



First Program Year Action Plan

The CPMP Annual Action Plan includes the SF 424 and Narrative Responses to Action Plan questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

Narrative Responses

ACTION PLAN

Executive Summary 91.220(b)

The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

Program year 1 Action Plan Executive Summary:

Executive Summary starts on the next page.

Please note that this document refers to the City of Tucson's Fiscal Year 2011, which reflects HUD's 2010 appropriations.

City of Tucson 2011 Annual Action Plan Summary

What is the Action Plan?

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities that receive federal funding, listed below, to submit Annual Plans. The Plan describes activities that will be funded in FY 2011 to meet the goals stated in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. These goals address: Affordable Housing, Homelessness, Community Development and Non-Homeless Special Needs. The City of Tucson's 2011 Action Plan details the goals and funding priorities for Program Year 2011, to continue the City's efforts in improving the quality of life for Tucson's low- and moderate-income residents through enhancing the physical environment as well as providing direct benefits that will result in improved housing opportunities and enhanced quality of life. The Plan lists the City's allocations, goals, objectives and performance measures for FY 2011.

HUD Formula Grant Programs **\$11,338,116**

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): **\$ 6,181,058**

CDBG funds will be used for a variety of housing and community development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME): **\$ 4,464,877**

HOME funds, leveraged with local general funds, will be allocated for new construction and acquisition projects to preserve and improve the supply of affordable housing.

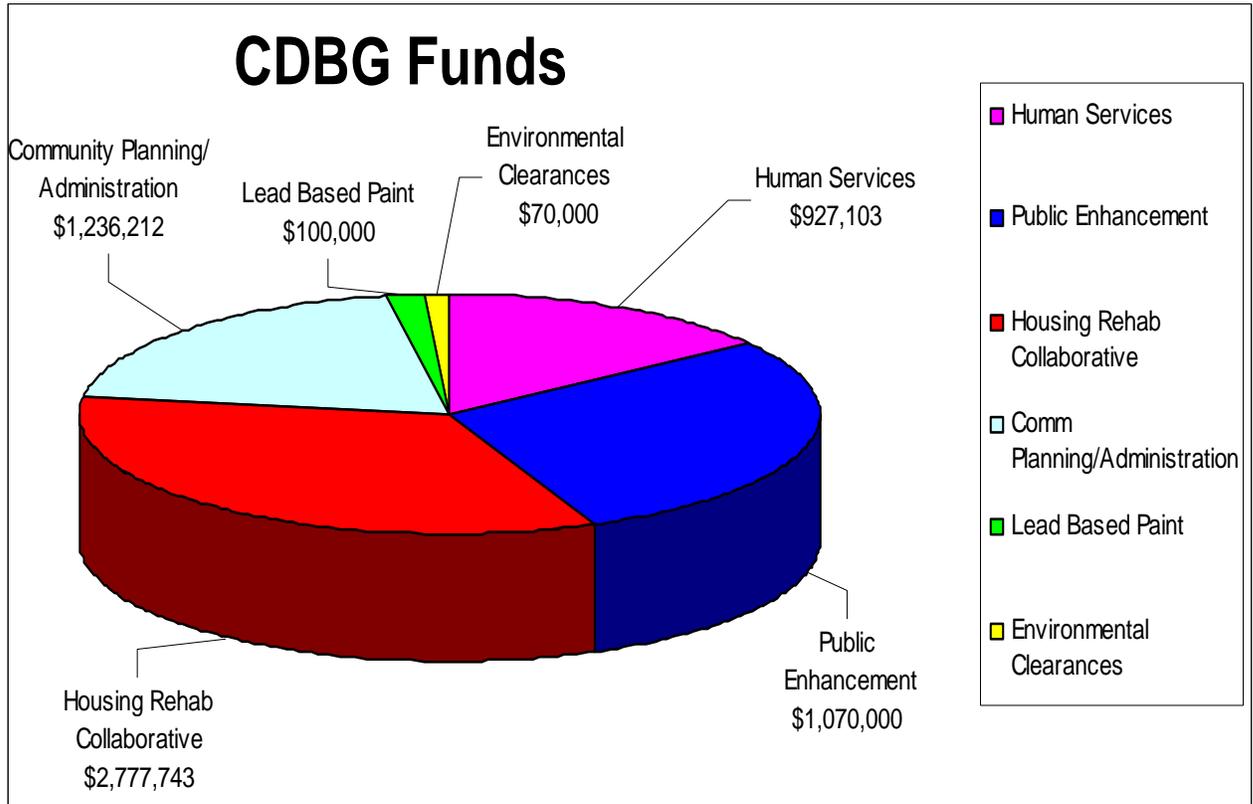
Emergency Shelter Grant program (ESG): **\$ 271,691**

ESG funds will be applied to shelter operating expenses and services to assist shelter residents.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): **\$ 420,490**

The City will contract with the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF) to provide housing and case management services.

CDBG Funds:



HOME Funds:

HOME entitlement grants are based on the needs of the City of Tucson and Pima County Consortium. The Consortium is expected to receive **\$ 4,464,877** in FY 2011 (notification of final allocation has not been made at this time).

The City will fund the following activities with **\$2,396,392** in HOME project funds.

Program	Activity	Amount
Housing Development	Develop affordable ownership units	\$306,392
Housing Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate owner-occupied homes	\$100,000
Rental Development & Preservation	Develop & preserve rental units	\$1,970,000
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	Rental assistance	\$20,000
TOTAL		\$2,396,392

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Funds:

The following table shows how the City's **\$271,691** entitlement will be used in FY2010. (These funds were allocated as part of the City's Human Services process.)

Agency	Project	Prevention	Essential Services	O&M	Total
New Beginnings for Women & Children	Emergency Shelter	\$20,000	\$24,366		\$44,366
Open Inn	Emergency Assistance and Shelter		\$35,000	\$48,000	\$83,000
Primavera Foundation	Relief & Referral Men's Shelter		\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
Primavera Foundation	Emergency Family Shelter	\$41,000		\$29,740	\$70,740
TMM Family Services, Inc.	Family Journey Transitional Housing			\$20,000	\$20,000
City of Tucson	Administration				\$13,585
Total		\$61,000	\$79,366	\$117,740	\$271,691

A complete description of programs for the homeless can be found on page 18 of the Annual Plan.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) funds:

A total of **\$420,490** is available for programs that provide housing opportunities to people with AIDS. The City will contract with Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF) for **\$407,875** to provide the following services to people living with AIDS:

- Emergency short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance
- Rental assistance for tenant-based permanent housing units
- Permanent Housing Placement Services
- Supportive services including case management and transportation assistance

Evaluation of Past Performance

In the 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan, the City of Tucson established annual and five-year goals and priorities for low-income populations. The following chart lists the stated goals and the City's accomplishments toward meeting those goals.

Activity	Annual Goals	FY 2010 Accomplishments	Five-Year Goals
New Homeownership Opportunities	165 units	204 units	825 units
Homeowner Assistance Rehabilitation	500 households	462 households	2,500 households
Rental Production	200 units	192 units complete 186 underway	1,000 units
Assistance to the Homeless	15,000 persons assisted	35,841 persons assisted	75,000 persons assisted
Assistance to Persons with Special Needs	3,286 persons assisted	6,527 persons assisted	16,430 persons assisted
Public Services	33,350 persons assisted	30,588 persons assisted (CDBG) 1,974 persons assisted (ESG) 48,754 persons assisted (General Funds)	91,850 persons assisted
Community Development (Non Housing Needs) Facilities	9 facilities	12 facilities	60 facilities
Infrastructure	1.2 miles	0 miles	6 miles
Blight Remediation	40 structures demolished	7 structures demolished	200 structures demolished

Housing Production and Rehabilitation - Housing quality and affordability affects households and neighborhoods, and is a major contributor to what makes a City function well. Housing that is safe and affordable is crucial to a healthy, vibrant community. Without it, there is an increase in homelessness, public assistance and criminal behavior, as well as a decline in educational performance and proper nutritional health. For several years, the goal of producing 1,000 affordable units annually was achieved. In addition to the goals set forth in the *FY2006-2010 Consolidated Plan*, the City of Tucson, in the fall of 2005, set additional, new goals in the *Affordable Housing Strategies 2006 – 2010* that include the following:

- Increase the number of protected, affordable housing units from 5% to 6% over a five year period by adding 420 units to the current inventory annually;
- Increase the homeownership rate by assisting 300 first time homebuyers;
- Reduce the number of substandard units in our community by 500 annually; and

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- Increase the number of units produced in the downtown area for a total of 2,000, including 10% affordable units.

