax counselling assistance at the Senior Centers
- Emergency rent and utility assistance through Vista Del Camino

**Surprise**
The City has partnered with Lutheran Social Services for their I-Help program, and will actively seek additional partners for local homeless outreach, and housing navigation. The City of Surprise Resource Center provides a central location for local service providers to reach out to persons experiencing homelessness. The Surprise Resource Center is a one-stop-shop for social services. Through strategic partnerships with a growing number of community-based organizations and government agencies, the Center offers Surprise residents connections to services that include everything from rent and utility assistance to employment support to food and nutrition resources.

**Tempe**
Actions to be taken during this program year to address the obstacles to meeting the underserved needs include:

Increase affordable housing
- Community Land Trust (CLT)
- Community Assisted Mortgage Program (CAMP)
- TBRA

The City will continue to look for new funding sources for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

### Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

**Avondale**
The City will maintain its CDBG and HOME-funded rehabilitation programs, as well as our First-Time Homebuyer Program. In addition, the City may also use program income from its NSF loans to supplement these programs. The City recently has established a non-profit to increase human services capacity in the community and may pursue CHDO designation in order to capture additional HOME funds to supplement its affordable housing initiatives.

**Chandler**
The City will continue to utilize HOME funding to support programs to ensure that residents are aware of and can participate in activities to increase their knowledge of affordable housing programs as well as services available to meet their specific needs. For example, through its partnership with Newtown Community Development Corporation, the City funds activities that provide housing counseling and education to residents seeking affordable first-time homeownership. Newtown’s Community Land Trust Program continues to create new first time homebuyers in Chandler, which has expanded the dream of homeownership to over 80 residents who have participated in the program. In addition, the City continues to fund a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program for households experiencing homelessness. The TBRA Program provides affordable housing through rental subsidies for up to two years, along with intensive case management support to promote long-term stability. Chandler continues to provide affordable housing opportunities through its rehabilitation programs as well. The Housing Rehabilitation Program addresses the needs of homeowners in maintaining their home and sustaining their ability to reside there. In addition to these programs, the City operates a robust affordable rental housing program. The City’s Housing and Redevelopment Division manages 480 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, as well as 303 public housing units.

**Gilbert**
Gilbert will utilize HOME funds in fiscal year 2020-2021 to purchase and rehabilitate one permanent affordable housing unit within the community. Gilbert has been able to increase its affordable housing stock annually. In addition, Gilbert will utilize CDBG funds to provide emergency and minor home repairs, enabling owner-occupied residents to remain in their homes free of health and

Page 19 of 28
safety hazards.

**Glendale**
The City will begin a Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program to help families to maintain their housing situations; the TBRA would act as a bridge to Housing Choice Vouchers or permanent housing after two years. The City will also work with its Community Action Program (CAP) to provide Eviction Prevention assistance through rent, mortgage, and utilities assistance to eligible families. Glendale will partner with Habitat for Humanity to preserve and increase the City’s supply of affordable owner housing. To that end, that partnership will develop new owner housing, and/or rehabilitate or replace existing owner housing. Additionally, the City’s Public Housing Authority will begin the process of expanding units at one of its locations, providing additional Section 8 vouchers, and making three more units 504 accessible.

**Peoria**
During the program year, the following actions are planned to foster and maintain affordable housing:
- CDBG funds will be allocated to the City Emergency Home Repair Program.
- CDBG funds will be allocated to non-profits to provide individual and group home modifications for disabled residents.
- CDBG funds will be allocated to non-profit developer for the reconstruction of substandard and blighted housing within the City of Peoria.
- CDBG funds will be allocated for assistance in the removal of vacant structures considered blight and/or dangers to the health and welfare of our residents. This program would primarily assist HUD income eligible residents in removing vacant and dilapidated housing structures.
- CDBG funds will be allocated to the City’s Exterior Home Improvement Program.
- HOME funds will be allocated to a non-profit developer to construct affordable housing.
- City General Funds will be allocated to the City operated Neighborhood Pride Program to make aesthetic improvements to the exterior of homes in disrepair or otherwise needing improvement.
- Non-profit developers will continue to be afforded a reduction in some development plan review fees. The entitlement fees or “planning fees” are assessed at 50% of the normally required fees. These fees include rezone and use permits, site plan review, design review and others.

**Scottsdale**
The City of Scottsdale will continue to provide services to the community, including but not limited to:
- Homeowner-occupied Green Housing Rehabilitation, Roof Repair and Replacement and Emergency Repair Programs for low-income households
- Accessibility modifications
- Reconstruction of housing to maintain affordability
- Rental assistance (Housing Choice Voucher Program)

**Surprise**
The City plans to continue providing housing rehabilitation, utilizing CDBG, for low- and moderate-income residents in need of health and safety rehabilitation to their homes. The City is launching a tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) program in 2020 to help eligible residents to have stable and affordable housing.

**Tempe**
When possible and appropriate opportunities exist, the City may explore providing financial assistance for Tax Credit Projects for affordable housing development to expand multi-family rental development projects and homeownership opportunities. Additionally, acquisition, soft costs and site development funds may be used for affordable housing development. Consideration for additional funding may be given upon completion of the pre-development phase.

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

**Avondale**
The City will undertake the following as the actions in 2020-2024 to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and to integrate lead-based paint hazard reduction into Avondale’s housing policies. All activities will be completed in accordance with Title X of the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act: 1. adhere to HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule 24 CFR Part 35 in the conduct of rehabilitation activities, and 2. provide information to housing recipients as well as the general public about the hazards of lead-based paint.

Chandler
Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards include but are not limited to:

- Complying with HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in Public Housing, the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Housing Rehabilitation Programs.
- Seeking additional funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
- Providing educational about lead-based paint hazards to Chandler residents.

Gilbert
Gilbert will continue to utilize CDBG funds to operate the Gilbert Emergency & Minor Home Repair program which identifies and addresses lead-based paint hazards within the community.

Glendale
The City will address lead-based paint (LBP) hazards within the implementation of its home repair programs. HUD regulations, at 24 CFR Part 35, require that lead-based paint be controlled before the rehabilitation of housing units, particularly if children under the age of 6 occupy the units. The City conducts the required LBP assessment based on the level of federal funds invested in the rehabilitation of units constructed prior to 1978. Based on the results of Risk Assessments, any identified hazards, the City uses interim controls or abatement practices to remove these hazards. All construction includes the use of Safe Work Practices to prevent contamination.

Peoria
The city provides the required notices and information about the hazards and risks of lead-based paint to all program participants. The city also makes the current lead brochure/handout from the United States Environmental Protection Agency available at community and neighborhood events. All applications requesting federal funding from the city for emergency home repairs on units built prior to 1978 will have an inspection of the property for the presence of lead. A quantitative analysis must be 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.

Scottsdale
With the establishment of the City’s owner-occupied Green 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.

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.

Surprise
The City has written policies and procedures for all programs required to comply with the HUD lead-safe housing rules (LSHR). Additionally, the City requires lead-based paint policies and procedures with any partners who may administer these programs on the City’s behalf. Contractors in the housing rehabilitation program have lead-based paint requirements integrated into their contract for services with the homeowner.

