

Housing and Community Development Department Funding Sources

Goal: Increase the Availability and Use of Non-General Fund Sources

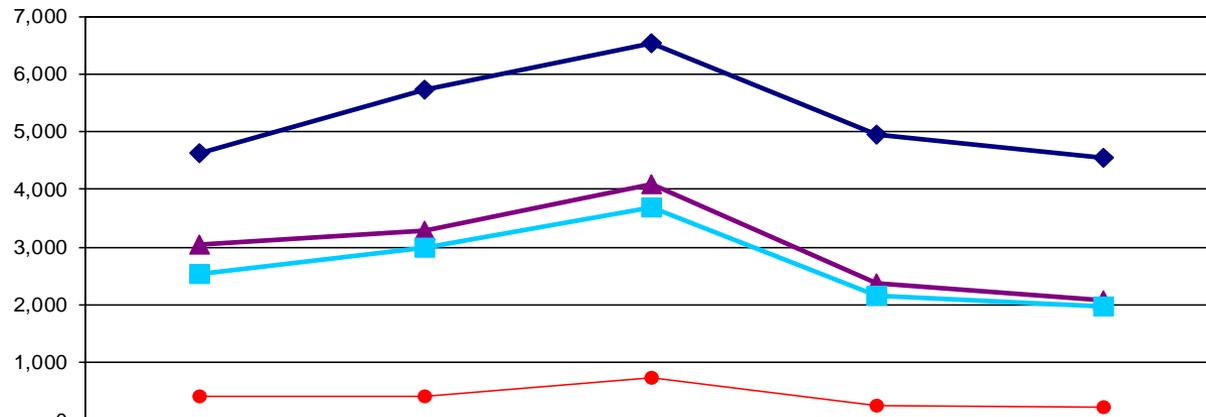


This chart shows the total funding sources available to the Housing and Community Development Department. The increase in funding in FY 2009 was the result of the consolidation of the former Community Services Department and the former Department of Neighborhood Resources into the newly formed Housing and Community Development Department. In FY11, \$1.4 million was added back to our budget for human services contracts. In FY10, those contracts were accounted for in non-departmental.

Funding sources labeled "Other" include the public housing central office cost center, State monies--the largest of which is the First Things First grant, the City's Housing Trust Fund, non-public housing rents, and private donations¹.

¹ Other funds are accounted for in City fund numbers 001G, 013, 015, 017, 019, 070, 093. Other funds also includes Fund 075 beginning in FY12.