The City met its stated goals with regard to homeownership production, housing rehabilitation and rental production.

Homeless - According to the Tucson/Pima County 2009 HUD Continuum of Care Application, approximately 3,596 people a day are homeless in Tucson. Of this population, chronically homeless individuals account for 26% and families with children account for 27%. It is anticipated that the homeless elderly and veteran populations will continue to increase based on the aging population and the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. It is also anticipated that more families will become homeless due to the current economic situation. Approximately 35,841 homeless persons were assisted over this past year. City staff will continue working with the Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless to develop policies and coordinate comprehensive planning in support of the *Continuum of Care for the Homeless* and the *Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness*

Special Needs – The likelihood of having a disability increases with age. In light of the aging of the Baby Boomers and increasing life expectancies, the City can expect an increase in the number of people with disabilities. Programs available in the community to assist this population include: home repair, retrofitting for handicapped accessibility, reverse mortgage counseling and loans, transportation assistance, and housing for persons living with serious mental illness and HIV/AIDS. This past year, we met our annual goal, having served 6,527 individuals.

Community Development (non housing needs) – The goals with regard to public facilities were met. Conversely, the goals set for infrastructure improvements were not met due to the availability of funding for these types of projects through other programs. Demolition production was less than projected as several projects are under historical review which may result in preservation rather than demolition.

Public Services - Public services address the needs of families and individuals that have difficulty maintaining a basic level of security. Over this past year, the goal was met and we served 81,316 persons with a combination of CDBG, ESG and General Funds.

Citizen Participation

As required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Tucson complies with 24 CFR 91.105, Citizen Participation Plan for local governments as outline. The City has adopted a citizen's participation plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation. A complete copy of this plan may be found on the City's website www.tucsonaz.gov/hcd

The City of Tucson's goal for citizen participation is to ensure broad participation of both residents and service providers in housing and community development planning and program development. The City follows its published Citizen Participation Plan in consulting with the public and stakeholder agencies. See Consolidated Plan, Attachment 3.

The City of Tucson Housing and Community Development Department is responsible for overseeing the development of the Action Plan. The City's Citizen Participation Plan was followed in preparing the Action Plan. The Action Plan was made available to the public for a 30-day review period (April 5 – May 4). The City hosted two public meetings, held on April 15, 2010, at two different locations across the city. City staff undertook a comprehensive outreach approach for the public meetings, including direct mailings and notices in the local paper. The mailing list was comprised of agencies that have responded to previous Requests for Proposals, and other community stakeholders.

1. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.

No citizen comments on the Annual Action Plan were received.

2. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

Federal, State and Local Resources

In addition to the funds noted in this document, an estimated \$73.3 million in federal, state and local resources will help address the needs identified in the plan. They include:

- \$31.5 million - Housing Choice Voucher Program
- \$15.2 million - Public Housing Program
- \$ 5.3 million - HOPE VI MLK Revitalization Plan
- \$ 1.8 million - HUD 811 Sunrisa Apartments
- \$.5 million - ADHS Sunrisa Apartments
- \$ 1.9 million - Pima County General Obligation Bonds
- \$ 2.9 million - Pima County Neighborhood Reinvestment
- \$ 4.4 million - Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP2)
- \$ 2.3 million - Neighborhood Stabilization Program Income (NSP1)
- \$ 2.0 million - First Things First Economic Stabilization of Families
- \$ 4.5 million - Mortgage Credit Certificates
- \$ 1.0 million - Lead Hazard Control (HUD/OHH)

Annual Objectives

**If not using the CPMP Tool: Complete and submit Table 3A.*

**If using the CPMP Tool: Complete and submit the Summary of Specific Annual Objectives Worksheets or Summaries.xls*

Goals and objectives to be carried out during the action plan period are indicated by placing a check in the following boxes.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Objective Category Decent Housing Which includes:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities Which includes:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities Which includes:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	job creation and retention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	establishment, stabilization and expansion of small business (including micro-businesses)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	retaining the affordable housing stock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the access to quality public and private facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of public services concerned with employment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities under programs covered by the plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	availability of mortgage financing for low income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic social viability of the community

- Provide a summary of specific objectives that will be addressed during the program year.

Specific Objectives for 2010 Action Plan

Activity	Objective	Annual Goal
New Homeownership Opportunities	Decent Housing	130 units
Homeowner Assistance Rehabilitation	Decent Housing	415 households
Rental Production	Decent Housing	200 units
Assistance to the Homeless	Suitable Living Environment	30,000 persons assisted
Assistance to Persons with Special Needs	Suitable Living Environment	3,200 persons assisted
Public Services	Suitable Living Environment	34,000 persons assisted
Community Development (Non Housing Needs) Facilities	Suitable Living Environment	5 facilities
Blight Remediation	Suitable Living Environment	16 Structures demolished

Description of Activities 91.220(d) and (e)

**If not using the CPMP Tool: Complete and submit Table 3C*

**If using the CPMP Tool: Complete and submit the Projects Worksheets and the Summaries Table.*

4. Provide a summary of the eligible programs or activities that will take place during the program year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the strategic plan.

Describe the outcome measures for activities in accordance with Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006, i.e., general objective category (decent housing, suitable living environment, economic opportunity) and general outcome category (availability/accessibility, affordability, sustainability).

Objectives and Outcomes

The City of Tucson has incorporated the CPD Outcome Performance Measurement System thereby ensuring that all activities have clearly defined objectives and outcomes. For example, the City intends to fund fourteen programs administered by nine agencies that comprise the Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative in the amount of \$2,877,743 to provide housing rehabilitation services under the objective of Decent Housing with a primary outcome of Sustainability and a secondary outcome of Affordability. Eighteen human service projects will be funded with CDBG in the amount of \$927,100 under the objective of a Suitable Living Environment with an outcome of increased Availability/Accessibility. An additional \$1,070,000 will be

applied to projects that have the objective of Suitable Living Environment through public enhancements in low mod areas.

The following table summarizes the proposed objectives and outcomes for FY 2011.

Activity	Amount	Objective	Primary Outcome
Human Services	\$927,100	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative	\$2,777,743	Decent Housing	Sustainability
Lead Based Paint (in Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative Program) <i>see Project Listing table</i>	\$100,000	Decent Housing	Sustainability
Neighborhood Enhancement/ Public Facilities	\$1,070,000	Suitable Living Environment	Availability Accessibility
Environmental Clearances	\$70,000	Suitable Living Environment	Availability Accessibility
Administrative funds, to include Planning	\$1,236,212	Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability

The projects table at the end of this chapter identifies the individual projects and agencies that will assist in carrying out our identified objectives.

Geographic Distribution/Allocation Priorities 91.220(d) and (f)

5. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed during the next year. Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF THE JURISDICTION

Tucson is the second largest city in Arizona, covering approximately 227 square miles. It is the central city of the metropolitan area. New residents come to Tucson not only from elsewhere in the United States and from Mexico, but also from all over the world. The proximity of Mexico and the presence of the University of Arizona and Davis-Monthan Air Force Base are major factors in Tucson's continuing attraction to residents from other countries, strengthening the international flavor of the community.