TBRA lead-based paint requirements apply to dwelling units occupied or to be occupied by families or households that have one or more children under age six, the common areas servicing the units, exterior painted surfaces associated with such units, and other areas used by unit residents and frequented by children under age six. All units assisted under the TBRA program are subject to HOS inspections in which requires compliance with the HUD lead-safe housing rule (LSHR).
### Tempo

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards include but are not limited to:

- Continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in housing rehabilitation programs.
- Seek additional funding as it becomes available to provide testing and abatement of lead-based paint hazards in single-family housing where young children are present.
- Expand the stock of lead-safe housing units through housing initiatives.

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

#### Avondale

The City’s CareList Avondale Resource Center will continue to operate the following programs to reduce the number of poverty-level families in the City and the Southwest Valley: Contributions Assistance Program; Helping Families in Need; Community Action Partnership Program; Southwest Valley Literacy; Adelante Healthcare; Eve’s Place; New Life Center; New Leaf-Semer; Maricopa Workforce Connection; Area Agency on Aging; Father Matters; Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department (youth life skills and parenting classes); Salvation Army; International Rescue Committee; New Directions Institute; Maricopa County Department of Health; First Things First; Kith and Kin; First Teeth First; University of Arizona; Arizona Priority Education and Counseling; Southwest Families Advocacy Center; Arizona Science Center; Maricopa County Human Services Department; and the Housing Authority of Maricopa County.

#### Chandler

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families include but are not limited to:

- Provide emergency lodging to individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Alleviate the effects of crisis for low and moderate income individuals, including people who are homeless or have special needs. Services may include safe housing, food and clothing, necessary medical care, job training and employment supports, and case management services.
- Provide tenant based rental assistance for individuals and families who are homeless, coupled with intensive case management services.

#### Gilbert

In Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Gilbert will continue to provide general funds to support anti-poverty supportive services to individuals and families including services to meet basic needs, education attainment, workforce development, childcare assistance and overall case management. In addition, Gilbert has opened the Heritage Center which provides a central resource to families in need to find additional support and education.

#### Glendale

The City’s agencies and its nonprofit partners will continue to offer assessments and appropriate service referrals to low-income and homeless people and families to increase their self-sufficiency. For example, the planned Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) Glendale-based Day Resource Center will offer case management and navigation services to homeless people. Other partners will offer food assistance to low-income or homeless people, or housing and service navigation services to homeless people. These services may include employment referrals and training, as well as Financial Literacy and Debt Management Training.

#### Peoria

In an effort to aid in the reduction of the number of poverty-level families, the City funds human services activities directly aimed at at-risk youth, families, and individuals. The City uses any combination of CDBG, HOME and general fund resources that are available to fund programs and services aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty. The City of Peoria is committed to providing its lowest income residents with quality housing and neighborhoods in addition to helping these residents move out of poverty. The City’s numerous housing and community development programs are targeted to improving the housing and neighborhood conditions of low-income residents. These programs are provided either locally or regionally and all support anti-poverty.

It is the City’s goal to:

- Continue funding local and regional agencies that provide shelter, housing and supportive services to homeless and at-
risk persons.

- Operate and/or fund programs that assist low-income and special needs population in Peoria.
- Operate programs to provide education, counseling and programs for at-risk persons.
- Support after school programs and mentoring programs that help at-risk youth that provide positive role models and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Provide counseling and homebuyer assistance programs for low and moderate first-time homebuyers.
- Provide funding for emergency services such as utility assistance and emergency home repairs.

Scottsdale
The City of Scottsdale will take the following actions to reduce the number of families in poverty:

- Intake and case management
- Food boxes
- Services for persons experiencing homelessness
- Utility assistance
- Emergency mortgage and rent assistance

Long term strategies are additionally provided through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Vista Job Prep Program and case management and employment services that are provided by non-profit organizations. Local non-profits funded through the City of Scottsdale and other local jurisdictions help stabilize households through emergency and transitional housing. These emergency and transitional housing services are also accompanied by supportive resources and employment services.

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program combines the resources of case management with career counseling and job coaching with longer term assistance through Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) 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. Two City facilities, Via Linda Senior Center and Granite Reef Senior Center, provided space and resources for AARP to provide free tax preparation.

Surprise
The City of Surprise will continue to work cooperatively with local service provider agencies to enhance its affordable housing and supportive service funding sources. This effort will be aimed at maximizing available resources to access funds at the federal, state and local levels. The principal goal of this coordinated strategy is to assist low- and moderate-income renters and owners, the homeless, female headed households with children, low-income elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS, public and assisted housing residents, persons with mental and physical disabilities and other special needs populations. The City will take advantage of established creative partnerships with private lenders, community based nonprofit organizations and other state and local agencies to provide affordable housing and other public service/community development activities to improve the quality of life for all of its residents.

Tempe
Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families include but are not limited to:

- The City will continue its efforts in conjunction with the Continuum of Care and the Tempe Rental Assistance program to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the development of services needed to assist those families with educational opportunities, job growth, and life skills training through the various social service agencies operating in the city.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Avondale

Neighborhood and Family Services will continue to work directly with other City Departments to coordinate development and implementation of programs that encompass diverse resident needs.
**Chandler**
Actions planned to develop institutional structure include but are not limited to:

- Participate in the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care and related efforts to coordinate systems of care and integrate services for data-driven, person centered outcomes.
- Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
- Engage private industry to partner on efforts to increase affordable housing and support the employment opportunities.
- Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.

**Gilbert**
Gilbert is a participant in several networks and task forces to encourage dialogue among participants to increase partnership opportunities and possible expansion of services to Gilbert residents. With the addition of the Heritage Center, Gilbert will focus on working with non-profit providers to bring services to Gilbert residents within Gilbert Town limits.

**Glendale**
The City’s Community Revitalization Division (CRD) has found that a coordinated local or regional response to supporting the needs of homeless or low-income people maximizes the impact of its efforts. Toward that end, the CRD will continue to strengthen its partnerships with other City departments, particularly those within the Community Services Department, as well as nonprofit organizations and other public entities at the city, county, and state level. The City will also provide or support training for staff and providers in the areas of affordable housing, fair housing, economic development, and community development. The West Valley Human Services Collaborative is an intergovernmental group of West Valley Cities that work regionally to increase each City’s ability to combat homelessness.

**Peoria**
The City of Peoria also receives and distributes Peoria’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to local non-profit service providers on a reimbursement basis under contract. Staff of the Community Assistance Division of the Neighborhood & Human Services Department has primary responsibility for planning, implementation, administration and oversight of programs and activities. The City’s Council Not-for-Profit Community Development Grant Subcommittee assists by providing citizen involvement in the process of establishing priorities and recommendations for funding. City Council approves the annual allocation of the budget.

The plan strategy will be carried out through the combined efforts of the city, non-profit organizations, neighborhood organizations, community based development organizations, public service agencies, financial institutions, private developers and other governmental institutions. Each unique group plays a key role in the delivery system.