Housing and Community Development Department Code Enforcement Division



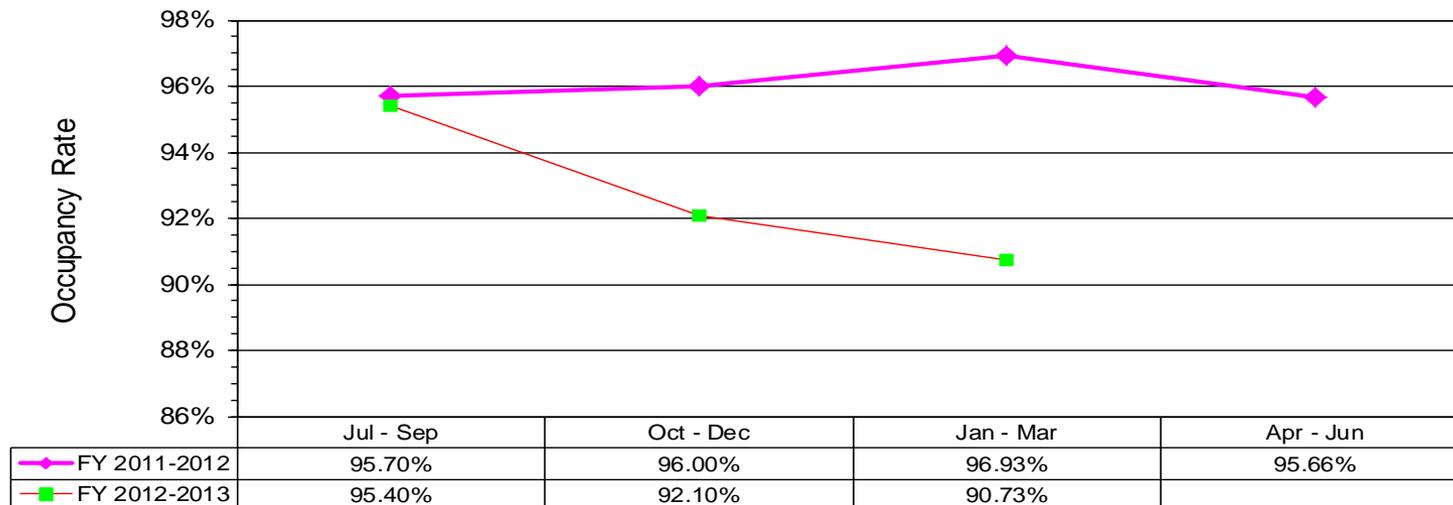
	January-March 2012	April - June 2012	July - September 2012	October-December 2012	January-March 2013
Violations issued (number)	3,046	3,299	4,105	2,372	2,093
Calls received (number)	4,641	5,735	6,524	4,955	4,549
Cases created (number)	2,540	3,007	3,685	2,152	1,989
Online inquiries (number)	428	428	757	259	247

This chart shows the code enforcement activity of the Housing and Community Development Department between January 2012 and March 2013. The data displayed includes the total number of calls received by the Code Enforcement Division's call center, the number of code enforcement cases created, and the number of code violations issued.

A fairly large gap exists between the number of calls received and the number of cases created. The Code Enforcement Division is often the first point of contact for citizens reporting a complaint. Once a call is received, the Division's call center staff determines the type of complaint being reported. Many calls may actually be the responsibility of other agencies, for example, trash container violations (Environmental Services), permit information (Planning and Development Services), on-street parking violations (ParkWise), green pools/mosquitoes (Pima County Health Department), and tenant/landlord disputes (Southern Arizona Legal Aid). These calls are forwarded by staff to the appropriate agency.

If a call is for enforcement of the code for which the Housing and Community Development Department is responsible, a case is created by staff for an inspector to conduct a field inspection. Generally, the field inspection may result in a violation being issued to the property owner. However, this is not always the case. For instance, the property owner may have corrected the issue prior to the inspection or the complaint that was reported is not actually a violation of the code. When this occurs, the case can be closed without a violation being issued.