In many ways, Tucson follows national trends: the average age of the population of the United States is growing older, just as it is in Tucson. Traditional families are becoming fewer and working moms are more commonplace.

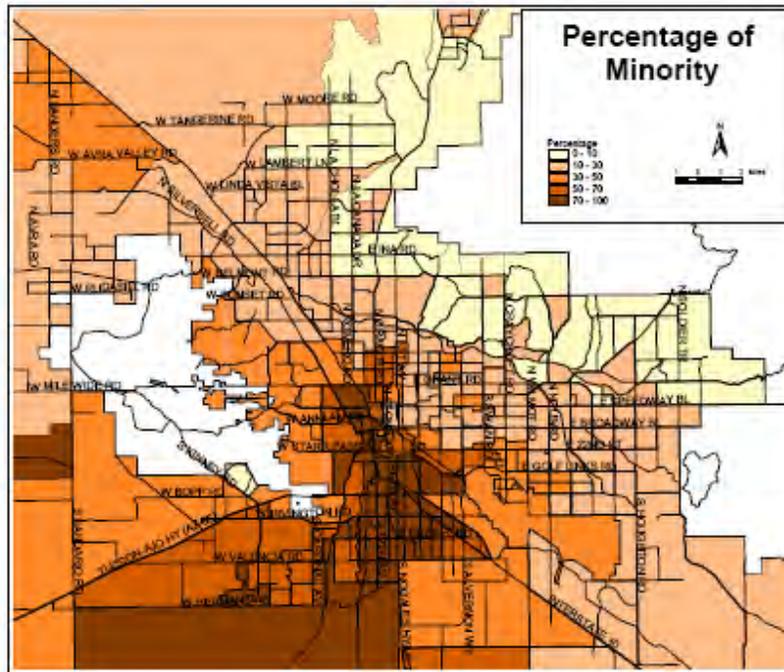
Tucson is also unique. During ordinary economic times, its population grows at a higher rate than the national average. Tucson is more ethnically diverse, with the Hispanic population three times larger than in the rest of the nation. There is a higher proportion of people 65 years and older. Tucsonans move more frequently, and are more likely to rent housing than are residents in most of the United States.

Poverty rates and the number of people in poverty are important means of measuring a community's well-being. In 2000, Tucson's poverty rate was high, 18.4%, compared to 12.4% for the nation. Children comprise the largest group of people living in poverty. According to the 2006/2008 American Community Survey, 20% of the City of Tucson's population lives in poverty. Of those in poverty, 27% are children, 11% are seniors and the remaining 62% are working age adults. The highest rate of poverty is among families with children.

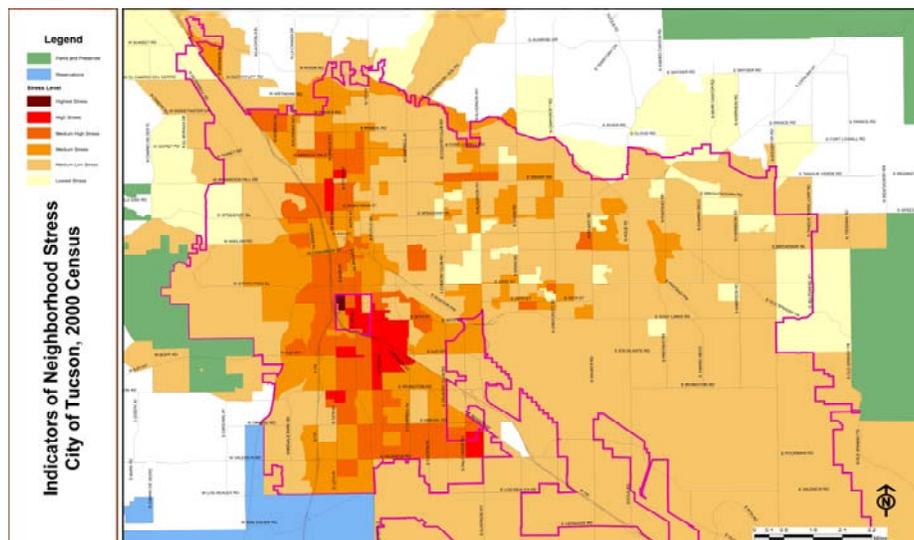
POVERTY AND TRENDS IN POVERTY (2000 – 2008) CITY OF TUCSON						
People in Poverty	2000			2008		
	Total Pop.	In Poverty	% in Poverty	Total Pop.	In Poverty	% in Poverty
Population	469,210	86,532	18%	543,959	101,509	20%
Children Age 0 – 17	116,566	28,318	31%	124,912	33,598	27%
Adults Age 18 – 64	312,913	51,921	14%	356,265	60,741	17%
Adults Age 65+	57,112	6,293	11%	62,782	7,170	11%

Source: Census 2000; American Community Survey 2006/2008 3-yr estimate

Consolidated Plan funds (except HOPWA) will generally be targeted toward this population or toward activities that benefit residents of low-income areas of the City.



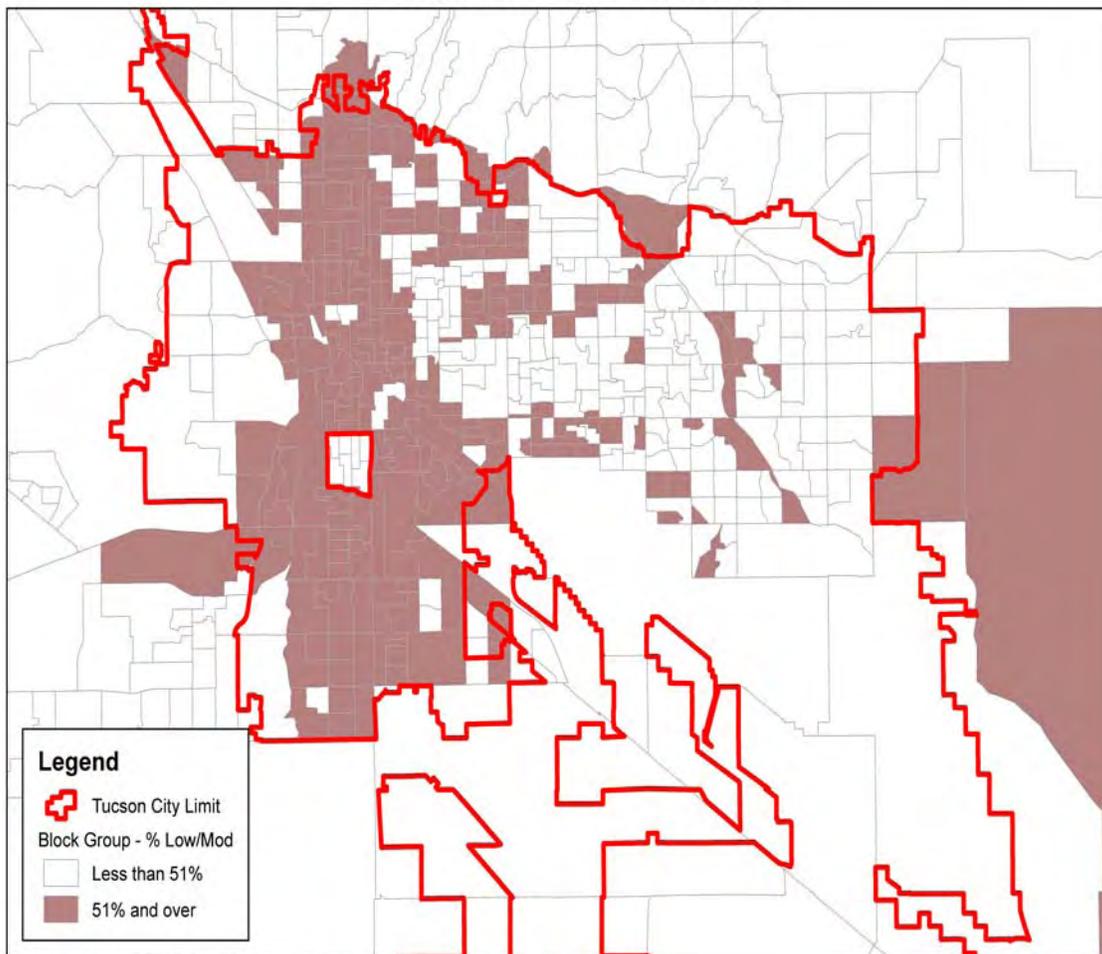
Hispanics are Tucson's largest minority group. In 2000, Tucson's Hispanic population was 35.7%. The 2006/2008 American Community Survey shows an increase to 40% Hispanic.