**Scottsdale**
The City of Scottsdale further delivery system for housing and community development including:

- Program delivery
  - Homeownership
  - Housing Rehabilitation Programs
  - Housing Choice Voucher Program (rental assistance)
  - Family Self-Sufficiency Program

- Development of other community resources is ongoing and will continue to include regional cooperation in:
  - The Maricopa HOME Consortium
  - The MAG Continuum of Care Committee on Homelessness and
  - The East Valley Needs Assessment

- Local initiatives, including:
  - Brokerage licenses to non-profit service providers in City facilities
  - The Scottsdale Cares utility donation program
Appendices

Maricopa County HOME Consortium

324

Final Report
May 8, 2020

Actions planned to develop institutional structure include but are not limited to:

- General Fund allocations to regional homeless facilities.
- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Funds
- Endowment Fund allocations for community projects and programs for the public good

**Surprise**

The City of Surprise is deeply committed to understanding and providing services to the City's residents. In 2019, the city conducted a Community Needs Assessment with the goal of creating a guiding document which can assist in prioritizing plans, initiatives and programs to meet growing or unmet human service needs in our city. The Community Needs Assessment will be used to inform the new City of Surprise Veteran, Disability & Human Service Commission with resident input and data to create a strategic plan.

**Tempe**

Actions planned to develop institutional structure include but are not limited to:

- Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
- Work with private industry to address important issues that hamper housing and community development efforts.
- Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for project finance and development to leverage federal funds.

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

**Avondale**

As the City's human services needs continue to grow, the City will continue to pursue and form partnerships with other organizations. Several service providers maintain space in the Care1st Avondale Resource Center, which acts as a human services hub for the City and the Southwest Valley. Services provided at the Center are diverse and comprehensive, including those related to housing, illiteracy, domestic abuse, early childhood development, nutrition, elder care, health care, citizenship and ESL, financial literacy, education, youth education and employment, homelessness prevention, employment training, crisis intervention, tax assistance, and parenting skills.

**Chandler**

Chandler is a collaborative, generous, and rapidly changing community. The For Our City Chandler Initiative has been an integral component in connecting people and organizations to address community needs. Together, the City of Chandler and For Our City Chandler are invested in programs and strategies to prevent and combat the traumatic impact of poverty and meet the basic needs of low- and moderate-income households. Targeting interventions based on a deep understanding of the community ensures Chandler resources promote an improved quality of life for all Chandler residents.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies include but are not limited to:

- Participate in For Our City Chandler to maximize the community’s capacity to meet underserved needs.
- Align the allocation of Federal and local resources with the needs of underserved Chandler residents as identified in the 2019 Community Needs Assessment.

**Gilbert**

Gilbert will continue to collaborate with public and private housing and social service agencies to meet the goals and objectives of Gilbert’s Consolidated Plan. This includes ongoing meetings, special meetings or subcommittees, and/or participation on relevant task forces.

**Glendale**

The City relies on the services of the Community Development Advisory Committee, comprised of a cross-section of Glendale citizens including public housing residents, to review funding applications and make recommendations. Through its CDBG, HOME, and ESS funding, the City works with numerous government and private housing programs, including those operated by social service agencies to meet the housing and service needs of Glendale residents. Additionally, the City participates in various MAG subcommittee, and led efforts to create the West Valley Human Services Collaborative, which meets monthly to develop regional solutions to homelessness.

**Peoria**

The City utilizes CDBG and its general funds to improve neighborhood conditions and quality of life for its low- and moderate-
Income residents. The City provides funding for activities that work to reduce poverty by providing emergency assistance and social services. The City will continue to provide funding to improve neighborhoods, increase job opportunities as well as other economic opportunities.

In addition, the City's Human Services Coordinator positions within the Community Assistance Division are primarily responsible for coordinating efforts of social service agencies within the City and for its residents. Additionally, this position provides outreach regarding available services.

During the program year, the City of Peoria will continue to foster partnerships and collaboration among and between non-profit and private organizations. In addition to General Fund contributions, the City will continue to provide programs such as various City volunteer programs whereby residents and interested individuals can donate their time and resources to help in community events and with other tasks and committees. The City's Neighborhood Pride Program will continue to match private resources, non-profit and faith based volunteers with residents in need of community improvements.

Scottsdale
- Provide funding assistance and licensee agreements to non-profit providers of services to Scottsdale's youth, seniors, special needs populations, victims of domestic violence, persons and families in crisis, and disabled persons
- Address increased needs through best practices in management of programs, funding, facilities, and license agreements
- Improve quality of life through connectivity-people to services
- Provide access to basic needs
- Provide prevention assistance through:
  - Intake and referral
  - Emergency rent and mortgage assistance
  - Emergency utility assistance
- Promote self-sufficiency, mitigate the causes of poverty and support independent living through the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS)
- Improve quality of life through education, recreation, and socialization

Surprise
City staff participate and are members of the West Valley Municipal Human Services Collaborative, Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care, and West Valley Human Services Collective. Staff also regularly meet with the Housing Authority of Maricopa County. The regional stakeholders have a strong history of working together to achieve shared community goals.

Tempe
The City will continue to coordinate planning activities with private housing and social service agencies, including participation in the MAG Continuum of Care meetings, development of the Continuum of Care, and enumeration of point-in-time and homeless surveys. City staff will also continue its participation in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises.
### Program Specific Requirements

**AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)**

**HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)**

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avondale</strong></td>
<td>The City will exercise the recapture option in its lien instruments and written agreements with homebuyers. The recapture period will match the period of affordability stipulated in 24 CFR 92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chandler</strong></td>
<td>Resale option for community land trust model in partnership with Newtown. If a buyer chooses to sell their home during the affordability period, they must sell it to another income-eligible homebuyer at an affordable price. An affordable price is defined as a price that results in a monthly payment not more than 30% of the gross income of a household with income equal to 80% of the median income. The seller is allowed a fair return, which is defined as the homeowner’s original investment, plus any capital improvements, not to exceed the assessed value at the time of sale, plus 60% of the appraised increase in value from the date of purchase. For leasehold properties, fair return is defined as the lessee’s purchase price, plus 25% of the lessee’s share of increase in value at the time of resale, based on a leasehold valuation performed by a licensed appraiser. The City utilizes a variety of methods to secure the HOME investment, including deeds of trust, promissory notes, and declarations or restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gilbert</strong></td>
<td>Gilbert requires recapture of HOME funds if the property is no longer deemed an eligible HOME property. Gilbert requires 100% of the original HOME subsidy be repaid to Gilbert to be returned to the HOME program and reused for an eligible HOME activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glendale</strong></td>
<td>The City of Glendale receives HOME funds as a consortium member of Maricopa County. The County has established a Consortium Policy regarding recapture/resale provisions which allows each member of the Consortium to use either provision depending on the benefit to the member and to the potential homebuyer. The City of Glendale utilizes the recapture approach and requires repayment of net proceeds from the sale of a property if the home is sold prior to the expiration of the affordability period. The City requires program participants to execute security instruments in which the program requirements and the method to calculate the repayment amount are specified. In the case of a foreclosure, the period of affordability is terminated. The amount recaptured is based on the amount of the net proceeds per 24 CFR 92. If no net proceeds are generated from the sale, the HOME investment will not be recaptured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peoria</strong></td>
<td>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 direct HOME assistance. The amount subject to Recapture 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 amount to be repaid is the subsidy provided directly 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. Net Proceeds is defined as: Net Proceeds = Sales Price (−) non-HOME debt (−) closing costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scottsdale</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Page 27 of 28
N/A

**Surprise**

**Policy and Regulations**

Under the HOME Recapture Provisions, the following conditions apply. Participants will be required to execute a Promissory Note, Deed of Trust and Loan Agreement with addendum at settlement of the mortgage in favor of the City of Surprise to assure repayment of the assistance.