Housing and Community Development Department Housing Management Division



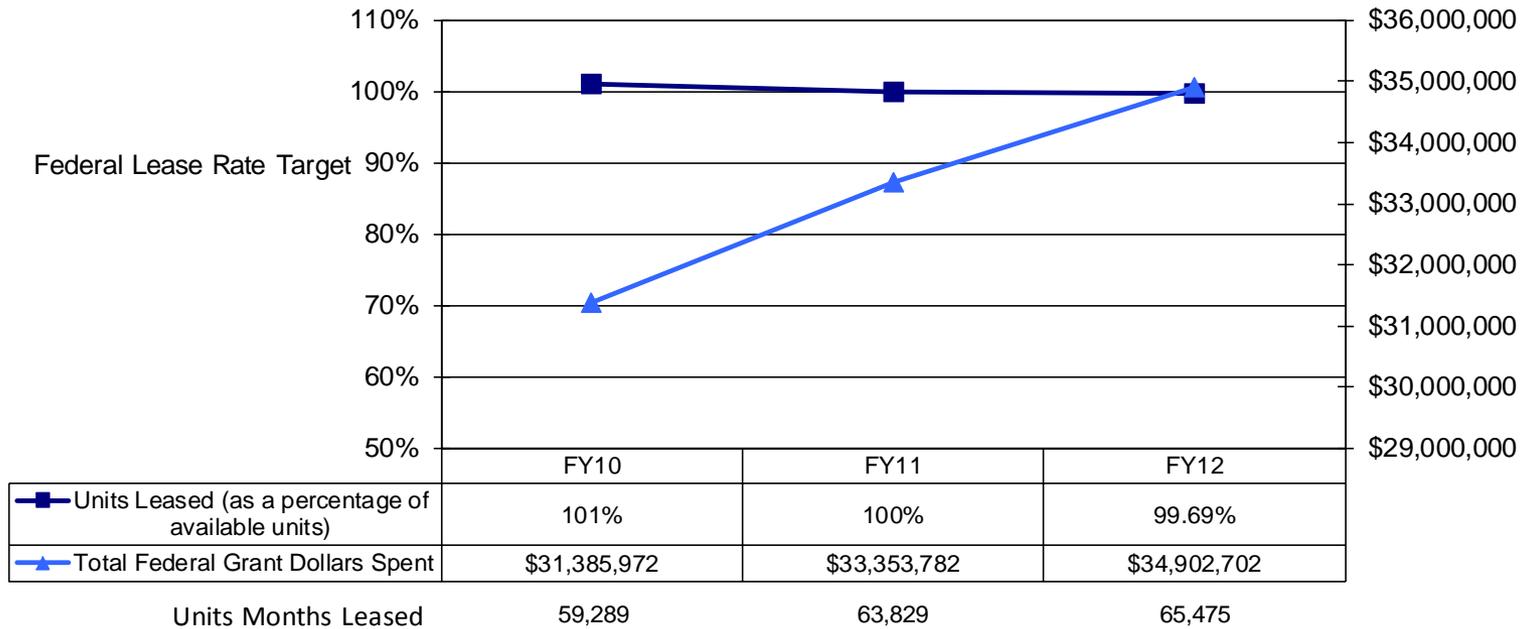
This chart shows the occupancy rate of the City's Public Housing Program during fiscal years 2011-2012 and 2012-2013. The City's portfolio of 1,505 units includes high-rise and multi-unit housing complexes for the elderly and disabled, family multi-unit housing complexes, and single-family homes. The portfolio also includes 60 family Low Income Housing Tax Credit units.

The Public Housing Program occupancy rate is graded yearly by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). An occupancy rate of 98% or greater receives a score of "A." A rate of 96% - 98% is a "B;" 94% - 96% is a "C;" 90% - 94% is a "D." The Public Housing Program fails if the score falls below 90%. The City's Housing Management Division is mandated to maintain a high occupancy rate or face the possibility of losing funding for the Public Housing Program.

The City maintained a grade of "B" or higher during fiscal year 2011-2012 and dropped to a "D" during fiscal year 2012-2013. A rate change may occur for various reasons; however, occupancy is generally affected by changing economic conditions and the availability of other affordable housing options. During fiscal year 2011-2012 the occupancy rate was down due to an unexpected number of households moving from the Public Housing Program to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, all at the same time. The Housing Management Division also changed the method of rehabilitating vacant units from having the different property management offices performing the work to using a centralized field operations fee-for-service approach. This change proved not to be effective and a re-organization of staff and tasks is being evaluated.

Emphasis on reasonable accommodation transfers has slowed occupancy. We are in the middle of converting to site-based waiting lists.