Indicators of neighborhood stress for the City of Tucson are calculated at the block group level. Some block groups straddle or touch the City limits and extend outward. These areas contribute to the city average and are shown on the map.

According to the 2000 census, approximately 40% of Tucson residents earn less than 80% of the area median income, and are therefore classified as low- or moderate-income by HUD. The map below shows 2009 data for block groups with 51% or more low/moderate income persons.

**City of Tucson Block Groups
with 51% or more Low or Moderate Income**



source: HUD, FY 2009 data <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/systems/census/az/>

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6. Describe the reasons for the allocation priorities, the rationale for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) during the next year, and identify any obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

BASIS FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDING

The investment of City entitlement funds in areas of minority concentration is estimated to be broadly distributed and relatively high, as most of the City's entitlement supported programs are open to income-eligible residents city-wide.

The City allocates funding in several ways to ensure investment in areas of minority concentration:

1. Funds allocated to the Housing Rehab Collaborative are distributed to agencies that provide services primarily on a city wide basis with the exception of a few target areas, such as the 15 neighborhoods that adjoin the downtown area, known as Rio Nuevo.
2. Public Services of the City's entitlement funding is directed to citywide programs. This is intended to provide access to services to a broad spectrum of clients. Clients who are also residents from areas of minority concentration may receive services in an area of minority concentration or at a location where the service is offered, outside of an area of minority concentration. In either case, entitlement funds are directed to benefit residents of minority concentration areas. The City has more specific information about clients served at the end of the fiscal year when the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is prepared.
3. The City will fund public facilities projects under the CDBG program only if they are located in a designated low-income area. Many of these projects are located in areas that are both low-income and high minority concentration areas. The City will make these investments to upgrade facilities in areas where there is a disproportionate need or a disparity in the facilities available to the surrounding area.

Annual Affordable Housing Goals 91.220(g)

**If not using the CPMP Tool: Complete and submit Table 3B Annual Housing Completion Goals.*

**If using the CPMP Tool: Complete and submit the Table 3B Annual Housing Completion Goals.*

7. Describe the one-year goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs households to be provided affordable housing using funds made available to the jurisdiction and one-year goals for the number of households to be provided affordable housing through activities that provide rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of existing units, or acquisition of existing units using funds made available to the jurisdiction. The term affordable housing shall be defined in 24 CFR 92.252 for rental housing and 24 CFR 92.254 for homeownership.

See:

Table 3B, page 16

Table 3B
ANNUAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING COMPLETION GOALS

Grantee Name: Program Year:	Expected Annual Number of Units To Be Completed	Actual Annual Number of Units Completed	Resources used during the period			
			CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
BENEFICIARY GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)						
Homeless households	75	59	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-homeless households	350	273	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special needs households	172	134	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Beneficiaries*	597	466	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RENTAL GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)						
Acquisition of existing units	9	24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	42	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	30	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Assistance	0		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Rental	81	62	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOME OWNER GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)						
Acquisition of existing units	30	36	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Production of new units	50	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Rehabilitation of existing units	286	287	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Homebuyer Assistance	150	75	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Sec. 215 Affordable Owner	516	404	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COMBINED RENTAL AND OWNER GOALS (Sec. 215 Only)						
Acquisition of existing units	39	60	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Production of new units	92	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation of existing units	316	287	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Assistance	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Homebuyer Assistance	150	75	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Combined Total Sec. 215 Goals*	597	466	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OVERALL HOUSING GOALS (Sec. 215 + Other Affordable Housing)						
Annual Rental Housing Goal	400	387	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Annual Owner Housing Goal	550	516	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Overall Housing Goal	950	903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

* The total amounts for "Combined Total Sec. 215 Goals" and "Total Sec. 215 Beneficiary Goals" should be the same number.

Public Housing 91.220(h)

8. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake during the next year to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.
9. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation during the next year.

Needs of Public Housing

The City has several initiatives that provide opportunities to public housing residents:

Family Self -Sufficiency Program

City of Tucson's Self-Sufficiency Program seeks to assist Section 8 and public housing residents move from dependency on public assistance programs to independence. Provision of case management services, educational opportunities, job training opportunities, employment assistance, and the use of an escrow savings account are program components designed to help participants achieve goals.

IDEA Program

The IDEA program provides assistance with down payment and closing costs to qualified participants of the City of Tucson's Family Self-Sufficiency program (FSS). In an effort to promote first-time homeownership for low-income families, eligible FSS families receive homebuyer education/counseling and their escrow savings accounts are matched on a \$3-to-\$1 basis, up to a maximum award of \$15,000. IDEA funding for Tucson is provided by Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, and administered by National Bank of Arizona.

Depot Plaza

The City was awarded a \$9.8 million grant for a HOPE VI Grant to revitalize the Martin Luther King (MLK) Apartments, which serve the elderly and disabled. The overall project, entitled Depot Plaza, includes a mixed-use, mixed-income, transit-oriented development that complements plans to establish Downtown Tucson as a premier urban center in the Southwest. The new apartment building has 68 units, however all 96 of the original MLK units have been replaced, either on the Downtown site or in other City locations.

Zone Operations

Tucson has a scattered site public housing program that operates according to HUD's Asset Management Program (AMP) approach to property management. There are 11 AMP's that are geographically divided into five zones. Typically each zone consists of a manager, housing agent and three maintenance technicians.

ROSS Program

Over several years, Lutheran Social Services of the Southwest (LSS–SW) has received three HUD Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) grants in the amount of \$375,000 each, to serve our Public Housing elderly/disabled residents. HCD acts as Contract Administrator, overseeing activity on these grants. Each grant has an initial term of three years. ROSS grants provide services that help residents to maintain physical and mental health, good nutrition, fitness, and socialization. They learn ways to manage chronic disease, navigate the health care system, and find resources in the community. Group transportation to shopping, cultural & community events, parks & outdoor activities, health fairs, and health screenings are also provided through the ROSS grants. These services enable many residents to continue living independently and to avoid institutionalization.

Homeless and Special Needs 91.220(i)

10. Describe, briefly, the jurisdiction's plan for the investment and use of available resources and describe the specific planned action steps it will take over the next year aimed at eliminating chronic homelessness.
11. Describe specific action steps to address the needs of persons that are not homeless identified in accordance with 91.215(e).
12. Homelessness Prevention—Describe planned action steps over the next year to address the individual and families with children at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Plan for Investment and Use of Available Funds

The Continuum of Care expects to receive approximately \$13 million from public and private sources with 100% intended to address the needs of the homeless. Of the approximate \$6.6 million provided by HUD, 10% is dedicated to the development and ongoing operation of permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities. The remaining 84% is dedicated to a variety of homeless transitional housing programs that include supportive services and employment services.

During FY 2011, the City plans to spend \$703,740 in federal CDBG and ESG funds on programs for the homeless. These programs will serve approximately 9 transitional housing and emergency shelters. Specific projects being supported during FY 2011 are listed below. The goals of these projects are to prevent homelessness and assist individuals and families find permanent housing and regain self-sufficiency.