Repayment of the full subsidy is due to the City of Surprise when any one of the following events occurs:

- a. Sale of property (new mortgage)
- b. Rental of property.
- c. Request from the mortgagor, or on behalf of the mortgagor, to satisfy the lien through refinance of the first mortgage.
- d. Failure to provide adequate maintenance as defined in the Loan Agreement.

**Tempe**

It is the policy of the Maricopa HOME Consortium that each member of the Consortium may use either the recapture option or the resale option based on what is most beneficial to the member and to the potential homebuyer. Consortium members will select the method to be used prior to granting the HOME/ADDI assistance to the potential homebuyers. Each Consortium member will ensure the proper security instruments are executed to guarantee the HOME/ADDI investment for the affordability period for the selected recapture/resale option.

Recapture Option – Under this option, the Net Proceeds of the original HOME subsidy must be returned to the HOME Program. The Net Proceeds are the sales price minus loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs. This option allows the seller to sell to any willing buyer at any price. Once the HOME/ADDI funds are repaid, the property is no longer subject to any HOME/ADDI restrictions. The recaptured funds must be used for another HOME/ADDI -eligible activity. Recapture restrictions apply if the “property” is either sold or rented during the affordability (term) of the City of Tempe Promissory HOME note - the unforgiven amount of the principle balance of the CAMP HOME Note must be repaid to the City of Tempe, unless:

- The property is sold to an income eligible buyer approved for HOME funds that can assume all or part of the unforgiven balance, or
- The Net Proceeds from the sale of the “property” at its fair market value are insufficient to the pay the unforgiven balance of the City of Tempe CAMP HOME Note in full. In this situation, the City of Tempe will forgive repayment of the amount of the unforgiven balance in excess of the Net Proceeds.
ESG Standards
ESG and CoC Written Standards

Introduction

These written standards apply to all Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) contracts and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) subrecipients. These standards must consistently be applied for
the benefit of all program participants. These standards do not replace policies and procedures created by homeless services providers, but rather they provide an overall context for programs funded with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding.

Prioritization for the activities included in this document will follow the adopted Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care Policies and Procedures. All ESG and CoC projects funded in the geographic area covered by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care must comply with the Equal Access in Accordance With an Individual's Gender Identity in Community Planning and Development Programs final rule, 24 CFR Part 5 effective September 14, 2016.

ESG and CoC subrecipients agree to input client level records through the HMIS system and in accordance with approved Continuum of Care (CoC) data sharing policies and procedures.

**Eligible ESG Activities**

The CoC Board priorities for Emergency Solutions Grant funding are Rapid Rehousing, Emergency Shelter, and outreach. In addition, the CoC Board recommends that Emergency Solutions Grant recipients link their sub-recipient grants to outcomes that positively impact System Performance Measures as determined by the Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care.

**Homelessness Prevention**

ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the “homeless” definition in § 576.2. This assistance, referred to as homelessness prevention, may be provided to individuals and families who meet the criteria under the “at risk of homelessness” definition, or who meet the criteria in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of the “homeless” definition in § 576.2 and have an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD. The costs of homelessness prevention are only eligible to the extent that the assistance is necessary to help the program participant regain stability in the program participant’s current permanent housing or move into other permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. Homelessness prevention must be provided in accordance with the housing relocation and stabilization services requirements in § 576.105, the short-term and medium-term rental assistance requirements in § 576.106, and the written standards and procedures established under § 576.400.

**Eligibility:**

Category (2) Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:

(i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
(ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and
(iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing

Category (3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

(i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes
(ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless application
(iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the preceding 60 days; and
(iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers

Category (4) Any individual or family who:
(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence;
(ii) Has no other residence; and
(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

Has an annual income below 30% of AMI.

Street Outreach

ESG funds may be used for costs of providing essential services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services; and provide urgent, nonfacility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing, or an appropriate health facility. For the purposes of this section, the term “unsheltered homeless people” means individuals and families who qualify as homeless under paragraph (1)(ii) of the “homeless” definition under § 576.2.

Eligibility:

Category (1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

(i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;
(ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional
housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or

(iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

**Emergency Shelter**

The term Emergency Shelter per 24 CFR Part 576.2 means ‘any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements’. This definition excludes transitional housing. However, projects that were funded as emergency shelter (shelter operations) under the FY 2010 Emergency Shelter Grants program may continue to be funded under the emergency shelter component of the Emergency Solutions Grants program, regardless of whether the project meets the definition in 24 CFR Part 576.2.

**Eligibility:**

**Category (1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:**

(i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;

(ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or

(iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

**Category (4) Any individual or family who:**

(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence;

(ii) Has no other residence; and

(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

**Data Collection (Homeless Management Information System)**

ESG funds may be used to pay for the costs of participating in and contributing to the HMIS designated by the Continuum of Care for the area.


**Eligible CoC Activities**

*Transitional Housing*

CoC funds may be used to provide transitional housing where all program participants have signed a lease or occupancy agreement, the purpose of which is to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families into permanent housing as quickly as possible within 24 months or such longer period as HUD determines necessary. The program participant must have a lease or occupancy agreement for a term of at least one month that may extend to 24 months.

**Eligibility:**

This assistance may be provided to individuals and families who meet the criteria in category (1) (2), (3), or (4) of the “homeless” definition in § 583.5 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Homelessness” Final Rule, 24 CFR Parts 91, 582, and 583.

*Permanent Supportive Housing*

CoC funds may be used to provide permanent supportive housing—permanent housing in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons with a disability to live independently. PSH can only provide assistance to individuals with disabilities and families in which one adult or child has a disability. Supportive services designed to meet the needs of the program participants must be made available to the program participants.

**Eligibility:**

This assistance may be provided to individuals and families who meet the criteria in category (1) and/or (4) of the “homeless” definition § 583.5 and “disability” definition § 582.5 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Homelessness” Final Rule, 24 CFR Parts 91, 582, and 583.

**Eligible CoC and ESG Activities**

*Rapid Rehousing*

ESG and/or CoC funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help a homeless individual or family move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

The Maricopa County Continuum of Care approved a financial assistance policy for Rapid Rehousing on January 30, 2017.
Eligibility:

Category (1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

(i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;
(ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or
(iii) Is exiting an institution where (s) he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution

Category (4) Any individual or family who:

(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence;
(ii) Has no other residence; and
(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

Financial Assistance Standards for Rapid Re-Housing
(Revised by CoC Board 1/26/2017)

The Maricopa Regional Continuum of Care understands the important role that rapid re-housing (RRH) plays in the region’s efforts to end homelessness. RRH provides personalized interventions for individuals and families to quickly exit homelessness. Assistance may be provided for housing identification, move-in costs, rental assistance, case management and/or supportive services depending on the client’s needs. The community recognizes that is important to meet individuals and families “where they are” and limit assistance to only what is necessary to end his/her/their homelessness. Assistance must be tailored to the particular needs of each client to ensure that the community provides “just enough” assistance and the right assistance to ensure the client’s success. Nevertheless, community standards are important so that RRH remains an effective intervention that is administered in a consistent manner throughout the community. Therefore, the Maricopa Association of Governments Regional Continuum of Care has adopted RRH Financial Assistance Standards.