Housing and Community Development Department Housing Assistance Division

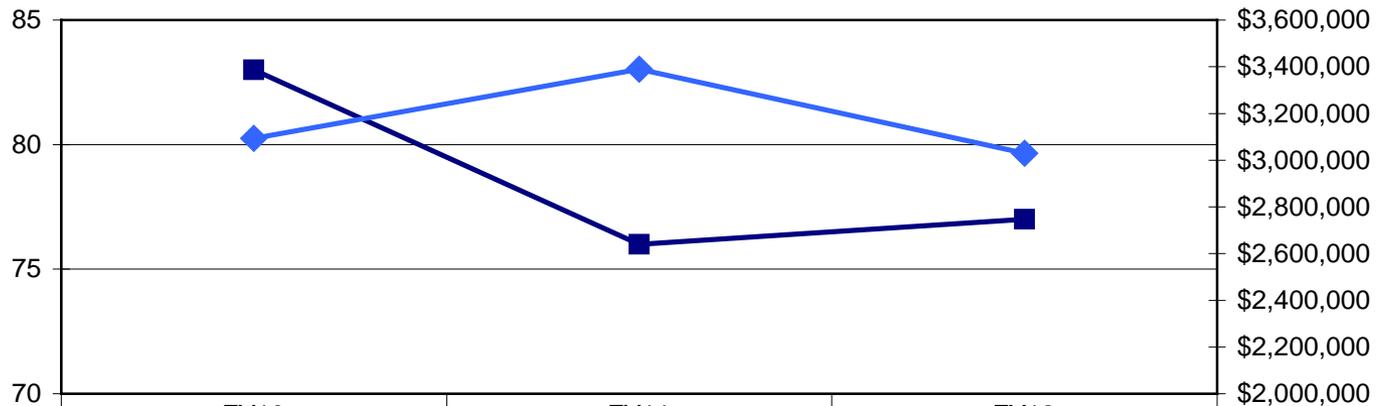


This chart shows the private market homes (as a percentage of available units) leased by the City of Tucson Public Housing Authority and the total of the housing assistance lease payments made to landlords on behalf of participating families during fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012.

The total of the federal grant dollars spent increased steadily during this three-year period as the number of units available for lease also increased.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has established a target lease rate of 98% of units or dollars. During the grant years noted, the Housing Assistance Division exceeded this rate.

Housing and Community Development Department Human Services Contracts



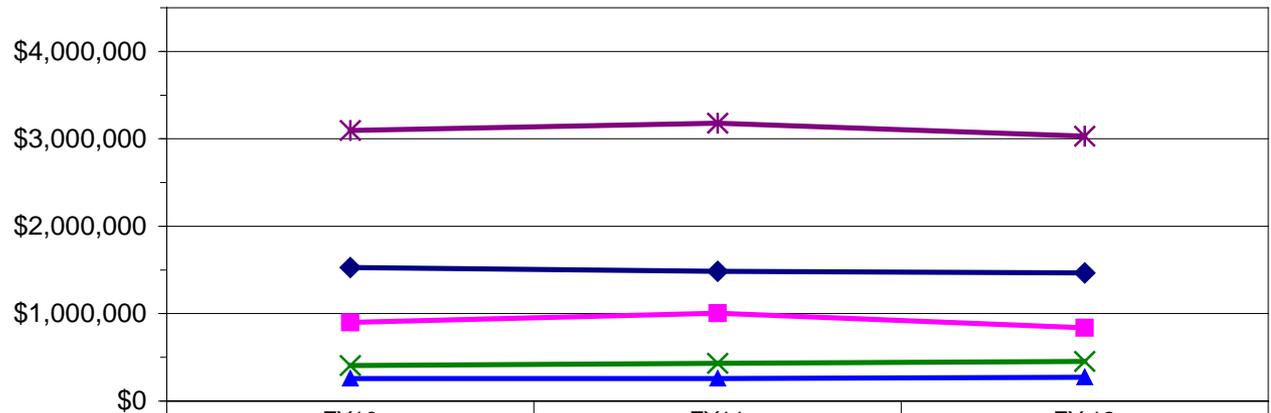
■ Number of Contracts	83	76	77
◆ Total Dollars Awarded	\$3,093,871	\$3,389,015	\$3,029,766

Human services contracts are agreements the City makes with community agencies to provide assistance in the following areas: employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, energy conservation, welfare, and recreation needs.

This chart shows the number of human services contracts issued and the total dollars awarded during fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012. The total dollars awarded are a combination of federal grant monies and City general fund monies.