Projects that Serve the Homeless

		CDBG	ESG
Human Services			
Community Food Bank	Emergency Food Assistance Program	\$85,000	
Interfaith Coalition for the Homeless	Winter Shelter	\$30,000	
Open INN	Crisis Assistance Shelter	\$37,200	\$83,000
New Beginnings for Women & Children	Emergency Shelter	\$30,634	\$44,366
PCOA/CHRPA	Elderly Independence	\$35,000	
Primavera Foundation	Emergency Services	\$60,000	\$40,000
Primavera Foundation	Family Shelter Services	\$8,000	\$70,740
Primavera Foundation	Women's Services	\$70,060	
TMM Family Services	Family Journey	\$28,000	\$20,000
Wingspan	Anti Violence Project	\$31,000	
Youth on their Own	Special Needs	\$30,740	
		CDBG Total	ESG Total
		\$445,634	\$258,106

HOMELESSNESS

The 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan listed the following one-year housing goals to assist the homeless and special needs populations:

- Increase supply of transitional housing for individuals – 28 units
- Increase supply of permanent housing for individuals – 35 units
- Increase supply of shelters for individuals – 180 units
- Increase supply of transitional housing for families – 200 units
- Increase supply of permanent housing for families – 100 units
- Increase supply of shelters for families – 300 units

For Fiscal Year 2011, the City of Tucson plans to use CDBG and ESG money to fund a variety of non-profit agencies for the provision of services to the homeless, those at risk of being homeless and homeless households with children. These activities are summarized below.

- Fund providers through the Continuum of Care process that propose to link housing to services
- Identify homeless characteristics and adapt service system to meet the characteristics
- Increase supply of shelter services, transitional and permanent supportive housing
- Seek additional funding from Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing Program Grants
- Seek additional funds for medical, behavioral, substance abuse, and mental health services
- Fund services that enhance discharge planning and other preventive services
- Prevention: rent, utility and mortgage assistance and debt and mortgage counseling
- Short-term assistance: emergency shelters and motel vouchers

-
- Employment and training tied to housing assistance
 - Implementation of Continuum of Care strategies through participation in the local process – Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless
 - Development of housing targeted to special needs populations
 - Implementation of a 10-year plan to end homelessness

USE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES

During Fiscal Year 2011 the City will receive the following funds:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): \$6,181,058

CDBG funds will be used for a variety of housing and community development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME): \$4,464,877

HOME funds, leveraged with local general funds and program income of \$500,000, will be allocated for new construction, acquisition and down payment assistance projects to preserve and improve the supply of affordable housing.

The City of Tucson and Pima County formed a HOME consortium in 1992, with the City as the lead agency. The City and County will set aside general funds and also calculate resources such as donated land, non-federal sources of cash invested in projects and the value of savings on below-market interest rate loans to meet the 25% HOME Match requirement.

Emergency Shelter Grant program (ESG): \$271,691

ESG funds will be applied to shelter operating expenses and services to assist shelter residents. The ESG program requires a dollar-for-dollar match. This requirement will be met by participating agencies that contract for ESG funding.

Shelter Plus Care: \$1,425,382

The Shelter Plus Care Partnership grant (\$798,324) provides 100 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless persons and families with disabilities (primarily persons who are seriously mentally ill; have chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both; and/or have AIDS or other related diseases). The Shelter Plus Care III (\$317,160) grant provides 40 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals and families with disabilities (serious mental illness, physical disabilities, and/or chronic substance abuse problems). The Shelter Plus Care IV grant (\$309,900) provides 41 units of housing to homeless veterans who may be seriously mentally ill, physically disabled and/or have chronic substance abuse problems.

Supportive Housing Program (SHP): \$892,694

The City will provide 63 units of transitional housing and supportive services for homeless, low-income individuals and families with children. This collaborative effort provides direct links between housing opportunities, supportive services and employment programs for the homeless. Targeted populations will include single

unaccompanied youth, pregnant and parenting youth, single women or men with children, severely mentally ill persons and chronically homeless individuals with multiple barriers to employment. Although not specifically targeted, the project will serve veterans and victims of domestic violence. A separate Support Services Only project will provide supportive services to victims of domestic violence. In addition, Pathways provides 16 units of permanent supportive housing to homeless and chronically homeless disabled individuals and families.

**Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA):
\$420,490**

The City will contract with the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF) to provide housing and case management services.

The City of Tucson intends to encourage local non-profit housing and support service agencies to pursue all available public and private funding to achieve the Consolidated Plan goals. It is expected that funding from a combination of federal, state and local sources will be used to pursue the majority of the housing and community development strategies. All available funding eligible for each project will be pursued. The City will also encourage these non-profit entities to work with financial institutions and develop plans for leveraging private and public funds to the maximum extent possible considering the specific project involved.

OBSTACLES TO COMPLETING ACTIONS

The following obstacles hinder the city's ability to meet the needs of the homeless:

- Insufficient funding for the subsidies necessary to create additional housing for this population
- Lack of coordination between social service providers and housing providers
- Length of time it takes the disabled population to obtain benefits such as SSI, SSDI and VA benefits
- Inadequate discharge planning
- Employment opportunities that support living wages
- Lack of affordable daycare in support of employment
- Crime-free housing policies
- Lack of adequate housing resources
- Loss of prevention and case management funds
- Difficulty in siting projects – neighborhood opposition

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

In addition to the current plan and strategies to end homelessness, Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless (TPCH) is charged with implementing the goals established in the 10-year plan to End Homelessness.

Objectives and Action Steps for ending Chronic Homelessness:

- Target new Shelter+Care and SHP applications to chronically homeless individuals
- Continue to provide rehabilitation job training and development for chronically homeless individuals
- Increase effectiveness of outreach efforts targeting chronically homeless individuals
- Continue to give priority to Continuum of Care applications that propose to provide housing and services to chronically homeless individuals
- Expand continuing education of case managers and social workers regarding the needs of the chronically homeless
- Implement a housing-first model and evaluate its effectiveness

HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION

Prevention services include programs aimed at maintaining people in their homes, i.e. rent and mortgage assistance, utility payment assistance to prevent eviction, case management, housing counseling, landlord/tenant mediation/legal services, behavioral health services, referral services, income maintenance programs and food stamps, job training and placement, and guardianship/representative payee. In addition, prevention programs include supportive education about an owner's/landlord's specific requirements, and information on tenants' rights and obligations under Arizona law.

DISCHARGE COORDINATION POLICY

The Discharge Planning Committee of Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless developed discharge plans with all hospitals in Tucson/Pima County to address discharge procedures for homeless patients. In addition, it provided all hospital discharge planning staff with information about accessibility to all homeless shelters, entry requirements, contact names of shelter staff, and addresses.

PREP - (Prisoner Re-Entry Partnership) is one of 30 Prisoner Reentry Initiative sites in 25 states. (Not sure how many are left. DOL cut the funding from 6 sites in this, the 4th year.) Funded by the Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration, PREP provides recently released, non violent former prisoners with case management, job development, placement, training, and supportive services including ID, work clothes, tools, education and training vouchers, bicycles, bus passes, and mentoring. Primavera Foundation serves as the lead agency with the following partners: DK Advocates, Old Pueblo Community Services, YWCA, and Pima County One Stop. At least 200 former prisoners are enrolled annually. Begun in 2006, PREP has served 612 participants. The three year budget for PREP is \$1,866,765.

Barriers to Affordable Housing 91.220(j)

13. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to remove barriers to affordable housing.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following are actions the City will take in FY 2011 to remove barriers to affordable housing:

Bilingual Material

A large percentage of low-income residents in Pima County are Spanish speaking. Materials and advertisements promoting countywide homeownership programs are printed in English and Spanish.