As determined by the client and case manager, at any point while receiving assistance through the RRH project, if the client is able to pay 100% of contract rent, rental assistance may cease.

Rental Assistance During the First Three Months
Providers will determine for each client the number of months the assistance is needed—there is no such thing as an “automatic” approval for three months of assistance—some clients may receive no rental assistance, one month’s rental assistance, or three months rental assistance. For those with zero income, 100% rental assistance allowed. For those with income that exceeds or is equal to the minimum Social Security Income, clients are expected to pay 33% contract rent. Exceptions may be made for wage garnishments. In addition, court-ordered voluntary child support payments, criminal fines, or any payments that would result in garnishment if not paid by the client may be exempted from the percentage of income required for rent. Documentation is required to show that payment is necessary. Documentation is also required that the payment was made by the client.

Rental Assistance During the Next Four to Six Months

Providers will determine for each client the number of months the assistance is needed. Reconfirmation will be done monthly to ensure assistance is still needed. If rent was paid during the first three months (as outlined in Section I), the expected client payment towards contract rent will be 67% of contract rent. If client did not pay a portion of the rent during the first three months, 100% rental assistance may be allowed for the first month (month four of RRH assistance). Evaluation of the need of further assistance is required monthly. Rental assistance of 100% assistance is allowed with appropriate documentation of need from the caseworker, however, it is expected that clients are gaining income and instances of zero income will be rare.

Rental Assistance for Months Seven to Twelve

All clients are expected to have income at seven months. In rare circumstances, exceptions may be made. At seven months, clients are expected to pay 67% of contract rent. Exceptions may be made for those clients that have recently gained income, however, in that case, it would be expected that client will pay at least 33% of contract rent. By month ten, if the client has not moved towards paying full contract rent, evaluation should be made for other appropriate housing.

Other Financial Assistance

Programs may provide non-refundable fees and deposits, refundable security deposits, and utility deposits for program participants. Depending on the funding source, some programs may provide utility assistance payments and application fees.

Exceptions

It is recognized that circumstances will differ for each client and unexpected events can occur during the course of assistance. Exceptions can be made at any level of assistance for extraordinary circumstances if it will increase the likelihood of a successful housing outcome.

Regulation References
24 CFR 576.400(e)

(e) Written standards for providing ESG assistance.

1. If the recipient is a metropolitan city, urban county, or territory, the recipient must have written standards for providing Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) assistance and must consistently apply those standards for all program participants. The recipient must describe these standards in its consolidated plan.

24 CFR 578.7(a)(9)

9. In consultation with recipients of Emergency Solutions Grants program funds within the geographic area, establish and consistently follow written standards for providing Continuum of Care assistance. At a minimum, these written standards must include:

(i) Policies and procedures for evaluating individuals’ and families’ eligibility for assistance under this part;

(ii) Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible individuals and families will receive transitional housing assistance;

(iii) Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible individuals and families will receive rapid rehousing assistance;

(iv) Standards for determining what percentage or amount of rent each program participant must pay while receiving rapid rehousing assistance;

(v) Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible individuals and families will receive permanent supportive housing assistance; and

(vi) Where the Continuum is designated a high-performing community, as described in subpart G of this part, policies and procedures set forth in 24 CFR 576.400(e)(3)(vi), (e)(3)(vii), (e)(3)(viii), and (e)(3)(ix).

Community Adopted Best Practices

Background

The community approved best practices were developed to serve as a guiding document for all homelessness programs to achieve the highest service standards for people being served in our community. This document includes a framework that applies to our full continuum of services; including, Outreach, Coordinated Entry and Assessment, Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Rapid Re-housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing. The shared best practices may be applied to any program, including non-HUD funded projects.
The shared best practices apply to all interventions. Practices specific to a particular service (e.g., Emergency Shelter or Permanent Supportive Housing) are outlined in the intervention specific documents that follow. These practices have been developed, and vetted, by a range of stakeholders; including the Regional Continuum of Care (CoC) Board, Regional Continuum of Care Committee, local service providers, faith community, ESG grantees, and ad hoc working group participants.

This document was developed in collaboration with both service providers and funders as a statement of what the community strives for in program design, operation and outcomes. This document is not designed as a tool for measuring program compliance in general, yet some of the best practices outlined in this document are required for Continuum of Care funded programs and are denoted as such with an *. This document is a companion to other documents, such as the HUD standards, and is intended to be used alongside them: projects should not rely on this document as an inclusive list of requirements and should consult with the requirements of HUD and other funders when implementing programs. This document replaces the Standards of Excellence, previously adopted by the CoC Board of Directors.

**Shared Best Practices**

*Philosophical Approaches*

Housing First (adapted from USICH Housing First Check List) (CoC programs should also reference the Scorecard):

- Access to programs is not contingent on sobriety, minimum income requirements, lack of a criminal record, completion of treatment, participation in services, or other unnecessary conditions.

- Programs do everything possible not to reject an individual or family on the basis of poor credit or financial history, poor or lack of rental history, minor criminal convictions, or behaviors that are interpreted as indicating a lack of “housing readiness.” Should such a case arise, provide a warm hand-off to coordinated entry or another resource.

- People with disabilities are offered clear opportunities to request reasonable accommodations within applications and screening processes and during tenancy, and building and apartment units include special physical features that accommodate disabilities.

- Programs that cannot serve someone work through the coordinated entry process to ensure that those individuals or families have access to shelter, housing, and services elsewhere.

- Housing and service goals and plans are highly participant-driven.
• Supportive services emphasize engagement and problem-solving.
• Participation in supportive services or compliance with service plans are not conditions of program entry or tenancy, but are reviewed with participants, and regularly offered as a resource.
• Services are informed by a harm-reduction philosophy that recognizes that drug and alcohol use and addiction are a part of some participants’ lives. Participants are engaged in non-judgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use, and are offered education regarding how to avoid risky behaviors and engage in safer practices.

• Substance use in and of itself; without other program, or lease violations, is not considered a reason for eviction, or program exit.
• Every effort is made to provide a tenant the opportunity to transfer from one housing situation, program, or project to another if a tenancy is in jeopardy. Whenever possible, eviction or returns to homelessness is avoided.
• Ensure that leases are standard and program requirements are transparent and focused on the hardest to serve, screening in rather than screening out.

Alumni Involvement:

• Agencies will create opportunities for alumni involvement in the development of, and should inform delivery of, a program’s supportive services.

Continuity of Care:

• When possible, establish contact, and ensure continuity of care with new programs, or case managers; both interagency and intra-agency.

Governance:

• Persons with lived experience will have opportunities to provide feedback to program managers, and the Board of Directors on the delivery of services. Where possible, programs should solicit Board membership to include those with lived experience.
Length of Stay:

- Individualized housing-based service plans (IHSP) are designed to meet the unique needs of each household, and are designed to facilitate the shortest possible stay, resulting in an exit to Permanent Housing.