There was a slight decrease in funding available for Human Services due to a small decrease in general fund and in federal funding allocations.

Housing and Community Development Department Human Services Funding Sources

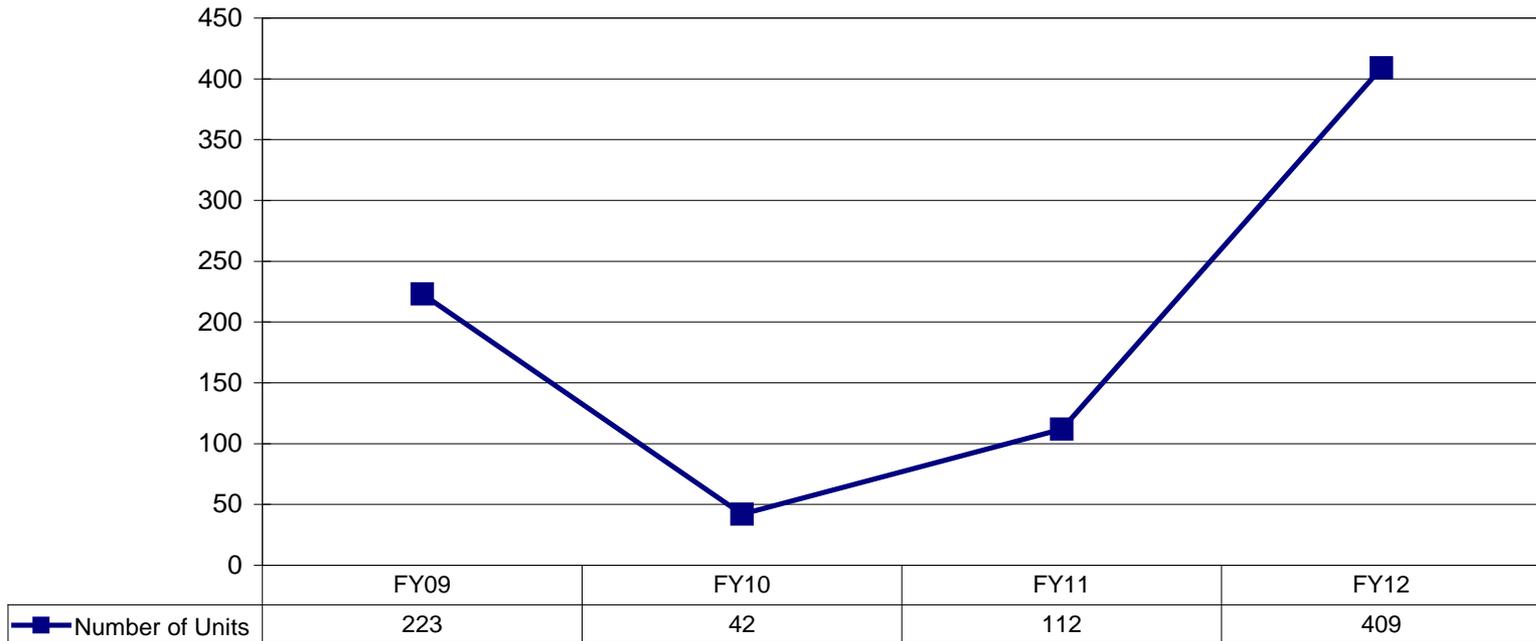


	FY10	FY11	FY12
◆ City General Fund	\$1,526,083	\$1,484,520	\$1,464,911
■ Federal Community Development Block Grant	\$901,798	\$1,006,990	\$839,611
▲ Federal Emergency Shelter Grant	\$258,107	\$257,909	\$271,483
× Federal Housing Opportunites for People with AIDS	\$407,883	\$430,747	\$453,761
* Total	\$3,093,871	\$3,180,166	\$3,029,766

Human services contracts are agreements the City makes with community agencies to provide assistance in the following areas: employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, energy conservation, welfare, and recreation needs.