The City of Tucson has also established a Language Assistance Plan for those clients with limited English proficiency (LEP Plan). It provides meaningful access to program information and services for clients who are limited in their English proficiency.

Incentives for Private Developers

The City provides incentives to non-profit and for-profit developers that expand their affordable housing production. The City has leveraged land and provided below-market financing for affordable housing development. The City also markets individual homes and provides qualified buyers for affordable houses produced by the private sector.

Don't Borrow Trouble Program

Don't Borrow Trouble is the first comprehensive consumer awareness campaign of its kind, combining public education and counseling services to help homeowners avoid lending practices that strip away their home's equity. Don't Borrow Trouble uses brochures, mailings, posters, public service announcements, transit ads and television commercials to inform the public and answer questions from potential borrowers — and to provide assistance to consumers if they've already taken out a loan.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

The City of Tucson/Pima County consortium receives entitlement funds and collaborates to conduct the Analysis of Impediments (AI) process and submit the AI report to HUD. The initial AI report was submitted in 1998. That document was updated, enhanced, revised and finally submitted in completed form to HUD in April 2000.

The AI dated December, 2004, updates and revises the last AI completed in 2000, and is available at www.tucsonaz.gov/hcd. The December 2004 AI was drafted by the Southwest Fair Housing Council (SWFHC) in collaboration with the Southwest Center for Economic Integrity (SCEI) under contract to, and with funding from, Pima County. This work was done on behalf of the consortium, which includes Pima County and the City of Tucson.

In FY 2010, the City of Tucson/Pima County Consortium contracted with SWFHC to update the 2004 Analysis of Impediments. The document will be implemented by July 1, 2010.

FUNDS COMMITTED TO FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITY

AGENCY	CITY FUNDING
Southwest Fair Housing Council	\$30,000
Don't Borrow Trouble	\$30,000
TOTAL	\$60,000

Other Actions 91.220(k)

14. Describe the actions that will take place during the next year to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable housing, evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families develop institutional structure, enhance coordination between public and private agencies (see 91.215(a), (b), (i), (j), (k), and (l)).

Tucson strives to meet the underserved needs of the community. This is accomplished through programs and services to homeowners, renters, and the homeless.

Homeowners

In 1999, the Mayor and Council directed CDBG-funded housing rehabilitation organizations to develop a coordinated strategy for providing home repair to low-income households community wide. Nine partner organizations with long-standing programs formed a collaboration that works on several goals:

- the incorporation of home maintenance education and preventive care in housing rehabilitation programs;
- streamlining of the application process for eligible households to apply and receive housing rehabilitation assistance;
- enhancing resources; and
- applying for a portion of the annual CDBG allocation to fund the coordinated strategy.

Renters

Section 8 Housing Voucher Program – At least 75% of the families who are admitted into the Voucher Program must be extremely low-income, meaning those with incomes at or below 30% of the area median. The Tucson area median income for a family of four is \$57,500.

In FY 2011, the City of Tucson will provide 4,180 Section 8 units for Tucson and an additional 802 for Pima County. These figures include several specialty programs for specific populations.

Public Housing – The City of Tucson will provide 1,437 public housing units in FY2011. These units are targeted in the following way:

- 50% of new admissions at 30% or below of median income;

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- 40% of new admissions at 31% to 50% of median income;
 - 10% of new admissions at 51% to 80% of median income.

Homeless

Specific programs which assist the homeless are described on pages 18-22 of this document.

Other programs that assist renters and the homeless include: Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, HOME-funded Rental Housing Partnership, VANS, El Portal, Shelter Plus Care, HOPWA, Positive Housing Opportunities, and Pathway Supportive Housing.

Lead Hazard Control Program (LHCP)

The City of Tucson is currently implementing a Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program. An award was made in November 2007 in the amount of \$3 million. A comparable award is expected to be received in 2010 to continue our work in reducing the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards. The City follows strict EPA/HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, and requires compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Funded and administered by HUD's Office of Healthy Homes, the Lead Hazard Control Program (LHCP) conducts a lead risk assessment on eligible residential structures (built prior to 1978 and in which at least one child under the age of six resides) and, upon detection of lead contamination, provides for lead abatement and final clearance testing. Under LHCP, which provides \$3,000,000 over a three-year period, the community's inventory of lead-safe housing units is increased. This project completes roughly 115 residential units per year and positively impacts the health of 300+ children.

Rehabilitation projects - The City follows strict EPA/HUD guidelines for testing and abatement of lead-based paint and other hazardous substances, and requires compliance from its contractors and subcontractors. Any structures built before 1978 that are proposed for rehabilitation under Federal Programs are evaluated for lead-based paint hazards; remediation activities are carried out as deemed necessary. Notices and requirements regarding testing and removal of lead-based paint are provided to program participants, contractors and project sponsors. The City of Tucson has licensed contractors who are available to perform appropriate abatement and/or removal procedures if lead-based paint is present.

In FY 2011, funds will be allocated for the Housing Rehabilitation Collaborative's Environmental Resources and Compliance Project. Part of the funding will be used to train non-profit and City staff on federal compliance requirements. In addition, seminars dealing with asbestos, mold and healthy-homes awareness will be held.

Housing/Transportation Coordination

Describe the actions to coordinate its housing strategy with local and regional transportation planning strategies to ensure to the extent practicable that residents of affordable housing have access to public transportation.

Creating neighborhoods with housing and transportation affordability requires multiple and targeted strategies and coordination within and across government agencies and the private sector. Addressing housing problems requires a combination of location, land use and transportation strategies combined with housing strategies. The Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT) has developed the Housing + Transportation Affordability Index, which includes the cost of transportation with the cost of housing to more accurately determine the affordability of a residential unit by factoring its location in relation to transit, jobs, schools and other basic services. The tool now includes Pima County data. The City of Tucson is in the process of updating its General Plan. The Plan will include strategies for reconfiguring land use to allow for more transit oriented development utilizing data derived from the Index. The City is also revising its Land Use Code and will incorporate strategies to encourage housing near transit options. Member jurisdictions within the Tucson Metropolitan Area are coming together to create regional vision for the metro area. This is a necessary step that will allow for fair and affordable housing to become a key component of inevitable future growth.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CDBG 91.220(I)(1)

1. Identify program income expected to be received during the program year, including:
 - amount expected to be generated by and deposited to revolving loan funds;
 - total amount expected to be received from each new float-funded activity included in this plan; and
 - amount expected to be received during the current program year from a float-funded activity described in a prior statement or plan.

The City of Tucson does not utilize float-funded activities therefore no funds are expected from these types of activities.

2. Program income received in the preceding program year that has not been included in a statement or plan.

There is no program income received in the preceding year which has not been included in a statement or plan.

3. Proceeds from Section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in its strategic plan.

The City of Tucson has no outstanding Section 108 loans at this time.

4. Surplus funds from any urban renewal settlement for community development and housing activities.

There are no funds of this type to be accounted.

5. Any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.

There are no funds of this type to be accounted.

6. Income from float-funded activities.

No activities of this type are proposed in this plan year.

7. Urgent need activities, only if the jurisdiction certifies.

No activities of this type have been identified.

8. Estimated amount of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low- and moderate income.

100% of CDBG funds will be used for a variety of housing and community development activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

HOME 91.220(I)(1)

1. Describe other forms of investment. (See Section 92.205)
If grantee (PJ) plans to use HOME funds for homebuyers, did they state the guidelines of resale or recapture, as required in 92.254.

Affordability of HOME funds shall be maintained by the recapture method, except for those instances where HOME funds is used in conjunction with the Pima County Community Land Trust, in those instances, the affordability will be maintain by the resale method. A Note and Deed of Trust will be recorded to ensure the required period of affordability is met.

2. If grantee (PJ) plans to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds, state its refinancing guidelines required under 24 CFR 92.206(b).