Supportive Services:

- Participants have easy access to a comprehensive array of services designed to assist them in sustaining housing stability, and maintaining self-sufficiency.
- At minimum, service coordination and case management, based on the IHSP, are offered to every household.
- Services are flexible, and individualized; to include in mental health, substance abuse treatment, life skills development, money management, benefits enrollment, primary healthcare, legal assistance, job training/placement, and education. All services may not be provided by a single project, and providers should make referrals and connections, as appropriate.
- The intensity of services is based on the needs of the household.
  - Utilize a client-centered, strengths-based approach to case management (e.g., motivational interviewing).

Operating Standards

Client Confidentiality:

- Program takes precautions to protect confidential client information.
- Client level data will only be shared in compliance with local data sharing agreements, and any associated signed client release of information.

Client Rights:

- Every household is clearly informed of client rights including protocols for expressing grievances during program stay, and potential reasons for involuntary exits from the program.

Compliance:

- Program is compliant with Fair Housing, Landlord Tenant Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, as applicable.
Food Safety:

- Staff who will prepare & serve meals have a valid food handler card/certificate issued by any county in the State of Arizona, or by an American National Standards Institute accredited food handler training program.
- Plan meals that adhere to or exceed USDA’s Dietary Guidelines where applicable.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) participation:

- Programs are fully implemented within the local HMIS system and data quality standards are upheld.
- Programs maintain documentation of every participant’s stay in order to provide homeless certification, when needed, through the HMIS.
- Programs comply with the HMIS data standards.

Hot boxes:

- All site based programs employ hot box technology as prevention measure for bed bugs infestations.

Identification:

- All households are assisted with obtaining all documentation needed to access employment, eligible benefits, and permanent housing (e.g., Social Security cards, divorce decrees, DD214s, income or disability verification, etc.).

Income and Employment:

- All households are assisted in receiving, or maintaining, all eligible public benefits (cash & non-cash) and/or achieving earned income. * Providers engage in the SOAR process for rapid enrollment for eligible tenants in SSI/SSDI.

Mandatory Reporting:

- All staff are mandatory reporters of suspected abuse or neglect and complies with mandatory reporting statutes.

Participant Surveys, Assessments, and Focus Groups:
• Programs will assess participant satisfaction, through surveys, assessments, and/or focus groups. The CoC Board approved survey is made available to all providers to assess the satisfaction of services, and may use other community adopted assessments to measure wellness.

• Providers will assess participant wellness through surveys, assessment and or focus groups.

Safety:

• The safety of clients, volunteers, and staff will be prioritized.
• Test staff for TB annually and on occasions of exposure (recommended by the CDC).
• Encourage updates of all booster shots.
• Programs will ensure that staff are available to maintain safety and operate necessary services.

Staffing:

• Employ multilingual staff.
• Ensure that all staff is culturally-competent & sensitive to all subpopulations.
  • Employ multi-disciplinary team, or establish a partnership, with specialist in housing who locates housing and may assist in navigating application processes.

Tenant Notice:

• All households receive a copy of Arizona Tenants’ Rights and Responsibilities, as applicable.

Professional Development

Professional development for staff and managers is critical to ensure quality services for participants and to promote the safety and well-being of participants and staff. Providers engaging people experiencing homelessness should focus on training for staff, to include the following, as applicable:

• Boundaries
• Communicable diseases.
• Conflict resolution
• CPR/First Aid
• Crisis Intervention
• Cultural, gender, and sexual minority competency
• De-escalation
• Emergency health response
• Harm reduction
• Mental health first aid
• Motivational interviewing
• Secondary trauma
• Substance abuse and signs
• Symptoms of overdose
• Trauma informed care, including domestic violence sensitivy
• What to do in emergency situations

**Intervention Specific Best Practices**

*Emergency Shelter*

**Case Management:**

• Agency maintains appropriate ratio of case manager/housing specialist to clients.

  - Families: 1 case manager to no more than 20 families  
    - Singles: 1 case manager to no more than 30 clients

**Coordination:**

• Programs will participate in Coordinated Entry as outlined in the Maricopa County Continuum of Care policies and procedures.

**Family Separation:**

• Resources or referrals are in place that will shelter families without separation.

**Services:**

• A housing-based service plan will be developed within 72 hours of entering shelter. This plan will be based on the unique needs of the individual/household.
• Clients will be connected to a navigator as soon as possible to assist them in attain all documents necessary to move into permanent housing.

_Transitional Housing_

Case Management:

• Agency maintains a ratio of no more than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 20 households.

Leasing / Occupancy standards:

• Transparent leasing standards should focus on the hardest to serve, screening in rather than screening out.
• All residents must have a signed lease or occupancy agreement.
• Lease/occupancy agreements must be no less than one month and no more than 12 months in duration.

Program Duration:

• Length of stay in program not to exceed 24 months.
• Continuous assessment of client to determine appropriate subsidy and level of services.
• Re-evaluation is required, and continuation of the leasing subsidy / financial assistance is based upon household needs.
• Program exit strategy – need wording to include community connectedness in their permanent housing following program exit.

Rent:

• Tenant pays no more than 30% of their income of income toward rent.

_Permanent Housing_

These best practices apply to all permanent housing interventions. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Rehousing (RRH) specific Best Practices follow this section.
Housing Retention:

• Every resident in both scattered and single-site housing should have a housing retention plan to both maintain and prevent recidivism.
• Residents in danger of eviction will be assisted to find other suitable permanent housing that will allow them to maintain their housing or find other suitable permanent housing.

Mutual Rescission:

• Direct services parties will work to educate and advocate with both tenant and landlord on benefits of a mutual rescission, as opposed to eviction.

Housing Selection:

• Service providers ensure family households have choices among available housing units which meet the rent reasonableness guidelines and pass basic habitability and lead-based paint screenings.
• Staff will assist tenants in advocating for flexibility in paying their share of rent on time and offered special payment arrangements for rent arrears and/or assistance with financial management, including representative payee arrangements.

Income:

• 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 to do so.

Landlord Mediation:

• Programs work with landlords and family households to mediate any landlord/tenant issues or leasing concerns that may jeopardize permanent housing stability.
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 condition of tenancy, unless dictated by funding sources. No other contingencies such as curfews or guest fees should be imposed.

Program Duration:

- Continuous assessment of client to determine appropriate subsidy and level of services.
- Re-evaluation is required, and continuation of the leasing subsidy / financial assistance is based upon household needs for additional support in order to maintain permanent housing stability.
- Households must also meet the requirements of the funder requirements.

Services:

- Individualized Housing Stabilization Plan (IHSP) will:
  - Be developed within two weeks of the lease start date based on the unique needs of the household.

- Identify activities that will:
  - Connect resident to resources that integrate residents into the community, and
  - Increase independent living skills and social interaction.

- Written program agreements clarify the services available and roles and responsibilities of both the service provider and tenant.
- The intensity of services is based on the needs of the household with a minimum standard of weekly contact initiated by the service provider and at least one monthly home visit.

Rapid Re-housing

These best practices are in addition to those in listed the Permanent Housing section above.
Case Management:

- Agency maintains a ratio of no more than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 20 households.
- The intensity of services are based on the acuity of the household with a minimum standard of one monthly home visit.
- Service providers should be actively involved in identifying and selecting a unit; the units should be affordable and sustainable over the long term and based upon the potential earned income of the client.