This chart shows the total dollars awarded by funding source during fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012. The total dollars awarded are a combination of federal grant monies and City general fund monies. All of the federal monies are from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

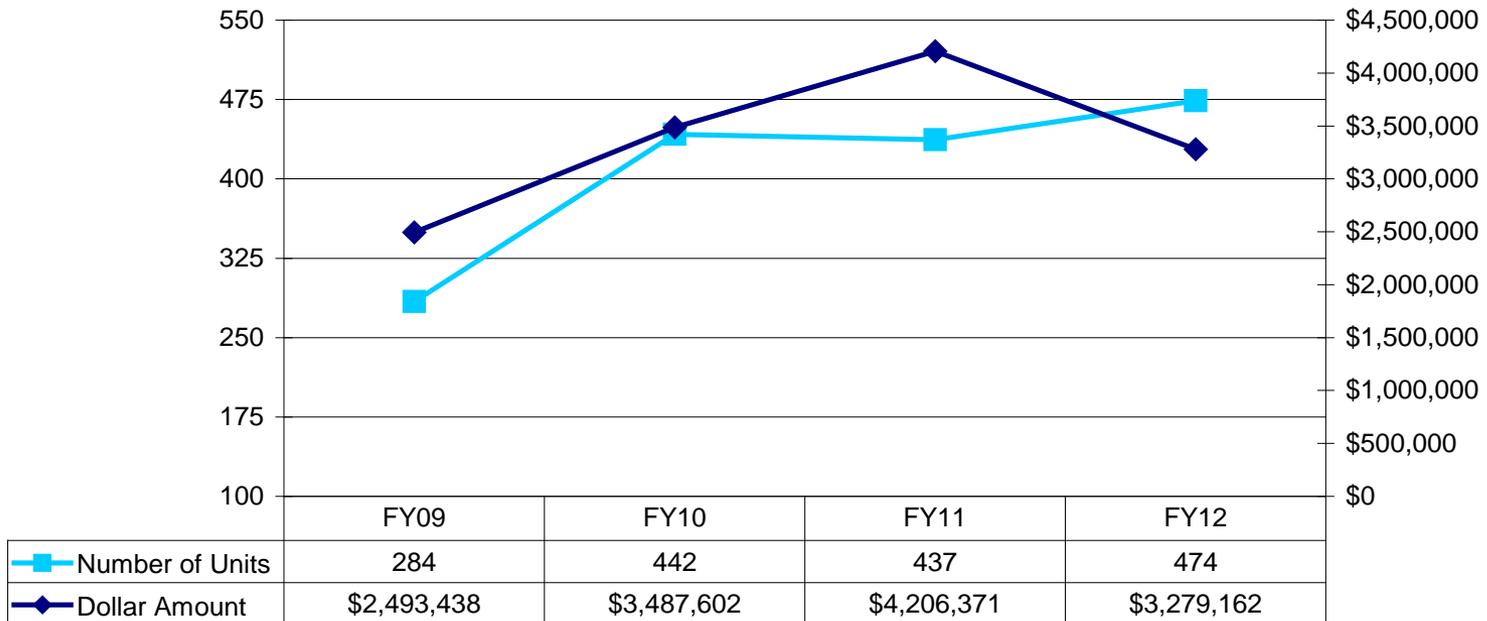
Housing and Community Development Department Affordable Housing Units Produced



This chart shows the number of housing units (single family and multi-family homes) that are either newly built structures purchased by the City, where the cost to own or rent is set below market rates, or structures purchased by low income persons using down-payment assistance from the City using federal HOME and Community Development Block Grant dollars. All of these housing units are for low income persons.

The positive trend is due to more activity in downpayment assistance, several rental projects closed, as well.

Housing and Community Development Department Units Rehabilitated



This chart shows the number of homes that were rehabilitated for low income persons using federal funds. Rehabilitation can include heating and cooling upgrades, plumbing, electrical, and structural improvements, or other badly needed improvements.