HOME funds will not be utilized in this manner.

3. Resale Provisions -- For homeownership activities, describe its resale or recapture guidelines that ensure the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4).

Only in the instances where HOME funds are used for the development or purchase of homes that will be owned and sold by the Pima County Community Land Trust, will the resale method of affordability be used. All other forms of affordability will be maintained by a Note and Deed of Trust, ensuring the recapture period is in accordance with the timelines as identified in 92.254(a)(4)

4. HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) -- Describe the local market conditions that led to the use of HOME funds for tenant based rental assistance program.

As identified in our Consolidated Plan, HOME funds used for TBRA will only be for the purpose of providing both security and utility deposits for the target population of homeless veterans.

5. If a participating jurisdiction intends to use forms of investment other than those described in 24 CFR 92.205(b), describe these forms of investment.

No other forms of investment will be utilized.

6. Describe the policy and procedures it will follow to affirmatively market housing containing five or more HOME-assisted units.

Each Developer of five or more HOME assisted units must explain in their funding application, which will be incorporated into the Contract document, their plan on conducting Affirmative Marketing and Outreach Program. The PJ when conducting monitoring visits shall ensure that these Programs are being adhered to.

7. Describe actions taken to establish and oversee a minority outreach program within its jurisdiction to ensure inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minority and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including without limitation, real

estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and providers of legal services, in all contracts, entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing under the HOME program or any other Federal housing law applicable to such jurisdiction.

The City of Tucson has developed a Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprise Program to ensure full and equitable economic opportunities to persons and businesses that compete for business with the City. Minority- and Women-Owned business outreach provisions are incorporated into every HOME Contract.

8. If a jurisdiction intends to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds, state its financing guidelines required under 24 CFR 92.206(b).

HOME funds will not be used in this manner.

HOME PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Home Investment Partnership program (HOME) was authorized by Congress as part of the 1990 National Affordable Housing Act. HOME is an annual entitlement that provides local governments with funds to acquire, rehabilitate, build or subsidize transitional, rental and homeowner housing for low-income families. HOME program funds require a 25% local match with non-federal funds.

The program allows localities to join together to form a consortium, in which one entity is the lead and the HOME entitlement is calculated based on the needs of the consortium as a whole. The City of Tucson and Pima County formed a HOME consortium in 1992, with the City as the lead agency.

The HOME program also defines special non-profits called Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), which are certified to meet federal criteria, and for which at least 15% of the local HOME allocation must be set aside. CHDOs may also get HOME funds (up to 5% of the allocation) for operating costs. The City of Tucson and Pima County have nine certified CHDOs.

Each year the City and County are required to prepare a HOME program description as part of the annual update to the 5-year Consolidated Plan. This program description describes how HOME funds will be budgeted for the upcoming fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. As part of the Annual Plan, this program description is submitted to HUD for approval.

HUD FY 2011 HOME Allocation

The total HOME funds allocated to the City of Tucson and Pima County for FY 2010 is \$4,464,877. These funds are allocated as follows: 10% for Administration, 20% CHDOs (15% projects, 5% operating costs not to exceed 50% of a CHDOs non-federal total operating budget), and 70% for other HOME projects. The following describes the use and project types for the City of Tucson HOME program

entitlement funds, followed by the description of use and project types of the Pima County HOME program entitlement funds.

City Projects:	\$2,396,392
County Projects:	\$ 729,022
CHDO Project Set-aside:	\$ 669,732
CHDO Operating Expenses:	\$ 223,244
City Administration:	\$ 364,690
County Administration:	\$ 81,797

The City and County will set aside general funds as necessary to meet the 25% HOME match requirement. The City and County will also calculate resources such as: donated land, non-federal sources of cash invested in projects, and the value of savings on below-market interest rate loans.

Investment of HOME funds that result in affordable housing in the 15 downtown neighborhoods defined by the Rio Nuevo redevelopment project, is encouraged.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) Budget: \$669,732

The City of Tucson, as the lead agency, works directly with CHDOs to develop affordable housing units. CHDOs are non-profit organizations that meet federal HOME criteria to develop, sponsor, and/or own projects. The activities of CHDOs include rental housing, transitional housing and single-family home acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction, and assistance to homebuyers. Funding for this program is the amount equivalent to 15% of the total HOME allocation.

CHDOs Operating Expenses - Budget: \$223,244

This program allows a CHDO to request for operating costs of up to 50% of its total operating non-federal budget or \$50,000, whichever is greater. CHDO operating expenses is defined as reasonable and necessary costs required in the operation of a CHDO.

HOME Program Match Requirement

Twenty-five percent (25%) matching funds for HOME funding will be provided from the County and City general funds as well as the value of resources such as donated land, nonfederal source sources of cash invested in projects and the value of savings on below-market interest rate loans to meet the 25% HOME Match requirement.

HOPWA 91.220(I)(3)

1. One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family, tenant-based rental assistance, units provided in housing facilities that are being developed, leased, or operated.

The primary goals of the HOPWA housing program are to assist people living with HIV/AIDS in:

- Establishing and maintaining stable housing
- Improving access to health care
- Reducing the risk of homelessness

The project sponsor is the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF). SAAF is the result of a 1997 merger of the three primary AIDS service organizations in Tucson. The mission of the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation is to create and sustain a healthier community through a compassionate, comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS. SAAF is a community-based organization in Southern Arizona providing case management, housing, and support services for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families; comprehensive prevention and education programs to reduce the rate of infection; and trainings and opportunities for community members to fill critical roles. SAAF is a member of the Pima County HIV/AIDS Consortium and the Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless, the Continuum of Care for Tucson and Pima County.

The area of service is the City of Tucson, Arizona, and also includes areas outside the city limits within Pima County, Arizona that are part of the Public Housing Authority.

Of the people receiving services through SAAF last year, 96% were low income, with 63% living below the poverty level. Due to the stress of living with limited incomes, a higher number of those people received housing and transportation services and the demand remained high on basic support services including food and emergency rent and utility assistance, as well as essential medical services including dental care and medications assistance.

HOPWA OUTPUT GOALS

Annual Performance under the Action Plan

The range/type of housing activities for 2010-2011 includes:

- 1) Housing Assistance
 - a. Rental Assistance for tenant-based permanent housing units
7 households annually at current funding level
 - b. Emergency short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance
110 households annually at current funding level
- 2) Case management and supportive services including transportation assistance, vital records to facilitate access to benefits, and limited substance abuse related services
425 people annually at current funding level

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- 3) Permanent housing placement services including move-in deposits, emergency shelter vouchers pending permanent housing placement, and housing prescreen assistance
115 people annually at current funding level

These activities complement the Permanent Supportive Housing activities which are the focus of the HOPWA Competitive funding administered through Pima County, Arizona, benefiting additional people living with HIV/AIDS in Pima County.

Outcomes to be reported in Year 1 include:

- A. Housing Stability: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Maintaining Housing Stability (Permanent Housing and Related Facilities)
- B. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Reduced Risks of Homelessness (Short-Term Housing Assistance)
- C. Access to Care and Support
- Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing.
 - Has contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan.
 - Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan,
 - Has accessed and can maintain medical insurance/assistance.
 - Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income.
 - Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job

Barriers or Trends Overview

The City of Tucson and the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF) affirms the strong evidence base reported by the National AIDS Housing Coalition for housing as a key component of HIV treatment, care and prevention. Participants in SAAF's housing programs demonstrate access to medical care and supportive services and improved adherence to medical care. There is a reciprocal role between housing and healthcare outcomes—stable housing helps eligible applicants fulfill resident eligibility for the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the State's Medicaid program, and improved health outcomes help residents meet their goals for maintaining stable housing.