Financial Assistance Standards:

- Programs will use financial standard to determine appropriate portion of rent for which the client is responsible.
- CoC approved RRH Financial Assistance Standards are made available to all providers.

Training:

- Provide ongoing RRH specific training to service providers at least twice annually.

Permanent Supportive Housing

These best practices are in addition to those listed in the Permanent Housing section above.

Assessment:

- Move-on strategy should be developed when appropriate.

Case Management:

- Agency maintains a ratio of no more than 1 case manager/housing specialist to 15 households.
Leasing standards:

- Transparent leasing standards should focus on the hardest to serve, screening in rather than screening out.

Rent:

- Tenant pays no more than 30% of their income of income toward rent.

Services:

- Project-Based programs: Property Management (PM) and Social Services (SS) are coordinated and have same approach/philosophy.
  - PM and SS develop and maintain a clear delineation of roles and ongoing communication.
- Scattered-Site Projects:
  - Social Services should be coordinated with private landlords, when possible.

Training:

- Provide ongoing PSH specific training to service providers at least twice annually.
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.

**Uniform Relocation Act and 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, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 24 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant 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 the Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form 177, “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 levels (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 laws (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 Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

**Section 3** -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 55.

Signature of Authorized Official

Date

Maricopa County Human Services Director

Title
Specific Community Development Block Grant 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 91.165.

Community Development Plan — It's consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan — It is following a current consolidated plan 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 has developed an 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 CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having 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 (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program years 2018, 2019, 2020 in a manner specified by the grantee of 90% will 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, and an assessment or charge 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.

In addition, 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 individual 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 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 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 of Authorized Official]  

[Date: 4/10/2020]

[Maricopa County Human Services Director]  

[Title]
Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

**Tenant Based Rental Assistance** -- If it plans to provide tenant-based rental assistance, the tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of its consolidated plan.

**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.

**Subsidy Layering** -- 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 of Authorized Official  
Date: 06/10/2020

Maricopa County Human Services Director  
Title
Emergency Solutions Grant Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grant Program recipient certifies that:

Major Rehabilitation/Conversion/Renovation — If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the recipient 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 recipient 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 recipient 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 recipient 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 recipient 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 recipient will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, on-site services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal, State, local, and private assistance available for these individuals.

Matching Funds — The recipient will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality — The recipient 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 recipient 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 recipient undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with its consolidated plan.
Discharge Policy – The resident 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 of Authorized Official

Maricopa County Human Services Director
Title

Date: 6/10/2020
APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

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.
# Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

**Applicant Information:**
- **State:** Maricopa County
- **Submission Type:** New
- **Application Date:** 05/08/2020
- **Federal Entity Number:**
- **Federal Identifying Number (FENTIN):** 83-6070034
- **Organizational EIN:** 85-0682000
- **Physical Address:**
  - **Street:** 34 N Central Ave.
  - **City:** Phoenix
  - **State:** AZ
  - **Postal Code:** 85004
- **Primary Contact:**
  - **First Name:** Rachel
  - **Last Name:** Kissel
  - **Title:** Assistant Director, Housing and Community Dev.
  - **Telephone Number:** 602-332-1328
  - **Email:** rachel.kissel@maricopa.gov

---

### Table of Contents

1. **Housing and Community Development**
2. **Food and Nutrition Services**
3. **Health and Public Services**
4. **Education and Employment**
5. **Transportation**
6. **Urban Development**
7. **Administered Programs**

---

**Consolidated Plan Summary:**
- **Fiscal Year:** 2020-2025
- **Objectives:**
  - Increase access to affordable housing
  - Improve public health services
- **Strategies:**
  - Partnership with local agencies
  - Public awareness campaigns

---

**Conclusion:**
- The Maricopa County HOME Consortium is committed to providing effective and sustainable solutions to meet the needs of our community. We look forward to working with all partners to achieve our goals over the next five years.
### Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

#### 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type

- [ ] County Government
- [ ] Other: [ ]

#### 10. Name of Federal Agency:

[ ] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

#### 11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

[ ] CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant Program for Entitlement Communities

#### 12. Funding Opportunity Number:

- **Title:**

#### 13. Competition Identification Number:

- **Title:**

#### 14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

#### 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

Maricopa County Community Development Block Grant

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.
Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
   a. Applicant
   b. Program/Project

17. Proposed Project:
   a. Start Date: 7/1/2023
   b. End Date: 6/30/2027

18. Estimated Funding (5):
   a. Federal
   b. Applicant
   c. State
   d. Local
   e. Other
   f. Program Income
   g. TOTAL

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 or
   b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been reviewed by the State for review.

20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)
   Yes  No

21. * I certify that the statements contained in this application are true, complete, and accurate to the best of my knowledge.
   * I agree to the statements contained in the list of certifications, 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.
   * I agree.

Authorized Representative:
   First Name:
   Middle Name:
   Last Name:
   Title:
   Telephone Number:
   Fax Number:
   Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative:
* Date Signed:

May 8, 2020
Additional List of Program/Project Congressional Districts
Maricopa County

AZ-004
AZ-005
AZ-006
AZ-007
AZ-008
AZ-009
ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0445-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institution, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance, and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, change the use of, or encumber the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that no complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete this work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to protect employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

Previous Edition Usable

Autograph for Legal Reproduction

Standard Form 4143 (Rev. 7/92)

Prescribed by CAMI Circular A-102
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Title II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-542), which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for subject purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchasers.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Natchez Act (5 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 732A-732B) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are vested in whole or in part with Federal funds.


14. Will comply with food insurance purchase requirements of Section 107(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-235) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $10,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) acquisition of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-156) and Executive Order (EO) 11990; (b) notification of violation of Federal flood standards; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State/Local Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).


18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1984 and OMB Circular No. A-122, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(a) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. §7105) which prohibits grant awards to any entity that is convicted of a violation of sex trafficking or knowingly soliciting a person to engage in sexual activity.
## Application for Federal Assistance SP-424

### A. Applicant Information:
- **Applicant:** Maricopa County

### B. Applicant's Social Security Number (SSN):
- **SSN:** 361-00-0000

### C. Applicant's Date of Birth:
- **Date of Birth:** 06/09/2020

### D. Applicant's Address:
- **Street:** 100 Central Ave.
- **City:** Phoenix
- **State:** AZ
- **Country:** USA
- **Zip Code:** 85001-2205

### E. Name and Contact Information of Person to be Contacted on Matters Involving this Application:
- **Name:** [Redacted]
- **Title:** [Redacted]
- **Telephone Number:** 602-272-1226
- **Fax Number:** 602-506-8789

### F. Applicant's Federal Award Identification:
- **Federal Award ID:** 06-48-0000

### G. Applicant's Program Name:
- **Program Name:** Maricopa County Human Services Department

### H. Applicant's Program Sub-Category:
- **Program Sub-Category:** Homelessness

### I. Applicant's Program Title:
- **Program Title:** Maricopa County HOME Consortium

### J. Applicant's Program Funding:
- **Program Funding:** 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan

### K. Applicant's Program Term:
- **Program Term:** May 8, 2020
**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

1. **Type of Applicant 1: School Applicant Type:**
   - [ ] County Government
   - [ ] School District
   - [ ] Other (specify):

2. **Name of Federal Agency:**
   - [ ] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

3. **Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**
   - [ ] 41.332
   - [ ] OMB Title:
   - [ ] Emergency Solutions Grant Program

4. **Funding Opportunity Number:**

5. **Title:**

6. **Competition Identification Number:**

7. **Title:**

8. **Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):**

9. **Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**
   - [ ] Emergency Solutions Grant

**Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions**

[ ] Add Attachment
[ ] Delete Attachment
[ ] View Attachment
Appendices

Maricopa County HOME Consortium

Maricopa County HOME Consortium
363 Final Report
2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
May 8, 2020
Additional List of Program/Project Congressional Districts
Maricopa County

AZ-004
AZ-005
AZ-006
AZ-007
AZ-008
AZ-009
## ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (3048-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

### NOTE:
Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance; and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to assure proper planning, management, and completion of project described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance, and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without prior written consent and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work performs to the standards of the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. §§286o-286o-5) and regulations implementing it, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin; (b) Title VI of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§791-794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap; (c) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§707), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (d) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-503), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (e) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1975 (P.L. 93-94), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§222 and 227 of the Public Health Services Act of 1942 (42 U.S.C. §§238d and 238e); (h) §§234 and 236, as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (i) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. §§2000e et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in employment; and (j) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made, and (k) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-146) which provides for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1001-1509 and 7334-7338) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c), and the Davis-Low Act (40 U.S.C. §§277a-283a) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subcontracts.

14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 107(c) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-154) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to assure that flood insurance in the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $0.00 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) initiation of environmental impact control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11951; (b) modification of wetlands regulations pursuant to EO 11990; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazard in accordance with EO 11868; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 770(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7410 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 95-60).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application for Federal Assistance SF-424</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Type of Submission:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Preapplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Request for Continuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Changed/Correction Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Type of Application:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Continuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Other (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Date Received:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] May 8, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Applicant Identifier:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan May 8, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5b. Federal Award Identifier:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan May 8, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Date Received by State:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] May 8, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. State Application Identifier:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Applicant Information:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Legal Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Employer Identification Number (EIN):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] 197-82-4150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11a. Organization Identifier:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11b. Organization Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. Address:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] 2020 11th Ave. South, Phoenix, AZ 85004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. City:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Phoenix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. County/Parish:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. State:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16. Province:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17. Country:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18. Zip/Postal Code:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] 85014-2256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. Organizational Unit:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20. Division Name:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Housing and Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21. Name and Contact Information of Person to be Contacted on Matters Involving This Application:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County HOME Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22. Title:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Assistant Director, Housing and Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23. Organization Affiliation:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Maricopa County Human Services Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24. Telephone Number:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] 602-372-5126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Fax Number: 602-372-9788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25. Email:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] <a href="mailto:melinda.williams@maricopa.gov">melinda.williams@maricopa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Application for Federal Assistance or 424

9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:

10. Name of Federal Agency:

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

12. Funding Opportunity Number:

13. Competition Identification Number:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, State, etc.):

16. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:

All other supporting documents as required by agency instructions.
### Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

**16. Congressional Districts Or:**
- **A. Applicant:** 00 - 001
- **B. Program/Project:** 000 - 003

Additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts Provided:
- **Number of Attachments:** [Attach File]
- **Delete Attachment:** [Delete Attachment]
- **View Attachment:** [View Attachment]

**17. Proposed Project:**
- **Start Date:** 01/01/2020
- **End Date:** 06/30/2025

**18. Estimated Funding ($):**
- **a. Federal:** $4,745,295.00
- **b. Applicant:** $0.00
- **c. State:** $0.00
- **d. Local:** $0.00
- **e. Other:** $0.00
- **f. Program Income:** $14,121.76
- **g. Total:** $4,859,416.76

**19. Is Application Subject to Review By Nclp Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**
- [ ] a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 process for review on [Date]
- [ ] b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been referred by the State for review.
- [x] 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
- [x] No

If "Yes," provide explanation and attach:

**21. "By signing this application, I certify that I am willing to provide the State with any information required by the Executive Order 12372 process and agree to comply with any resulting terms. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or omissions may result in criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 15, Section 1221)"**

[ ] I agree

*The list of certifications and assurances, or an internal site where you may obtain this list, is included in the announcement or agency specific FAQ/WPA.*

**Authorized Representative:**

First Name: 
Last Name: 
Middle Initial: 
Suffix: 
Title: 
Telephone Number: Fax Number: 
Email Address: 
Signature of Authorized Representative: Date Signed: 

---

Maricopa County HOME Consortium
2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
Final Report
May 8, 2020
Additional List of Program/Project Congressional Districts
Maricopa County

AZ-004
AZ-005
AZ-006
AZ-007
AZ-008
AZ-009
ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

PUBLIC REPORTING BURDEN FOR THIS COLLECTION OF INFORMATION IS ESTIMATED TO AVERAGE 15 MINUTES PER RESPONSE, INCLUDING TIME FOR REVIEWING INSTRUCTIONS, SEARCHING EXISTING DATA SOURCES, GATHERING AND MAINTAINING THE DATA REQUIRED, AND COMPLETING AND REVIEWING THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION. ANY COMMENTS REGARDING THE BURDEN ESTIMATE OR ANY OTHER ASPECT OF THIS COLLECTION OF INFORMATION, INCLUDING SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING THIS BURDEN, TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, PAPERWORK REDUCTION PROJECT (3420-0005), WASHINGTON, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Administering Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capacity (including lines of sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of projects described in this application.

2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assurance, and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.

3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instruction from the awarding agency. Will receive the Federal awarding agency direct uses and will update a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.

4. Will comply with the requirements of the applicable awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.

5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the completed work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.

6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.

7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.

8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4726-4729) relating to precepted standards of merit systems for programs funded under one or all the 15 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OMB's Circular A-110 for a merit system of personnel administration (5 C.F.R. 310, 2205, 223.

9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.), which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of income structures.

10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§983), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 204 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §§794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-503), as amended; relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-604), as amended; relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§2231 and 227 of the Public Health Service Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. §§2231 and 227) as amended; relating to confidentiality of mental and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute which may apply to the application.

Authorized for Local Reproduction Standard Form 4620 (Rev. 7-97) Printed by OMB Circular A-102
11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-146) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced as a result of federally assisted programs. Those requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.

12. Will comply with the provisions of the Public Interest (5 U.S.C. §§ 3501-3520) and (522a-7329) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.

13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 1051 to 1064a), the Allison Act (40 U.S.C. § 501c) and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§ 4471 to 4473) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.

14. Will comply with the requirements purchase requirements of Section 102(d) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 88-374) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is $100,000 or more.

15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) action of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-156) and Executive Order (EO) 11014; (b) notification of potential hazards pursuant to EO 11728; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Caa) implementation on plans under Section 7(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act of 1963, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 et seq.), (g) prohibition of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-522), and (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).

16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1271 et seq.) relating to protecting resources or potential resources of the national wild and scenic rivers system.


18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1984 and MMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal, state, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 109(f) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 7104) which prohibits grant awardees, or a sub-recipient from: (1) engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect; (2) forcing a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect; (3) being used in the performance of the award or subaward under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL:

APPLICANT ORGANIZATION:
Maricopa County

DATE SUBMITTED:
May 8, 2020