The ability for low income people living with HIV/AIDS to access necessary supportive services in order to maintain stable housing and improve health outcomes has been curtailed due to reductions in public sources that provide the services. In 2009 the State of Arizona diverted a portion of Ryan White Program Part B funds from services in order to meet the increased demand for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), while also reducing the formulary for covered medications. The Arizona Department of Economic Security eliminated or reduced a number of safety-net benefit programs, including General Assistance for people with disabilities. The Arizona Department of Health Services has eliminated all State funded mental health services due to the severe budget deficit in the State of Arizona, and is also considering changes to the eligibility requirements for AHCCCS that would leave significant numbers of people without coverage for medical care.

Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

As reported in the CAPER report for the period of 7/08-6/09, sponsor organization Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF) served 1,040 people living with HIV/AIDS in 2008/2009, and of those served 203 clients identified as homeless or living in non-permanent housing. SAAF estimates that 140 new clients will access services for the first time in 2009/2010 and at least 30% of those will need housing. They also estimate that 66 households who accessed STRMU this past year will continue to need assistance in 2009/2010, and estimate that 70 households will apply for housing in the coming year.

SAAF also reported on the 2007 Comprehensive Needs Assessment Report conducted every three years by the Pima County HIV/AIDS Consortium, which oversees the Ryan White Program Part B in Tucson. Of those surveyed, 14% said they needed housing. Respondents ranked housing assistance as the number six priority after medical care, medications, oral health, mental health and case management.

People living with HIV/AIDS in Tucson and Pima County need housing resources that are flexible. Supportive services that help people maintain stable housing, whether through comprehensive HIV/AIDS service providers or community mainstream resources, are needed to equip and support people navigating a complicated and fragmented service system, while recognizing the challenge of dealing with co-occurring health and mental health issues present in many people living with HIV/AIDS. In Pima County people living with HIV/AIDS includes other special needs populations, and the ability to coordinate with other service systems is critical in order to maintain stable housing and support access to care.

OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS

Include any action plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section. If optional tables are not used, provide comparable information that is required by consolidated plan regulations.

Project Listing

	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT NAME		CDBG AMOUNT	ESGP TOTAL	HOPWA
HUMAN SERVICES PROJECTS						
1	Arizona's Children Association <i>dba</i> Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Abuse	Sexual Assault Crisis Services		\$66,470		
2	Community Food Bank	Emergency Food Assistance Program		\$170,000		
3	Interfaith Coalition for the Homeless	Seasonal Emergency Shelter and Service Program		\$30,000		
4	Emerge! Center Against Domestic Violence Abuse	Support Services for Domestic Abuse Survivors		\$203,076		
5	Interfaith Community Services	Safe and Healthy Senior/Disabled Independence Program		\$35,000		
6	New Beginnings For Women and Children	Emergency Shelter		\$30,634	\$44,366	
7	Open Inn	Crisis Assistance Shelter		\$37,200	\$83,000	
8	PCOA/CHRPCA	Elderly Independence		\$35,000		
9	Primavera	Emergency Services (RR) Men's Shelter		\$60,000	\$40,000	
10	Primavera	Emergency Shelter Program (Greyhound Emergency Family Shelter)		\$8,000	\$70,740	
11	Primavera	Women's Services Program		\$70,060		
12	Public Housing City of Tucson	Family Self Sufficiency Program		\$20,000		
13	Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation	HOPWA funds				\$407,875
14	Southern Arizona Children's Advocacy Center	Clinical Services For Child Victims of Abuse		\$61,920		
15	TMM Family Services, Inc	Family Journey Transitional Housing		\$28,000	\$20,000	
16	Wingspan	Anti-violence Program		\$31,000		
17	Youth on Their Own	Special Needs		\$30,740		
18	United Way	Earned Income Tax Credit		\$10,000		
			Subtotal	\$927,100	\$258,106	\$407,875

	AGENCY NAME	PROJECT NAME		ADMIN FUNDS		
FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES						
19	Southwest Fair Housing Council	Fair Housing Activities		\$30,000		
20	Southwest Fair Housing Council	Don't Borrow Trouble		\$30,000		
			Subtotal	\$60,000		
HOUSING REHAB COLLABORATIVE						
21	COT/HCD/PCSD	City Neigh & Initiatives		\$193,000		
22	COT/HCD/PCSD	Emergency Home Repair		\$412,000		
23	COT/HCD/PCSD	Below Market Interest Rate		\$183,000		
24	COT/HCD/PCSD	HRC Environmental Compl		\$70,000		
25	PCOA	Elderly Home Repair Prgm		\$125,000		
26	CPLC	Roof Replacement		\$115,000		
27	DIRECT	Home Access Program		\$123,000		
28	CHRP	City Minor Emer Repair		\$161,000		
29	Rebuilding Together Tucson	Neighborhood Revitalization		\$117,000		
30	Tucson Urban League	Emergency Home Repair		\$188,000		
31	Tucson Urban League	Housing Rehab South Park		\$78,000		
32	TMM	Midtown Homeowner Program		\$90,000		
33	Old Pueblo Community Found.	Housing Rehab		\$85,000		
34	*Rebuilding Together Tucson	Rio Nuevo		\$34,338		
35	*Old Pueblo Community Found.	Rio Nuevo		\$34,338		
36	*CHRP	Rio Nuevo		\$34,338		
37	*TMM	Rio Nuevo		\$34,338		
38	*TUL	Rio Nuevo		\$34,337		
39	*CPLC	Rio Nuevo		\$34,337		
40	City of Tucson	Lead based paint hazard program match		\$100,000		
41	COT/HCD/PCSD	Ward-centered housing rehab Program		\$456,717		
42	CHRP	Special Needs Home Repair		\$75,000		
43	CPLC	Special Needs Home Repair		\$50,000		
44	DIRECT	Special Needs Home Repair		\$50,000		
			Sub-Total	\$2,877,743	\$0	\$0

* subject to continued participation

	PARK NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION		CDBG AMOUNT	WARD	PARKS DISTRICT
PUBLIC ENHANCEMENT/PUBLIC FACILITIES						
52	Jacobs Park – 1 multi-purpose field	New Lighting		\$200,000	3	NW
53	Mirasol Park - 1 softball field	New Lighting		\$200,000	5	SW
54	Mission Manor Park – 1 baseball field	New Lighting		\$200,000	1	SW
55	Oury Park – 2 softball fields	New Lighting		\$400,000	1	NW
56	City of Tucson	Environmental clearances for public facilities		\$70,000		
			Subtotal	\$1,070,000		
				ADMIN FUNDS		
PUBLIC ENHANCEMENT/PUBLIC FACILITIES						
57	Tucson Planning Council for the Homeless	Planning for the Continuum of Care		\$30,000		
			Subtotal	\$30,000		

ADDENDUM

Subsequent to the preparation of this Action Plan, the City of Tucson Housing and Community Development Department received official notification of its FY10 allocations. The **CDBG** allocation represented an increase of \$532,211 over the estimate utilized in preparation of this document. The increased funding will be utilized as follows:

Administration	\$ 16,442
Human Services Projects – (restoring requested funds to RFP-selected agencies)	\$ 79,890
Neighborhood-Based Infrastructure Projects	\$ 209,828
Community Facility Development/Improvement	\$ 140,000
Contingency	\$ 86,051

The **HOME** allocation was reduced by \$42,355. The revised HOME program budget is as follows:

City Projects	\$ 2,373,422
County Projects	\$ 722,343
CHDO Project set-asides	\$ 663,378
CHDO Operating Expenses	\$ 221,126
City Administration	\$ 361,232
County Administration	\$ 81,021

The **ESG** allocation was reduced by \$208. ESG agency allocations were adjusted for the difference and the reduced amounts were replaced with Human Services Project Funds.

The **HOPWA** allocation represented an increase of \$32,901. The City will contract with the Southern Arizona AIDS Foundation (SAAF) in the amount of \$439,789 to provide housing and case management services.